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The Language Policy of France regarding the French Language

**La politique linguistique de la
France à l'égard du français**

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Contents

INTRODUCTION (ENGLISH)	11
INTRODUCTION (FRANÇAIS)	13
I GENERAL THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE NOTION <i>LANGUAGE POLICY</i>	15
1. TERM <i>LANGUAGE POLICY</i>	17
1. 1. LANGUAGE POLICY	17
1. 2. LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT	18
1. 3. LANGUAGE LEGISLATION	20
2. LANGUAGE PLANNING AND LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION	21
2. 1. LANGUAGE PLANNING	21
2. 2. LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION	25
3. LANGUAGE POLICY, LANGUAGE PLANNING OR LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT	29
3. 1. LANGUAGE POLICY VS LANGUAGE PLANNING	30
3. 2. LANGUAGE PLANNING AGAINST LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT	34
4. AN OVERVIEW OF LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE	37
4. 1. THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.....	38
4. 2. THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.....	41
II CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	49
5. PERIODS OF CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	51
5. 1. THE FIRST PERIOD OF FRANCE CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.....	52
5. 2. THE SECOND PERIOD OF FRANCE CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	54
5. 3. THE THIRD PERIOD OF CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	57
6. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AS A MEANS FOR INFORMING THE CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION	61
6. 1. INFORMING THE CONSUMER	62
6. 2. WORKER PROTECTION	63
7. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN <i>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</i>	65
7. 1. EVENTS, SEMINARS AND CONGRESSES	66
7. 2. JOURNALS AND PUBLICATIONS	67

7. 3. EDUCATION, EXAMINATIONS, ADMISSION TESTS AND THESIS/DISSERTATION	69
8. INTERACTION BETWEEN FRENCH LANGUAGE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF FRANCE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20 th CENTURY	70
8. 1. THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE INTERNALLY	72
8. 2. PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE PROMOTION OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AS A LANGUAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION	75
8. 3. TERMINOLOGICAL ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	79
9. TERMINOLOGICAL ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	82
9. 1. SYSTEM OF INSTITUTIONS TO ENRICH THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	83
9. 2. THE STATE'S ROLE IN THE ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM	85
9. 3. GENERAL DELEGATION FOR THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND THE LANGUAGES OF FRANCE	85
9. 4. THE ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED TERMINOLOGY AND NEOLOGY COMMISSIONS	87
9. 5. THE GENERAL COMMISSION ON TERMINOLOGY AND NEOLOGY	87
9. 6. THE FRENCH ACADEMY	90
9. 7. OTHER PARTNERS IN THE SYSTEM TO ENRICHMENT THE FRENCH LANGUAGE	90
9. 8. COOPERATION WITH THE FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES	91
10. AN OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MASS MEDIA IN FRANCE AT THE END OF THE 20 th CENTURY	92
10. 1. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MASS MEDIA	94
CONCLUSION (English)	99
CONCLUSION (Français)	105
BIBLIOGRAPHY	109
CORPUS	119
ANNEXES	129
INDEX TERM	131
ABSTRACTS & CONCLUSIONS	133
Curriculum vitae of Zoran Nikolovski	155
Curriculum vitæ de Zoran Nikolovski	157

*“L’homme d’Etat, s’il réussit...à contrôler le cours de la langue à une
de ses étapes décisives, ajoute à son pouvoir un autre pouvoir,
anonyme et efficace”*

Claude Hagège
“L’homme de paroles”
Paris, 1985, p. 203

INTRODUCTION (ENGLISH)

The research objective in this book is the contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language.

The book is composed of three parts.

In the first part, in which we present the general theoretical approach to the notion of *language policy*, we define the thematic term and its origin, and then we specify its meaning in comparison to its synonyms, the *language planning* and *language legislation*.

In the second part, we give a short outline of the demolinguistic situation of the French language in France, an account of several reasons for the expansion, and later on – for its stagnation and wane. In this part, we also give a short review of the beginnings of language interventions in France.

The research area of the third part is the contemporary language policy that France has been applying regarding the French language. In this part, we analyze the three periods which comprise the policy, and display the results of the research on the language policy in the fields of its application and the intervention: *business life*, via the French language through provision of information to the consumer and protection of the laborers, *science and technology*, that is the French language during events, seminars and congresses, the language in journals and publications as well as its state in education, at examinations, and in admission tests and thesis/dissertation, and *public services*, i.e. the application of the French language in internal and international communications and its vocabulary enrichment. In the end, we present the state in the *mass media*.

The general hypothesis of the research is that France has done

much more for the protection and promotion of the French language than it has done for its regional languages.

The sample of the research consists of 160 official documents, regulations, decrees, circular letters, and reports referring to the French language in France, all of which determine its usage in various fields: education, the judiciary, mass media, administrative services, culture, business life, etc.

As for the *research techniques*, we use the *analysis of documents*, which refer to the French language, regulating its usage in numerous fields of application and intervention.

INTRODUCTION (FRANÇAIS)

L'objet de recherche de cette œuvre est la politique linguistique contemporaine de la France à l'égard du français et des langues régionales.

L'œuvre est composée de quatre parties.

Dans la première, où nous définissons la notion générale, la politique linguistique, nous expliquerons son origine en la délimitant de ses synonymes, l'aménagement linguistique et la législation linguistique.

Dans la deuxième partie nous représentons une courte description de la situation géodémolinguistique de la langue française en France, et ensuite, quelques raisons de son expansion, puis de son repli. Dans cette partie nous donnerons aussi une courte description des origines de l'intervention linguistique en France.

L'objet de recherche de la troisième partie est la politique linguistique contemporaine de la France à l'égard du français. Nous élaborerons ses trois périodes, puis nous exposerons les résultats de nos recherches par rapport à la politique linguistique, réalisées dans les domaines d'intervention suivants: *le monde des affaires*: la langue française comme un instrument d'information des consommateurs et de protection des salariés, *le français dans les domaines scientifiques et techniques*: son imposition aux organisateurs français de manifestations, congrès ou colloques internationaux se tenant en France, dans les revues et publications scientifiques, son usage dans l'enseignement, les examens et les concours, les thèses et les mémoires, *les services publics*: son emploi dans les relations intérieures et internationales ainsi que son enrichissement et la

diffusion de la terminologie. Enfin, nous présenterons la situation dans *les médias*.

Enfin, se trouvent les conclusions de nos recherches concernant la politique linguistique de la France.

L'hypothèse générale des recherches est que la France a fait beaucoup plus pour la défense et la promotion du français que pour ses langues régionales.

Les Échantillons de recherche sont environ 160 documents officiels, lois, décrets, circulaires, en ce qui concerne le français et les langues régionales définissant en même temps leur emploi dans plusieurs domaines d'application et d'intervention: l'enseignement, le système judiciaire, les autorités et services publics, les mass média et technologie de l'information, la production et industries culturelles, le monde des affaires, l'usage familial et social, etc.

De toutes les *techniques de recherche*, nous utiliserons l'analyse des documents se rapportant au français et aux langues régionales déterminant leur emploi dans plusieurs domaines d'application et d'intervention.

**I GENERAL THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE
NOTION *LANGUAGE POLICY***

1. TERM *LANGUAGE POLICY*

In determining the term *language policy* it is necessary to describe several other, implicitly, part of the above thematic concept. They, by their determinately essence, i.e. they supply the following: *language policy* (in the narrow sense), *language planning* and *language legislation*.

1. 1. LANGUAGE POLICY

The term *language policy* (*politique linguistique*) is most comprehensive and features the largest syndication. He contains within itself every decision for guiding and regulating the use of one or more languages in communicating with an organization or when performing any service whatever the nature or size of the organization is or the shape of that decision. The form can be specified through a simple application, by making a list of standardized terms, through provisions on governance, guidelines for the entire staff of any organization or some of its individual members through internal, already passed legislation by a ministry, any nongovernmental organization or through laws, which must be passed by parliament.

For example, some companies decide to put their products on the market written in English only, while disregarding the language or the age of purchase. Language policy of other companies represented using the language of the country where they have their offices or marketed products. It is interesting that each of these offices can use the local language when communicating with the company's

headquarters in the country. In contrast, many American cinematographers usually shipped anywhere in the world the original versions of films without having to worry about security or authorization to perform translation or over-synchronization with other languages.

In its broader meaning, the term *language policy* covers the concepts *language planning* and *language legislation*. In fact, in everyday use in the immediate meaning of the word, the term *language policy* is often used as a synonym of *language legislation*.

For example, as the Quebec language policy once stated, language policy of France, Canada, the United States or the United Nations, the term contains all the inconsistencies and difficulties because we do not know. That refers to an arrangement of a particular condition, the arrangement internally managing the communication, any provision of the constitution, a law that determines the status and regulation of the use of languages in a political territory or concerning the provisions of other laws that determine the use of language. Even so, it may refer to a completely different area, as sales of automotive and food products.

1. 2. LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT

The term *Language Management* (*aménagement linguistique*) means all measures undertaken by the state governing the use of languages on its territory. Therefore, each project *Language Management* is primarily political, i.e. refers to the global organization of social life, i.e. the way society defines its future through its political

institutions.

The way it is conceived and implemented, *Language Management* directly depends on the conception of language in general terms containing its two functions: the *communicative function* and the *function of social integration*. The communicative role of the contact points is evident, and easier to accept, while the second function of the social background, and it is politically delicate and dangerous managed.

From the communicative point of view, *Language Management* by specifying provisions relating to organization of the use of language and choice of technical means necessary for their application. From the perspective of social integration, *Language Management* is based on a social project, on a conception of the relationship between cultural identity of the global society and respect the cultural identity of minority ethno linguistic groups. Thus, the basic feature of language design is the confirmation of a common language and determining the scope of use of other languages. In this case, the technical provisions are necessary for achieving the basic goals.

Moreover, due to the intensification of communication and market globalization, which is one of the basic features of the modern world, each country should be aware and take into account the obstacles, which confront in determining the plan for *language planning*. There are opportunities that can reflect the social peace and economic and administrative efficiency.

Finally, *Language Management* in any country must be in the form of law. This can be formulated through other provisions and will be introduced and applied in the sectors of public administration. Also, a law can define language policy, but does not include the total

number of legal provisions concerning administrative apparatus, as a specific unit. Always and everywhere, *language planning* imposes the problem of coherence of the total number of measures concerning the language of the majority and the languages of minorities.

1. 3. LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

When the state is determined to intervene by adopting legislation and regulation to establish the relationship of the present languages and areas of use, it comes to *language legislation* (*législation linguistique*).

Generally, the law defines the status of language, specifies the use in certain areas where there is uncertainty or linguistic opposition, expressing measures to emphasize the supremacy of the common language and, where appropriate, measures to guarantee the use of minority languages where there is authorization in the final order in directing the behavior of citizens, legal entities or natural persons. Also, the law could be limited to a specific area, such as consumer protection.

However, it is certain that no law is not to such an extent that a general can include all measures of linguistic nature to determine the use of one or another language. In this case, the question of compactness between linguistic and other legislative provisions in relation to language is imposed, especially in education, communication, culture, immigration, and even how a family uses a language. Often, *language legislation* is the basis for *language planning* of a particular country and is supplemented by other

measures that require special processing.

Language policy can be *implicit* or *explicit*.

Implicit is when we allow freedom to operate the forces that regulate competition between present languages, while language policy is *explicit* when taking measures to streamline and prescribing the use of languages present in any country or organization.

2. LANGUAGE PLANNING AND LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION

2. 1. LANGUAGE PLANNING

The word *planning* (*planification*) entered the French language in the year 1935 as a term of economics used to signify organizing by a specific plan. The planning consists of determining precise objectives and utilization of means and methods for their realization by the set deadline. In this context, planning is related to the State, resting upon medium term and long-term analyses, and encompassing design, realization, and evaluation of the plan. However, there is a potential problem with the use of the term *language planning* as it is placed within the framework of *State Planning* thus nearing the *Economic Planning*. Thereby, the expression *language planning* places language next to things apt to be planned, managed or navigated such as birth rate, development, economy, education, civil engineering, etc. Therefore, it is of key importance and quite natural to pose the question whether language could be planned at all and to what extent.

In 1964, Haugen defined the concept of *planning* as a human activity proceeding from the need for finding a solution to a problem. As such, it can be quite informal, ad hoc, but it can also be organized and conceptualized. If planning is well designed and realized, it may consist of several phases such as extensive research of data, putting into effect alternative action plans, reaching a decision on planning implementation, etc. (HAUGEN, 1966).

The expression *language planning* was promoted in 1959 by Haugen (HAUGEN, 1959), and the expression *language policy* was first introduced by Fishman in 1970 (FISHMAN, 1970: 108).

Though these two expressions have been frequently used in numerous research papers all over the world ever since, they are often vague and insufficiently defined. According to Haugen, *language planning* is a part of Applied Linguistics (HAUGEN, 1966: 24, 26), whereas Fishman specifies it as a part of Applied Sociolinguistics. In their writings, Ferguson and Das Gupta say *language planning* is a new activity and the activities in the field of the language make a part of the national planning (DAS GUPTA & FERGUSON, 1977: 4).

Calvet presents the structuring of a language / languages in the following way (CALVET, 1996: 44). S1 is a starting, unsatisfactory sociolinguistic situation, and S2 is the target situation. The defining of the differences between S1 and S2 is a part of the *language policy*, whereas the realization of the activities arranged in between S1 and S2 is the *language planning*. If the State takes over the management of the language state, it will also manage the means necessary to reach the target. In this case, questions arise concerning the intervention in the form of the languages, the modes of modification

the relations among languages, the process of transition from *language policy* to *language planning*, etc.

At a higher level, the *language policy* can determine the relations among languages, the choice of one or more languages for specific multi-language situations, the regional arrangement of multilingualism, the decision making on which of the languages will be used in specific areas of life (education, media, the military, etc.).

At the core of *language planning* there are three features; the first two are typical of the language itself, and the third one is typical of human action. The first feature is that language changes - a fact that cannot be disputed at all, and is easily proved with the diachronic processes and the history of language. The second feature is the fluctuation of the relations among languages, which can easily be confirmed by the numerous language research. The third feature is the potential in-vitro human action as humans are conscious beings who are able to influence the languages and the relations among them in the same way as they influence certain natural sciences.

With the opposition language norm versus language description taken as the point of departure, Modern Linguistics is a science with an objective to describe the language, and not to prescribe norms and rules or tips on correct language use. The evolution of a language or the development of relations among languages results from a number of factors, not from a directed course of intervention by humans.

Language policy can have a *practical* and a *symbolic function*.

The practical function is exhibited when a newly-formed state determines which language or which of its dialects to expand as its national language. *Language planning* comes next; the chosen language is introduced and used into all areas of social life and the

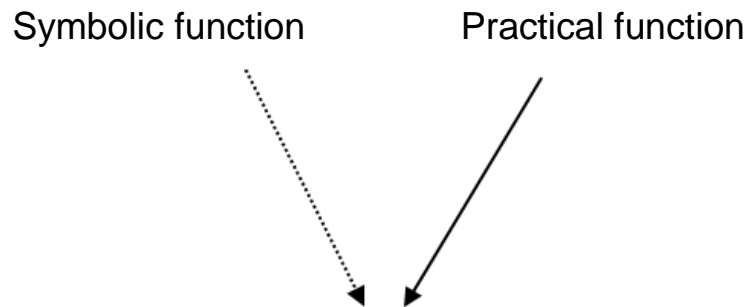
previous official language is squeezed out of use.

The symbolic function is employed when a decision of a state is not practiced from the moment it is put into effect or when it is never practiced at all. A good example of the a/s is the Decision of the Nationalist Party of Indonesia reached in 1928 to promote the Malayan language as the country's official language at the time when it was under the colonial rule of Holland. Upon the fact that the party did not have any means nor possibilities to put this decision into a realization, the recognition of the Malayan as the official language of the country symbolically confirmed the existence of an Indonesian nation which needed the period of the following 20 years and the Independence Declaration for the Decision of 1928 to be implemented and thus give way to the practical function.

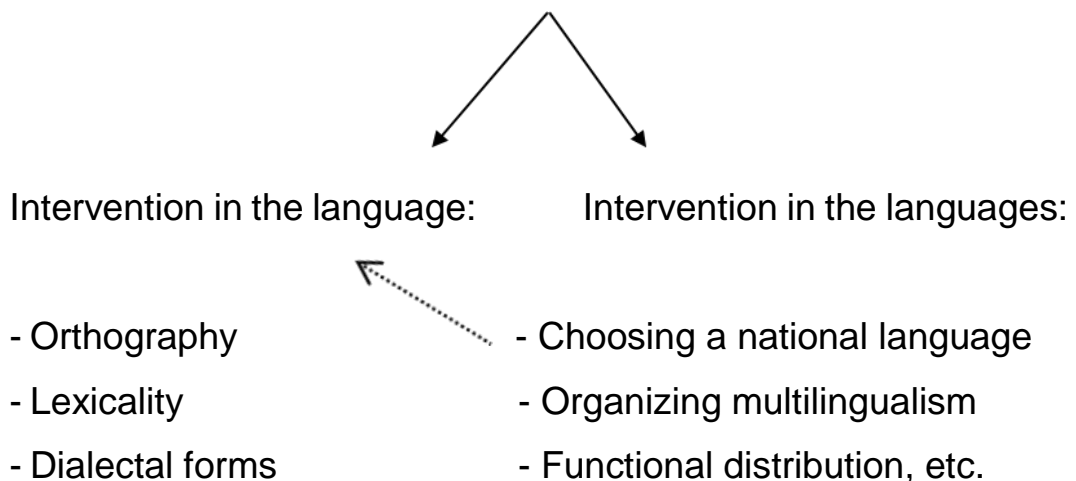
Calvet has described the a/s supporting it with the following chart (CALVET, 1999: 157).

The full line arrows in the chart emphasize the logical connection between the practical function of *language policy* and *language planning*, whereas the dotted line arrows display the possibility for connecting alternative solutions:

1. Language policy



2. Language planning



2. 2. LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION

Standardization is a socio-economic phenomenon dating from the first third the 20c. When industrialization takes place along with the realization of numerous technological achievements. The rate of this phenomenon slows down in the period of WW2, and starts to accelerate in the beginning of the fifties of the 20c. In fact, the purpose

of standardization is to mitigate and increase international trade exchange. Basically it rests upon the two principles that follow:

a) Standardization of goods and production processes spurs trade and consequently the trade exchange. Thus, if a product X is in accordance with the international standards, its sale will be approved in all those countries, which have adopted the said standards;

6) Standardization of goods and production processes enables decrease of production expenses by promoting mass or serial production, thus eliminating hand-made products and services. Multinational companies quickly grasp the enormous economic benefits of standardization. This is exactly why they invest enormous financial resources in it.

Aside from the economic benefits that a small number of users can experience, standardization enables socio-cultural benefits for the broader population. In fact, encompassing all of the areas of human activity (clothes, food, household gadgets and appliances, transport, information, etc.), standardization takes hold of the whole of the life style tending to unify it i.e. standardize it (RONDEAU, 1981: 4-8).

In linguistics, standardization of a language is the design of or search for orthographic and grammar rules common for all the users of a language, tending to expand its use in as many areas of human life as possible.

The idea for interventions in language - i.e. its standardization, is more than old. Even Dante Alighieri - when defending the local Tuscan dialect in which he wrote his books, stood for its standardization based on the Ancient Greek and Latin - both of which had a standardized grammar. Alighieri supports his demand for

standardization за стандардизација with his argument that a language with no grammar is no language. The same principle is supported by the poet du Bellay who encouraged the competition of the French language with the Ancient Greek and the Latin language as well as for its enriching, improving and accurate defining on the grounds of the latter ones. Du Bellay wants to transform the “barbarian and vulgar” French language into an elegant and noble language. With his colleagues from the Pleiades, he plans to enrich the French language and make it referential for use in education and in the other areas of human life and activity.

Regarding *the degree of standardization*, Ferguson (1996) suggests the distinctive feature for standardization [\pm standardized] which enables differentiating H (high) degree meaning high level of standardization from L (low) state which means starting point or low level of standardization. His criterion for standardization entails design of descriptive grammar books and dictionaries, and establishing the phonetic norms and orthographic ones.

Standardization of a specific language may be realized by acting upon several different fields of the language. Firstly, the *writing system* or the *script* can be acted upon by creating a new writing system or by changing the existing orthography and the alphabet, etc. Next, standardization can be implemented in the field of *lexicity*, by introducing new words borrowed from the dialects of the language or from other languages, by borrowing or conveying lexical content from one or more fields of human activities, constructing and coining new words, etc. Standardization can be implemented in the *dialectal forms* as well by choosing one of the number of regional forms and creating a new standard form with many elements borrowed from different

regional dialectal variants.

The process of standardization depends on the chosen language policy. It entails reaching a consensus when negotiating over the features of the *standard language*, determining the fields of its use, choosing the referential corpus upon which new dictionaries will be made to cover the whole vocabulary. Also, within the frames of standardization, the design of orthography is included as well as grammar which will study the constituents, and give descriptions of the grammar rules of the *standard language*.

During the standardization process of a certain language, academy and associations for language promotion are to be founded and work under formal or informal authority as well as literature resource centers, which would support the *standard language* and the translation of religious scripts and the Bible into the standardized language for its use at church services and religious ceremonies.

Standardization also entails the use of the *standard language* in the educational system so that it could be studied as a second native or as a foreign language. Standardization regulates the use of the *standard language* in all spheres of public life, in the judicial system, and in the legislative one. It encompasses design of legislative and legal corpus of laws and amendments to the constitutional ones, which would provide it with legal status and official use.

When a language community appears to need a language variant which would surpass the local frameworks, the selection of a *standard language* begins and the basis upon which this selection is made are mostly the dialects of the economic and urban centers. In certain cases such as with the German, the Arabian or the Italian language, a prestigious variant derived from literary or religious texts is used.

The use of certain lingua franca in the process of standardization may present a mediatory - i.e. transition stage in order to have the necessary time for design of all the elements of the language being standardized.

Standard language is a planned and designed unitary referential variant, which derives from its dialects or from the same dialectal system. This variant is used in all segments of social life; it has its official alphabet and is officially used. Its purpose is to provide cultural, political, and social cohesion on the territory on which it is officially standard - i.e. it becomes a national language.

The standard variant has its implicit and explicit norms codified by a certain national board assigned to regulate this specific field. The phrase *literary language* is also used to refer to the *standard language* largely because it is mostly used in written form. The *standard language* is also used in oral communication - both by those native speakers who have some degree of education and the ones who have acquired it as a second native language or as a foreign one.

3. LANGUAGE POLICY, LANGUAGE PLANNING OR LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT

The terms *language policy* and *language planning* used since 1959 in the article of the American linguist Haugen (1959). Dedicated to the language situation in Norway. This date may be considered historic because it was the first time it marked a linguistic

phenomenon, which was previously present, but not theoretically elaborate not even slightly. The French linguist Calvet (CALVET, 1999: 154) believes that this new scientific discipline is simultaneously a branch of applied linguistics and sociolinguistics.

The term *language policy* has been formalized recently. History has seen many interventions on the languages of the world: the hispanization in South America, the imposition of the French language and the stifling of the regional languages in the schools in France (Décret du 26 octobre 1792, art. 7, in GUILLAUME, 679-680), the major reform of the Turkish language made by Ataturk (BAZIN, 1966), the sequence of reforms of the Norwegian language, the standardization of the Macedonian language in 1945 (ПИСТЕЧКИ, 1988) and many other instances.

3. 1. LANGUAGE POLICY VS LANGUAGE PLANNING

During the implementation of language interventions can distinguish three phases: the thinking phase about a language problem or a situation analysis, the phase decision and the phase of the application of that decision. The determination of the stages of language and intervention is made to clarify largely the terms *language policy* and *language planning* whose distinction is often blurred, poorly defined or declared as for synonyms.

Cooper (COOPER, 1989) distinguishes three approaches in the preparation of language policies: *language policy* as managing the innovation, *language policy* as marketing activities and policies as language decision.

When selecting one of these policies, it defines seven stages:

1. Highlights of the problem
2. Looking for accurate information about the problem
3. Making basic principles when deciding
4. Proposing possible solutions
5. Selecting a particular solution
6. Application of the solution
7. Comparison of predicted and actual decisions

There is continuity and connectivity of all stages. The first stage is crucial for solving the problem, and the second is a long and expensive process that few communities or institutions cannot fully commit. Therefore, decisions are often made based on some information.

According to Calvet (CALVET, 1999: 154-155), *language policy* presents a set of conscious decisions taken in the relationship between language and social life, especially between language and national life, and *language planning* requests and uses the funds necessary for the implementation of language policy. This definition can be illustrated with the example of hispanization of the Indians of South America. The decision of Charles V is *language policy* while the application so that the language policy of this territory represents *language planning*. Based on the definition of Calvet, *language policy* related to state and no decision is theoretical but determining the factual state.

It is possible for a *language policy* to surpass the limits of a country or it can refer to a particular minority within a state, which coexists alongside other communities. An example for the first case, the crossing of boundaries, would be relations of a country with its

cross-border communities with the Diaspora or, with associations who learn its language. As an example of the latter case, limiting the group or smaller community of the state, we provide linguistic minorities within states that have specific platforms for promotion of specific language requiring funds for implementation. However, there are many linguistic minorities who are unable themselves to realize their language policies.

The term *language planning* in itself contains the term *language policy* while the opposite case, the second to contain the first term is relative here could indicate a number of policy decisions in terms of the language that has never been applied for not having enough power by the decision maker.

The language policy could have *practical* and *symbolic function*.

The *practical function* is executed when the newly created state decides a local language or dialect to become the national language followed by *language planning* which is introduced in all areas of social life (schools, administration, etc.), until it has been replaced with the official or colonial language.

The *symbolic function* is being realized when the decisions of a certain state are not being immediately applied or not applied ever. Such is the case when the Nationalist Party of Indonesia in 1928 decided to promote the national Malay language at a time when that country was under the colonial rule of the Netherlands, but the party has no assets or opportunities to realize that decision. Confirming Malay as the national language symbolically confirmed the existence of the Indonesian nation which needed a period of 20 years and independence of the country for that decision to be applied and, therefore, to perform a practical function.

In the vocabulary of Jean Dubois and his associates (DUBOIS et al, 1994), the term *language policy* explains how the set of measures, plans or strategies aimed at regulating status and the form of one or more languages. According to the dictionary, *language policy* can exist without *language planning*. The term *language planning* in it can be explained as a set of measures prescribed by the state of standardization of a language and regulation its use. According to this dictionary, *language planning* itself can be a *language policy* or just be a part of it.

In Quebec, the term *language policy* has an immediate importance and a means for determining the status of a language clearly expressed through a formal text that clearly specifies how the realization of that status. The application of the law in this area is one of many strategies in determining the status of a language.

For Louis Porcher (1995) *language policy* is voluntarily acquired action in a country, entity or group whose goal is to protect and develop their language and culture. Such action includes awareness of goals, means and further steps of action. *Language policy* involves first making the policy decisions, and even after that happens, its accession to the technical realization is being conducted. Once goals are being defined, the first decision, which consists of determining the priority tasks, is being adopted, sort them and determine the modalities for the operation to be deployed for a shorter or longer period. There is no long-term *language policy* without determining the long-term goals because of their dependence on short-term goals and objectives. However, in reality often the contrary happens.

Language policy is not conducted in an isolated way, but pursued through partnerships with other entities. Partnership is a central

concept because it is taken for the overall development and implementation of activities.

We should not accept the conception of *language policy*, sometimes understood by individuals as policy learning language. Certainly, education has received a special place in applying the *language policy*, but there are other areas where it can be applied (mass media, culture, business life, science and technology, public service, science, etc.).

The term *language policy* appeared in a short time and expanded in several languages, in English by Fishman (1970), in Spanish by Rafael Ninyoles (1975), in German by Helmut Glück (1981) writes about it, and over time, this concept has been related to many other languages. Moreover, in all his clarification and specification there is a quite clear view that there is a relationship of subordination between *language policy* and *language planning*. *Language planning* application is already established as *language policy*.

3. 2. LANGUAGE PLANNING AGAINST LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT

It is possible for the same or similar language situations in different countries to emerge and different terms, like *language management* in Quebec or *language standardization* in Catalonia with its features and the importance of varying importance.

Pierre-Étienne Laporte (LAPORTE, in TRUCHOT et al, 1994) points out that in Canada, in Quebec, i.e., the term *language management* (*aménagement linguistique*) has encompassed all

activities aimed to determine the definite status of one or more languages or to make it fit for use in certain areas or for certain functions that previously lacked so use the term *language management* in this country, avoid the connotation that the term *language planning* (*planification linguistique*) referring to planned intervention by the state. In this case, it is a substantial difference, but for synonyms.

Daoust and Maurais (1987) note that the term *language planning* refers to more state intervention, directing, and the concept *language management* is based on social consensus on a collective linguistic project. They also elaborate the term *standardization* (*normalisation*) which assumes the existence of a situation which is not being adjusted to the need to adjust and normalize the historical development.

According to David Crystal (1992) the term *language planning*, involves a deliberate, systematic and theoretically well-founded attempt to solve the communication problems of a particular community through the study of different languages or dialects that exist in it and the formation of official *language policy* that would be related to their selection and use of *language engineering*. He also describes the term *corpus planning* which means selection and codification of the norm by compiling grammars and standardization of the spelling conventions. *Status planning* deals with the initial choice of language involving certain attitudes about alternative languages as well as political implications of the respective choosing. In this dictionary, Crystal advised to consider the chapter *sociolinguistic* and comes under the titular *language policy*, which refers to *language planning*.

Corbeil (1987) reveals the fallacy of some politicians who have *language management* who equal it often as a technical regulation of the use of language in the education system, thereby reducing off and symbolic aspects of language and the nature of his social function. Corbeil, in order for it to be more effective, thought that *language management* should have a global concept and needs to be performed in phases for greater efficiency.

Roland Breton also talks about *language management* who states that it can be *external* and *internal*. *External language management* includes *language legislation* and its purpose is to promote the language or languages and their use in certain social spheres (education, mass media, administration, etc.). *Internal language management*, according to its standards, includes the segregation of a certain language in order for it to become competitive and autonomous. *Internal language management* is synonymous to *language engineering* that gives results evident in many other countries in the world (Israel, India, Indonesia), which proves that a country can act very effectively in this area.

Heinz Kloss proposes a typology, which refers to the aspect of language that is the target of intervention. He proposed the term *corpus planning* which means management the language, i.e., it is a case where a person, organization or group of people have to change the form and nature of language by proposing and imposing new terms, changing the spelling etc. He also speaks about *status planning* when one is intervening to regulate the social status of language over other languages in or out of the country where it is spoken.

4. AN OVERVIEW OF LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE

The language policy comprehends all measures, planning and strategies whose aim is to regulate the status and the form of one or more languages (CALVET, 1993: 111-123; 1996: 3-9; 1999: 154-155; 2002: 15-16; CRYSTAL, 1999: 190, DUBOIS, 2001: 369). The language policy of France comprehends several policies or measures, which France undertakes in relation to the French language. Since 1992, the French language is the only official language in France (Constitution du 4 octobre 1958, art. 2 & Loi n° 94-665) which means that the language policy of France is based on monolingualism.

France's treatment of the language has its own history and is based on the idea that it is a duty and a mission of the State. In fact, in the period between the 16th and 19th century, France's greatest concern in the area of language was to secure the superiority of the French language over the other languages spoken in the country.

We start the overview of the language policy of France regarding the French and the regional languages from the Renaissance period, when the French national feeling was created and the distinctiveness of the French nation was manifested. That brings to an increased usage of the French language and gradual superseding of the regional languages. Taking into consideration the fact that after the French Revolution in 1789, the unity policy of the French nation intensified and thus the directions of action in the languages of its

territory changed, we divided the overview of the language policy of France in two parts: before and after the Revolution. For the revolutionaries, the ignorance of the French language was an obstacle for the democracy and spreading the revolutionary ideas, thus extending the superseding of the regional languages throughout the 19th and early 20th century despite the change of the social system after the Revolution.

Based on the relations and the language activities undertaken by France in the contemporary period, we distinguish Language policy regarding the French language and Language policy regarding the regional languages.

The contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language comprehends three periods that begin in 1966 when the institutions responsible for its defence and promotion were established. The contemporary language policy of France regarding the regional languages consists of two periods that begin with the adoption of the *Deixonne* Law in 1951 and the signing of the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* (*Charte européenne des langues régionales ou minoritaires*) in 1999.

4. 1. THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

The language uniformization policy in France in favour of the French language was gradually applied by the Renaissance, along with the forming of the French nation¹. This policy also highlights the

¹ This is also contributed by the early evolution of a geographical area in the French nation that

desire to reduce the role of the Latin language, which would reduce the power of the Church and would consequently increase the power of the state. In addition to this, is the fact that in the 13th century were found legal documents written in French by royal notaries, instead of the previous exclusive use of the Latin language. In the period of 14th and 16th century, the French language was gradually imposed as an administrative language in the royal charters, superseding the Latin language from any of its official use.

In 1539, in the castle in Villers-Cotterêts, François I signed the *Ordonnance de Villers-Cotterets* which imposed the French as an official language in the law and administration instead of the Latin language in writing all the legal and administrative acts, in order to respond to the needs of the population who no longer understood the Latin language. This stipulates using only the French language in all decisions of the supreme courts in order to attenuate the ambiguity, uncertainty or the possibility of their misinterpretation (art. 110, 111). In fact, it is about the Parisian dialect that was distinguished by its characteristics in the pronunciation, the intonation and the vocabulary that lead to a state of diglossia among the population because that was the language of the elite, the court, the educated people, the Parisian aristocracy which was an important social factor versus the regional and dialectal versions that were spoken by the lower classes of the population. It was spoken by a little less than a million French from a total of 20 million inhabitants in the country.

In order to be able to fulfil all the social duties, the French language needed to be presented through rules and norms, that is, to

distinguishes France from other countries (SIBILLE, 2000, 91-92).

be codified. At that time, there were hundreds of “professional censors” which were strongly supported by Louis XIV. Then, the language also experienced a particular consolidation that they regarded as superb perfection and ideal linguistic fixation. The censors also praise the usage of the well-chosen and elegant vocabulary.

However, this was not the only decision related to the language. According to Xavier Deniau (DENIAU, 1983) all the previous prescriptions were also followed by Carlo IX in Article 35 of the *Ordonnance de Roussillon* (Ordonnance de 1563, dite de Roussillon, Art. 35), and since 1629 were also applicable in the canon law. Moreover, it was ordered to use the French language in public in the region of Béarn in 1621, Flanders in 1684, Alsace in 1865, and Roussillon in 1700 and in 1753 (DENIAU, 1983, 82).

Upon translating the New Testament into French language, by Lefèvre d’Etaples in 1523 and allowing defending the theses in French language in 1624, a very significant event was the establishment of the *French Academy* by Richelieu in 1635, during the period of Louis XIII, which had an expressive national character. Its main duty was to take care of the language. In the Articles 24, 26 and 44 of its Statute is stated that the main function of the Academy is to work as hard and as diligent as possible, in order to provide definite rules to the French language and to make it pure, eloquent and capable of applying it in the art and science, and afterwards to comply a dictionary, grammar, rhetoric and poetics, and that rules for spelling shall be created as well (OSTER, 1970, 3-4.). In 1694, appeared the first edition of its *Académie’s dictionary* (*Dictionnaire de l’Académie*) that consisted of only well-chosen words, relying on the

tradition of the well-known "good usage" (*bon usage*) of Vaugelas.

On the eve of the Revolution, France represented a unitary country in the administrative, legal, economic, cultural and linguistic area. On the territory of the kingdom, the Flemings, Bretons, Catalans, Corsicans, Franco-Provencal populations around Jura, Alsatians and Lorrainers were integrated. The views of the monarchy in relation to the regional dialects were still controversial. Ferdinand Brunot (1909) believed that the royal government did not want their abolition. It highlighted the superiority of the French language while allowing the local dialects. Hermann Van Goethem (VAN GOETHEM, 1989) disagreed with this, who by researching through court archives concluded that since the reign of Louis XIV, there was a real desire to establish authority of the French language (*ibid.*, 437- 460). However, at that time, the monarchy did not have control over the primary education, which is one of the main instruments for realization of the *language policy* (BODÉ, 1991, p.33).

4. 2. THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

After the French Revolution in 1789, the unity policy of the French nation continued and intensified, and the ignorance of the French language was an obstacle for democracy and for spreading the revolutionary ideas. With the Revolution, the feudal system was abolished, a new division of ownership of the land was exercised, the privileges of certain social structures were abolished, the political power was limited, there was a rebalance of the relations between the

church and the state, and the family structures were redefined. The French Revolution differed from the other revolutions due to its universal messages related to the entire humanity (AULARD, 1901). In 1790, the National Assembly began translating all the laws and decrees in the regional languages, but stopped this practice due to a shortage of translators, the high financial costs and a lack of willingness to preserve the regional languages (LECLERC, *La Révolution et la langue nationale des Français* (1789-1870)).

After the Revolution, dozen laws concerning the usage of language in administration, education, culture and religion have been adopted. Then, for the first time the language and the nation were connected. Since then, it became a "state matter" because the "united and indivisible Republic" whose motto was "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" (Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité) needed a language which, in spite of the linguistic disparity and distinctiveness of the old provinces, would constitute a guarantee of indivisibility and an instrument for raising the educational level of the masses. In September 1791 in the National Assembly, Talleyrand in his speech clearly set the link between the spreading of the French language and the school institutions. "The language of the Constitution and the laws will be taught to all, and that mass of defective dialects which is the last remnant of feudalism, will have to disappear because the force of the things requires it" (*Rapport du 10 septembre 1791 devant l'Assemblée nationale*, p. 472). The bourgeoisie in the public speeches saw an obstacle in spreading their ideas and therefore, so it declared war to them. A member of the Committee on Public Health of that time, Bertrand Barère, began the defence in favour of the existence of a national language: "The Monarchy had a reason to

resemble the Tower of Babel, but to leave the citizens not knowing the national language in democracy, means that they are not capable of controlling the authorities, and that is a treason to the country... The free people need one and only language for all" (Archives parlementaires, 1^{ère} série, tome LXXXIII, pp.713-717).

The Decree dated 21 October 1792 concerning the organization of the public education requires the French language to be an educational language. Five days later, another decree was issued which supplements the previous, where in Article 6 is determined: "...The French language should soon become a family language" (GUILLAUME, 1894, 688-690). On 16 prairial, that is, 28 May, 1794, Henri-Baptiste Grégoire publishes his well-known, *Report on the necessity and means to annihilate the patois and to universalise the use of the French language (Rapport sur la nécessité et les moyens d'anéantir les patois et d'universaliser l'usage de la langue française)*, whose research began in August 1790. He describes the language situation in France and the thirty different dialects that form the French Tower of Babel against "the language of freedom". For him it is paradoxical, or even more unbearable, that only 3 out of 25 million French people speak French, and 6 million do not know it at all, although it is used in Canada and on the coast of Mississippi and is represented everywhere as a universal language (CALVET, 1999, 72).

With the Decree dated July 1794, the French language was imposed as the only language in the law and administration and the regional languages were discarded (Décret du II Thermidor an II-20 juillet 1794). This defined every act to be written only in French on the territory of France (Décret du II Thermidor an II-20 juillet 1794, art. 1),

no legal act can be certified if it is not written in the same language (Décret du II Thermidor an II-20 juillet 1794, art. 2) every official, officer or government trustee who, while exercising his function, will write or sign any legal act in a local idiom or in any language other than the French, will be detained from his home in front of the misdemeanour court and sentenced to 6 months in prison and revoked from its function (Décret du II Thermidor an II-20 juillet 1794, art. 3). The same penalty applies to every person that one month after the publishing of this decree will certify even not signed acts, written in a local idiom or in any language other than French (Décret du II Thermidor an II-20 juillet 1794, art. 4).

However, the 1803 Decree (Décret du 24 prairial an XI - 13 juin 1803, pp. 598-599), by which the French language becomes an administrative language of the empire in its new borders from the left side of Rhine and in Belgium, allows the used local dialect to be supplemented with an adequate translation in French. Whereas in the Circular letter, dated October 1838 (Circulaires et instructions officielles relatives à l'instruction publique, 1865, 679-680), instructions are given for the use of the French language against the local dialects and it is confirmed that in different parts of France, where the inhabitants speak local dialect, often the children in elementary school do not understand the French language. In the second half of the 19th century, still a large number of French people did not use the French language as their first language and its usage was neglected right after finishing school. Gérard Bodé believes that the military service contributed to preserving the language, and the violent introduction of the French language disrupted the social tissue. Other factors that contributed to gradual increase of the use of French

language on the territory of France in the 19th century are the industrial revolution that generated strong rural-urban migration, the emergence of the railway, as well as the introduction of mandatory primary education, thus raising the cultural level of the population.

During the entire 19th century, the country's desire to spread the French language and impose a single language was constantly noted. However, although there was a tendency for the country to intervene on languages, there was still a great gap between creating a legal instrument by the central administration and its application in the regions. After the French Revolution, the language policy of France was at odds with the religious and intellectual behaviour of the population. The state project for imposing the French language and the literacy of the population was in conflict with the families that spoke the local dialects because all that was done without determining and respecting the real nature of the problem. There was also the view of the Church, which used the regional languages to bring the local population closer to religious education and further complicated the solution to this problem. Despite the official and nonofficial statistical data, it is very difficult to draw a conclusion on the results of that language policy. However, it can be said that the French language has the same status since before the end of the 19th century, as well as during the French Revolution (BODÉ, 1991, 43.).

During the 19th century and until the beginning of the contemporary language policy of France in the second half of the 20th century, France adopted an impressive number of laws concerning the French language, the regional languages and cultures, as well as the territorial collectivities. Expressed in numbers, this means dozen laws, about twenty decrees, nearly 40 administrative decisions of

which 21 refer to terminology and the same amount of circular letters (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002, 34). The majority of these legal texts are related to promoting the French as a language of education and its terminology, and are less related to the linguistic rights of minorities, that correspond to the old tradition of exclusion of regional languages. However, there is a tendency of increasing the right to distinction and acknowledging the particularity of the regional languages.

During World War II, the Vichy regime unsuccessfully tried to introduce regional languages in the primary education, and after the war, they were paid greater attention and they were considered a treasure that needs to be preserved and their disappearance to be prevented.

According to the relation and language activities undertaken by France in the contemporary period, we distinguish *Language policy in relation to the French language* (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002, 35-66 & SAINT ROBERT, 2000) and *Language policy regarding the regional languages* (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002, 67-93).

According to the manner of working and operation of the institutions whose main concern is its promotion and defence, we distinguish three periods of contemporary language policy regarding the French language: 1. 1966-1984, a period of operation of the *High Committee for defense and expansion of the French language (Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française)* (Décret n°66-203), 2. 1984-1989, a period of operation of the *General Commissionership in the French language (Commissariat général de la langue française* и *Comité consultatif de la langue française)* (Décret n°84-91), 3. After 1989, a period of operation of the *Superior Council of the French Language (Conseil supérieur de la langue*

française) and *General Delegation for the French language and the languages of France (Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France)* (Décret n°89-403 & Décret n°2001-646).

Regarding the Language policy concerning the regional languages, we distinguish two periods: 1. 1951-1999, after the adoption of the *Deixonne* Law, a period of their application in education and culture, as well as establishment of institutions whose purpose is their promotion in several areas of life; 2. The period after the signing of the *European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages (Charte européenne des langues régionales ou minoritaires)* in 1999, by which France undertakes to apply 39 of total 98 provisions concerning the following areas: education, judiciary, public services, mass media, culture, economy and cross-border cooperation, proposed by the Council of Europe. With the Constitutional audit of 23 July, 2008, Article 75-1 of the Constitution of France is added, which recognizes that regional languages are part of the French cultural heritage (Loi constitutionnelle du 23 juillet 2008, Article 40). However, France still has not ratified this Charter because it consists of unconstitutional clauses that are incompatible with the Constitution of France that is Article 2, according to which, French is the language of the Republic. With the ratification, it would be necessary to implement a new amendment of the Constitution that would allow it.

II CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

5. PERIODS OF CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The language policy encompasses all of the measures, plans or strategies aimed at regulating the status and form of one or more languages (CALVET, 1993: 111-123; 1996: 3-9; 1999: 154-155; 2002: 15-16, CRYSTAL, 1999:190, DUBOIS, 2001: 369). The scope of application and intervention that the Language Policy of France has regarding the French language comprises several areas: business life, informing the consumer, protection of workers, science and technology, language use at events, seminars, and congresses, as well as its use in journals and publications. It also comprises the language state and use in education and science, in public services (both home and foreign affair services), and in mass media, and the language terminology enhancement (SAINT ROBERT, 2000 & НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002).

In order to categorize the periods of contemporary France language policy regarding the French language, we have analyzed a good number of administrative decisions concerning the French language (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 101-118). On the grounds of the researched data, the point of contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language that we have determined as starting is year 1966, when the first institution for French language protection was founded - *Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française* (Décret n°66-203). It was with the establishment of this institution that France started to display a new and more systematic

dimension in the French language protection and to develop a specific attitude towards it. We have made the categorization of language policy periods based on the modes of work and courses of actions that the French language protection institutions have applied. The first period of acting is that of *Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française* (1966-1984), the second period is the period of the acting of *Commissariat général de la langue française* and *Comité consultatif de la langue française* (1984-1989), and the third one covers the period of acting by *Conseil supérieur de la langue française* and *Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France* (1989-2001).

5. 1. THE FIRST PERIOD OF FRANCE CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The main aim of *Haut Comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française* was applying measures both for protecting and spreading the language, establishing connections with the corresponding institutions, especially with those acting in the field of culture and technology, spurring initiatives with aims in accordance with the services of the respective institution and starting cooperation with all the others which provide services within the framework of the *Haut Comité* objectives. In 1973, the name of this institution was replaced with *Haut Comité de la langue française* (Décret n°73-194).

The language policy in this period has several courses: French language terminology enhancement; Protection of the consumer,

Protection of the workers, Reinforcement of the position of the French language within the country and abroad; and spurring multilingualism.

Regardless of the fact that in the period 1970 - 1972, there had already been established specialized committees on terminology development within certain institutions in France, it was only in 1972 that a decree was issued for their officialization (Décret n°72-19, art. 2). Their task was the creation of new terms to fill up the terminology gaps in certain fields and areas or/and to replace the loan words with adequate French words. The new terms were to fully follow the morphological and syntactical rules of the French language, which would facilitate their acquisition and application. In the analysis of this period, we have noticed there were a good number of circular letters and administrative decisions issued regarding the terminology enhancement in many fields and areas. Evenmore, the Law on French Language Use - introduced in 1975 (Loi n°75-1349), emphatically reiterates replacing the foreign words and phrases with adequate French ones (*ibid.*, art. 1, 4, 5, 8.).

Before the flood of numerous products from all over the world, which took hold of the French market in this period, France had already felt it was necessary to *protect its consumers* and its language from the foreign words intrusion. The Law on French Language Use - introduced in 1975, demanded that the French language was used in each label, offer, and presentation of goods or service, and avoidance of any foreign word or phrase but the ones already assimilated.

Aiming to *protect the workers* “Every written employment contract for work performed on the territory of France must be written in French language” (Code du travail, art. L. 121- 1). In the contracts, there must be no foreign expression incomprehensible for the native speakers,

and in case it has been used, it must be clearly explained lest the contract signee be misled.

In this period, France applies an intensive language policy in the other fields as well. A good number of initiatives were started towards improvement of the language quality in public administration documents and in judiciary (Circulaire du 31 juillet 1974 and Circulaire du 14 juin 1983), the international cooperation with francophone countries was boosted as well as the efforts for spreading the French language in other countries worldwide via establishment of various organizations and subventions for language learning (CALVET, 1999: 206).

One of the new courses within this period of France language policy regarding the French language is *encouraging multilingualism*. When labelling, offering, and presenting goods or services, “every text in French language must be accompanied by translation into one or more foreign languages” (Loi n°75-1349, art. 1). This strategy is used to give an incentive for multilingualism both at the European and at the global level as one of France’s future steps against the hegemony of the English language.

The first period of contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language is the basic period out of which the courses and strategies of the two following periods will emerge.

5. 2. THE SECOND PERIOD OF FRANCE CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

We take the year 1984 as a determinant of the beginning of the second period of contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language, i.e. the year when the institutions of the previous period are replaced by *Comite consultatif de la langue française* and *Commissariat général à la langue française*.

The aim of *Comite consultatif de la langue française* is analysis of all the issues referring to the usage and promotion of the French language, spreading the Francophonie and the regional languages as well as to creating the policy of France regarding the foreign languages (Décret n°84-91, art. 2). This committee is also eligible to give suggestions, recommendations, and opinions on all issues either fully or partially related to its work and its legal authorities.

Commissariat général à la langue française has the objective of initiating and coordinating all of the language-related activities of the public and private organizations for the purpose of protecting and spreading the language (*Ibid.*, art. 6.). Consulting the *Commissariat* is compulsory for all ministries when their activities fall in the domain of its legal authority. It coordinates the terminology use and its application in the French language both within the country and on the international stage, and has a cooperation network with the associations for promoting and protecting the French language.

The acting courses and strategies of the contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language mainly follow those of the previous period, but there are also some new ones.

The decree of 1972 regarding the *enhancement of the terminology* in the French language finally provides the expected results. Our analysis of the second period has detected new regarding the terminology enhancement in the fields of telecommunication,

defence, urban engineering, economics and finances, agriculture, water and air transport and traffic.

There is a noticeable *increase of contacts between France and Francophone countries* in this period, which significantly becomes intensified after the foundation of *Haut Conseil de la francophonie* (Décret n°84-171). The aim of this council is suggesting, directing, and encouraging the activities designed for spreading, enriching, and protecting the French language and for intensifying its usage world wide along with the francophone development.

In addition, we have detected that this period is marked with a *higher level of alert over the French language status in the audio-visual media*. This alert has also been one of the foci of the newly-established *Commission nationale de la communication et des libertés*, the task of which is protecting and spreading the language in the French cinematography and radio broadcasting (Loi n°86-1067).

Ever since 1985, *French language competences testing* has been implemented for foreigners in the form of examinations certified with diploma (Arrêté du 22 mai 1985). Thereby, the level of the language command is determined and certified in accordance with generally accepted criteria in order to allow access to employment and position, which require corresponding French language knowledge. The old courses of the contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language, which proceeded from the Law on French Language Use - introduced in 1975, aiming at multilingualism and protection of the consumer and the worker, constitute the second period as well. We have named that period the *period of coherence of public institutions* towards greater use and protection of the language.

5. 3. THE THIRD PERIOD OF CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The third and last period begins in 1989 with the foundation of two new institutions: *Conseil supérieur de la langue française* and *Délégation générale à la langue française*.

Conseil supérieur de la langue française comprises the language usage, usage rule prescriptions, enrichment, enhancement and spreading in France, and the policy on foreign languages (Décret n°89-403, art. 2). It gives suggestions, provides forms of acting and opinions on all issues related to the French language, its usage in education, science, technology, new communication technologies, and mass media all over France. It also works on the elevation of the public awareness regarding the national language and multilingualism, on strengthening the position of the French language in the Francophone countries and European institutions. Unlikely to its predecessor, it excludes the regional languages from its authority.

The mission of *Délégation générale à la langue française* consists of initiating and coordinating the activities of the public and private institutions, which contribute to spreading and correct use of the French language in education, communication, science and technology (Décret n°89-403, art. 7). It supports all the initiatives coming from *Conseil supérieur de la langue française* (*idem*, art.9). In order to encompass the regional languages of France as well, in 2001 it changed its name into *Délégation générale à la langue française et*

aux langues de France (Décret n°2001-646).

In our analysis, the third period of contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language shows increased mobility in France regarding the language. In the beginning of this period, the *Agence pour l'enseignement français à l'étranger* was founded with the top aim of *spreading the language at an international level* and encouraging foreign students to continue their education in France. It therefore is accountable for allocating financial help to institutions, which contribute to spreading the French language abroad. (Loi n°90-588, art. 2, 7).

Intending to strengthen the position of the French language in the country and emphasizing this need via its sovereignty, in the year 1992, in its Constitution, France introduces the clause “French is the language of the Republic”². Thereby, *the status of the language is protected both internally and externally*, which would later on prevent its minorization with the English language expansion.

Moreover, this is a period of alerting the public administration *for complying with the French language norm*, which is to provide its correct usage in all administrative activities in the country and in the international relations.

Special emphasis is placed on the *French language application on Internet sites*. In the analysis of this period, we have detected an increased number of administrative decisions referring to the compulsory use of the French language in this aspect, along with accompanying translation in one foreign language at least, in accordance with the objectives of the site itself. This course is in direct

²« La langue de la République est le français », Constitution du 4 octobre 1958, art. 2.

connection with the respect of *multilingualism on the Internet*.

Upon the fact that language is the key element for social integration of people, France intensifies its *fight against illiteracy* by organizing testing for determining the level of French language knowledge with young recruits (Loi n° 97-1019, art. L. 114-3). On the grounds of these results, the state takes additional measures for elevating the literacy and the level of the French language command with its citizens.

Due to the principle of gender equality, in the third period, the Feminization Policy is propelled using specific forms of some nouns in feminine gender. Although already officialised (Circulaire du 11 mars 1986), with a circular letter in 1998 (Circulaire du 6 mars 1998), the feminine gender forms for nouns denoting certain professions or titles are once again prescribed to be used in all official documents of state institutions. Furthermore, *Commission générale de terminologie et de néologie* is assigned to conduct research on the same issue, whereas *Institut national de la langue française* to publish a brochure on the usage of feminine gender forms.

In this period, via several regulations and decrees, the state reacts to establish the status of the language in the mass media and in cinematographic production, and regularly monitors the state of affairs. In line with this aim, it brings about cooperation with institutions from the Francophone countries, and allocates financial help for the realisation of cinematographic and music productions in French language.

During this period, *Commission générale de terminologie et de néologie* and *Commissions spécialisées de terminologie et de néologie*, now known as Groupe d'experts, continue to work hard on

the *enrichment of the French language* (Décret n°96-602 du 3 juillet 1996). The *Commissions spécialisées de terminologie et de néologie*, which are constituent parts of the respective ministries, prepare the newly created terms and submit them to the General Commission. If the French Academy has also agreed upon the new terms created by the specialised commissions, *Commission générale de terminologie et de néologie* analyzes them and approves their introduction and application. In order to acquire unanimity of the corresponding terminology used in the Francophone countries and international organizations, regular contact with their related institutions is cherished. In our analysis of this period, we have again detected a good number of new decisions on enriching the French language in different fields and areas.

We have also discerned permanent activity of the authorized *associations for protection of the French language*, which carefully monitor the language state of affairs and submit regular reports to the *Délégation générale à la langue française*. According to the Law on the usage of the French language introduced in 1994 (Loi du 4 août 1994), they are authorized to start a legal action against those who violate it (*ibid.*, art. 19 & Code de procédure pénale, art. 2-14).

The third period shows continuation of the previous courses of the contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language (protection of the worker and the consumer, encouragement to multilingualism and spreading the Francophonie), now reinforced with the Law on the usage of the French language introduced in 1994 which has taken the place of the Law of 1975 because of its numerous weaknesses.

6. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AS A MEANS FOR INFORMING THE CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

The contemporary French language policy in relation to the French language is directed to many areas of life. It is the result of guidelines, strategies and events that occurred earlier in the overall social life. All stages of the French language policy in these areas are in direct connection with the previous historical periods and economic phenomena that took place throughout the history of France and have a direct impact in two areas that are the target of our presentation.

Consumer information becomes necessary because of their potential vulnerability by vendors. These relations, in France (Caron, 1995; Bournay & Pionnier, 2007), are governed by the legal measures that are defined in the Consumer Protection Code. There are several institutions that provide for the protection of consumer health, their safety, their economic interests, and are awarded with funds for the defense of their rights. Consumer protection includes state proposes and implements several legal projects aimed at increasing consumer rights, their protection and information (*Projet de loi renforçant les droits, la protection et l'information des consommateurs - Position de la CCIP*).

The regulations pertaining to the French language as a means of *protecting the worker* apply to documents that are signed at the conclusion of labor contracts, the internal legislation of the undertakings, agreements, collective agreements, offers of work and any other documents that contain provisions necessary to familiarize

the employee with responsibilities in the course of his work in France.

With these measures, the employee is protected against possible dismissal or other adverse situations in the work environment arising from misunderstanding of the signed contract, which entails further consequences on him.

6. 1. INFORMING THE CONSUMER

According to the Law for the usage of the French language in 1994 (Loi du 4 août 1994), the use of the French language in "labeling, offer, presentation, method of use, describing the content and the warranty terms of goods, products or services as well as all the invoices and receipts" became mandatory (art. 2). When translating in other languages, "French inscription should be just as readable, clear and understandable" as well as signs of other languages (art. 4). An exception is made for the "characteristic products with foreign names that are already known to the public (art. 2). Offenses conclude authorized persons performing continuous control (art. 16), and offenders are predicted and given appropriate legal penalties (Décret n° 95-240 du 3 mars 1995).

In the exercise of control, priority shall be given to products and services that are directly related to the safety and health of consumers who need to have clear and understandable information. According to reports on the application of the law on the use of the French language from August 4, 1994 (*Rapports au Parlement sur l'application de la loi du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française*, 2000), from 1990 to 2000 the number of the controls have

been increasing steadily, and since 1996, there have been a downward trend detected with the offenses (*ibid.* 25). This is due to growing public awareness of the provisions of law. If the basis of the violations takes foreign language that is not executively translated into French, then in the first place is English, German, Italian and Spanish.

In exercising control, authorized associations for the protection of the French language are included that despite the possibility of initiating criminal proceedings against the not respected the legal provisions, regularly giving advice to all parties who request it, and draw more media campaigns for the correct application of the language. It also constantly reminds the legal provisions relating to the protection of the language.

In 1999 and 2000, the largest number of offenses relating to incomplete or incorrect information to consumers are registered by the courts in Paris and the south of France (*ibid.*, 37), and at the imposition of penalties judges can use right cumulative principle which means impose as many sentences as there are products with which the infringement was committed.

Provisions for the use of the French language are applied in the insurance industry. There, all the information at the conclusion of the insurance contract should be clearly written in French (*Code des assurances*, Partie Législative, Livre I: Le contrat, art. L 112-3), which provides information to the insured as a consumer.

6. 2. WORKER PROTECTION

The main provisions in this area come from the law on the use of

the French language in 1994 and the Labor Code. With them, a mandatory use of the French language when providing certain information to the worker by the employer was being enforced when making work contracts, (LOI, art. 8 & CODE, art. L. 121-1), in the internal regulative policy of the company (LOI, art. 9 - 1 & CODE, art. L. 122-35), in all the documents that contain the obligations and necessary acts that are indispensable for the worker when doing his job, unless the documents that are being sent abroad or are received from there (LOI, art. 9-2 & CODE, art. L. 122-39-1), then in all agreements and collective labor agreements (LOI, art. 9-IV & CODE art. L. 132-2-1) as also during job offers by all services that are located in the territory of France, regardless of the nationality of the holder of the offer or the employer, or outside its territory, where the holder of the offer is French (LOI, art. 10 & CODE, art. L. 311-4).

Although as controllers of the French language in this area are entitled the Commission for inspection of labor rights and the professional syndicates that can start a legal procedure (CODE, art. L. 411-11), still it should be noted that unlike the systematic control regarding the language that is being used in the domain for informing the customers, the data available to the General Delegation for the French language and French languages are incomplete and do not allow you to get to know the real situation. This situation is due to the fact that it is impossible to have available all documents that contain provisions necessary for the employee when performing his work.

According to the Ministry of Culture and Communications and those of the association *Le droit de comprendre (La langue française dans tous ses états, 1999, 21-31)*, French firms increasingly use English as a working language with foreign customers because they

see it as an effective means of communication with business partners. In contrast, there are those companies that are concerned with particularly sensitive language issues so that employees in their foreign affiliates impose a mandatory learning of the French language.

Individual contracts, internal legal regulation of enterprises and collective agreements present no problems regarding the use of the French language.

In terms of job offers that are written in a foreign language, there was a tendency to decrease violations concerning the use of the French language. Labor inspection constantly reminds employers and all other holders of job offers for the legal provisions relating to the protection and use of language.

7. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

There are many definitions, which define the notion of *language policy* (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002). This chapter relies on the definition given by Calvet according to whom *language policy* means „*the whole set of intentional decisions made regarding the relationships between the language and the social life, particularly the one between the language and the national life*” whereas *language planning* means “*searching for and usage of means necessary for the application of the language policy*” (CALVET, 1999: 154-155).

Due to the great extent of this field, and for the purpose of better analysis and presentation of the state of the French language, we

have made three subfields: *Events, seminars and congresses; Journals and publications; and Education, examinations, university entrance and thesis/dissertation announcements.*

These subfields are quite significant for preserving the language, and are, therefore, paid special attention. One can rightly say they are some of the pillars for protecting the language and thus justly given a special place in the language policy of France.

7. 1. EVENTS, SEMINARS AND CONGRESSES

There are several rules, which must be followed when holding international events, congresses or seminars in France. In other words, each participant is given the opportunity to express himself/herself in French, the documents referring to the program of these gatherings must be written in French, and French version of the abstracts in all the other event-related documents to be published must be provided (*Loi du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française*, art. 6). Considering the obligation and wish of the participants to express themselves in French – on the one hand, and the necessity of their being understood by the foreign participants at these gatherings – on the other, a regulation is prescribed under which there must be a simultaneous or consecutive interpreting into the other foreign language/s, which is most often the English. Non-compliance with these requirements results in a corresponding legal penalty and an obligation of the organizers and hosts to reimburse all the money allocated by the state for the purpose of holding and hosting the event (*Nouveau code pénal*: art. 131-13). The *General Delegation for the French language and the languages of France*,

which – according to the Circular Letter of March 19, 1966, (Circulaire du 19 mars 1966), is in charge of supervising the rule compliance in this subfield, has recorded consistent exercise of these rules, except for the occasional omission of the interpreting services at the events, which most frequently occurs due to their high cost. As a result, ever since 1996, in accordance with the general requirements for holding events, congresses, and seminars, the stance of the experts in the corresponding field, and the opinion of *Simultaneous Interpreting Aid Commission* (*Commission d'aide à l'interprétation simultanée – CODALIS*) – founded for that particular purpose, the Delegation has been allocating financial aid for the interpreting services at the international events held in and hosted by France.

7. 2. JOURNALS AND PUBLICATIONS

All journals and publications in France, written in a foreign language, and published by a person or organization, which receives financial aid from the state, must contain at least an abstract in French (*Loi du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française*: art. 7). The said refers to the scientific journals and publications divided into two categories: *Primary Communication Journals* and *Synthesizing type of Journals*.

The purpose of *Primary Communication Journals* (*Revue de communication primaire*) is the presentation of new scientific facts to the international scientific audience; most frequently, these journals are published in English. Therefore, whenever their publishing is aided by the French state, the obligation of including an abstract in

French language must be fully respected.

The purpose of *Synthesizing type of Journals (Revue de synthèse)* is the dissemination of the most significant and recent scientific advancements to the wider audience. Most often, they are written in French, yet bilingual or multilingual issues are not an exception. In the latter case, there must be an abstract in French in these journals as well.

These legal requirements regarding the usage of the French language apply to all other forms of scientific publications, reports, proceedings, synthesizing research papers, studies, etc., and full compliance with them has been identified so far.

In addition, we have noticed an increasing interest in receiving aid in respect of these subventions for the journals; however, for the sake of maintaining the quality and high criteria of the scientific aspect, the average financial aid for journals remains unchanged for most of the scientific fields.

A significant contribution in this respect comes from the foundation *Centre national du livre (National Book Center)* the mission of which is, among the others, to protect and spread the French language and culture, as well as to motivate the translation of foreign language literature into French and vice versa (Décret n°93-397 du 19 mars 1993 : art. 3.). Furthermore, this center aims at stimulating the French and foreign libraries, cultural institutions and bookstores to buy books of special scientific, technical, or cultural value written in French (Décret n°96-421 du 13 mai 1996: art. 1^{er}).

7. 3. EDUCATION, EXAMINATIONS, ADMISSION TESTS AND THESIS/DISSERTATION

The French language is compulsory in classes, at exams, in admission tests, and thesis/dissertation in all public and private educational institutions. The only exceptions are the schools where the regional languages and cultures are taught, the international schools, and those for foreign citizens, i.e., immigrants only (*Loi du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française*: art. 11). “The command of the French language and knowledge of two foreign languages is one of the primary goals of education” (*Loi n°89-486 du 10 juillet 1989*: art. 1^{er}). The *General Delegation for the French language and the languages of France* has found no breach of these legal acts in any of those educational institutions.

On the other hand, there are master and doctoral thesis written in a foreign language if the thesis is being worked on in collaboration with foreign laboratories and research centers. In this case, all these papers contain an abstract in French. There is also a situation when the thesis preparation is co-mentored, in which case the thesis is to be written in the official language of the very country where this type of mentorship is conducted, supplemented with an abstract in the second language of the mentorship. Generally speaking, no breach of the legal acts has been found in these cases either.

In the diploma and post diploma studies an increased usage of the English language in certain courses has been detected, and inclusion of other foreign languages in the lecture delivery has been recommended.

Insufficient knowledge of the French language unavoidably leads one to exclusion from social life and isolation. In agreement with the Law, ever since 1998, numerous activities and measures have been undertaken with the objective to socially reintegrate individuals who have problems of this type. (*Rapport au Parlement sur l'application de la loi du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française*, 2000: 113-119). This is the reason one of the objectives of French education is the struggle against illiteracy, which involves all the public and private educational institutions, professional associations, syndicates, regional authorities, and other state establishments. (Loi n°98-657 du 29 juillet 1998: art. 24.).

8. INTERACTION BETWEEN FRENCH LANGUAGE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF FRANCE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20th CENTURY

The subject of this research is the interaction between the French language and the public services of France in The second half of the 20th century. These services play a major role in preserving the status of the French language internally and internationally and represent an important segment of the French contemporary language policy regarding the French language (CALVET, 1996: 99-111, 1999: 246-270, НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 53-62). To present the interaction between the French language and the public services of France in this period, we analyzed several administrative decisions concerning the French language (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 101-

118). For the starting point of the French contemporary *language policy* regarding the French language, we determine year 1966 when the founding of the *Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française* (Décret n°66-203), the first institution of the modern period in this country whose goal is defense of the language. France, by its founding, portrays a new, systematic dimension with respect to the defense of the French language and establishes a special relationship towards it. According to the manner of operation and functioning of the institutions whose main concern is its defense, we distinguish three periods of French contemporary language policy in relation to the French language, in which there is a continuous relationship between the public services and the French language that indicates the link between language and the state³. On the *internal plane*, the public services must take into account the proper usage of the French language and for increasement of its quality. They also must take into the correct application of the recommended terms by the terminology commissions in the legal and administrative documents, in the advertisements, the products, the trademarks, on the web sites, as well as in the maintenance of scientific manifestations and publishing publications, etc.

The public services on the *International plan* need to consistently promote the French language in relations with the European Union, United Nations and Francophone countries. They must inspect

³ Based on the functioning of the institutions for the defense of the language, we distinguish three periods of French contemporary linguistic policy regarding the French language such as: 1. 1966 - 1984, the period of operation of the *Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française*, 2. 1984 - 1989, the period of operation of the *Commissariat général de la langue française* and the *Comité consultatif de la langue française*, 3. 1989 - 2001, the period of operation of the *Conseil supérieur de la langue française* and the *Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France* (НИКОЛЮБСКИ, 2002: 36-46).

bilateral and multilateral agreements, strengthen the translation services of the international events, organize language courses and undertake other measures for spreading of the French language in the World (reinforcement of its presence on the Internet, creation of electronic language tools etc.).

The use of French language is being modernized and increased with *terminological enrichment*. Therefore, terminology and neology commissions are created that encourage the creation of new terms and their updating in all areas and thus directly and positively influence its status on the international scene.

8. 1. THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE INTERNALLY

Internally, the public services are based on the constitutional principle that French language is the language of the Republic of France « La langue de la République est le français » (Constitution française du 4 octobre 1958, article 2). According to the circular letter of April 1994 (Circulaire du 12 avril 1994), they should ensure the strict application of all administrative decisions concerning the use of the French language, to consistently apply all newly created terms from the terminology commissions and all documents that they will publish not to be contrary to the provisions for the usage of the French language. In addition to this circular letter, by September 1999, another 14 circular letters with similar contents were sent, intended for each ministry separately (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 54).

And the Law on the Usage of the French Language from year

1994 (La loi n° 94-665 du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française) defines the obligations of the public services⁴.

Namely, all posts and advertisements posted in public places by legal entities should contain a translation in at least two languages (art. 4), contracts concluded by legal entities to be written in French, except for the exemptions provided by law (art. 5), the manifestations, seminars and congresses to be translated from and in French (art 6), all foreign-language journals to contain a French summary (art 7), and the use of a foreign expression is prohibited or a term in the trademark of a particular product when the same exists in French language (art. 14). The general feature of this period, *inter alia*, is the encouragement towards multilingualism (art.4), both internally and externally, through which France is fighting against the global tendency of monolingualism and the superiority of the English language. Although with certain problems, however, the provisions governing public administration in respect of the application of the French language to the internal plan are duly respected (*La langue française dans tous ses états*, 1999: 55-60 & *Rapport au Parlement*, 2000: 61-68).

Also, mandatory use and special attention is also required to the French language on the websites (Circulaire du 15 mai 1996, 2. b.) and in the state information systems (Circulaire du 6 mars 1997) is also required. In order to regulate the language in this area, in the period from 1996 to the second half of 1999, we noted the adoption

⁴ Some provisions of this Law are taken from the previous French Language Law 1975 (Loi du 31 décembre 1975 relative à l'emploi de la langue française), that imposes mandatory use of the French language in the public announcement, advertising, as well as prohibition of use of foreign terms or expressions. This Law ceases to be valid with the entry into force of the Law from 1994.

of eight administrative decisions (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 54). With the circular letter from 7 October 1999, it is specified that the terms used on the sites should correspond to the terminological lists published in the *Journal officiel* de la République française, and their translation into English is permissible if there is a translation into another foreign language whose choice depends on the purpose and aim of the site. (Circulaire du 7 octobre 1999, 2. 2. 2. Langue). Providing an example and fostering multilingualism on websites only reinforces the position of French public services on a global scale towards the global respect for language and cultural diversity on the Internet.

Regarding the application of the aforementioned provisions in this area, we conducted an analysis of several dozens of sites belonging to the French public services, and we noticed that almost all of them have bilingual French-English language (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 55). In the headings intended for French citizens there is no translation into a foreign language. Some research institutions, in addition to French publications, also contain summaries in English, and the sites of certain public services that contain useful information for various partners in the world also have a translation into the language of the country for which the information is intended under Article 6 from the Circular a letter of April 1994 (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 55).

In this period of French contemporary language policy regarding the French language, the tendency continues for improvement of the quality of the language of all administrative texts for improvement of the quality of the language of all administrative texts. In that respect,

we noticed the adoption of three legal acts⁵ that reminds public administration employees of the proper use of the French language in the compilation of administrative documents so that they can be better understood by the subjects to whom they are referred.

Also, with that purpose is the creating the Orientation Committee for the simplification of the administrative language (Comité d'orientation pour la simplification du langage administratif) (Arrêté du 2 juillet 2001), that is responsible for formulating specific proposals for quality improving of the administrative language, as well as to monitor their specific application by the public administration.

8. 2. PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE PROMOTION OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AS A LANGUAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

The public services, in the relations with foreign persons and institutions, must fully respect the rules for the use of the French language in the international affairs (Circulaire du 12 avril 1994, art. 6), but not favoring any foreign language. The French negotiators while concluding international bilateral or multilateral agreements must use the French language, and if there is no possibility for it from the other side, it is permitted the use of the language of the

⁵ Circulaire du 2 janvier 1993, relative aux règles d'élaboration, de signature et de publication des textes au Journal officiel et à la mise en oeuvre de procédures particulières incombant au Premier ministre; Circulaire du 20 septembre 1994 relative aux règles aux nominations des membres des conseils et des dirigeants des établissements publics et entreprises du secteur public; Circulaire du 30 janvier 1997, relative aux règles d'élaboration, de signature et de publication des textes au Journal officiel et à la mise en oeuvre de procédures particulières incombant au Premier ministre, art. 1. 1. 1.

negotiators or at the third language agreed in the first stages of the negotiation. (Circulaire du 30 mai 1997, III-Rédaction et présentation).

Even though, the French language is an official or working language of many international institutions, however, the public service officials face some difficulties in applying it.

In the General Assembly of the United Nations, despite the fact that the French language is one of the official or working languages, the English language confirms its supremacy. In 1992, the number of delegations expressing in English was 74, and in French 31, but in 1999 increased to 95 delegations in English, and fell to 26 delegations in French (*La place de la langue française dans les institutions internationales*, 2000: 4). Most of the official documents are also written first in English, but very often there are problems in the translation sector that lead to delay in the distribution of translated documents in French language. There is the same problem for contacts between most French ministries with the relevant institutions in the United Nations. The permanent French representatives in international organizations, largely, direct their attention to the use and respect of the French language status. They advocate that international officials from other countries must be obliged to know the French language as a one of the working languages, placed francophone heads of certain sectors that have strategic importance for the preservation of the status of the language, allocated funds for starting language courses in many international institutions. They encouraged the appointment of a Language Coordinator at the United Nations Organization, create a Consultative Committee on Language Pluralism (Comité consultatif pour le pluralisme linguistique) of

UNESCO etc.

In the institutions of the European Union, French language is also an official and working language (Règlement n° 1 du 15 avril 1958, art. 1er). It can be used during official and informal meetings, in relations with the institutions of the Union, in the contacts with representatives of other Member States whereby the use of the language of the interlocutor's country is permitted, provided that the French official is in charge. The European libraries and documentation centers must give them a special place for editions published in French (*Le Français dans les institutions européennes*, 2000: 4-14).

According to the French Delegation for the French language from 1999, the most of the working papers sent by the European Council and to the European Commission to the respective French instances are written in English, while those sent by the European Parliament and the European Court, as well as those referring to official meetings, are usually written in French language (Rapport au parlement, 2000: 76-81). However, and in the European Union there is also a stagnation of the French language, especially after the accession of the non-Francophone countries in it. Even in the relations between the Union and the Francophone countries of Africa, communication is used only in English. The Union allows its use even in relations with the French enterprises.

During the presidency, in the second half of 2000, France reacted strongly against the use of only one language and committed to multilingualism. It reinforces French language translation services in European institutions by organizing language courses for officials from member states and candidate countries for membership in the

Union, and trains French translators from EU accession countries. In addition, France launches more actions in favor of multilingualism in new information technology: enhanced translation of European sites into multiple languages, putting into use an automated online translator and interactive online-grammar in French language.

France's ties with French-speaking countries and institutions are also strengthened. In addition, their representatives in the international institutions use the French language at every possible occasion. France is the principal coordinator of all actions aimed at spreading the Francophone in the World. France runs a policy of cooperation with the international francophone organizations, proposes measures, encourages and defines the actions taken to develop the Francophone and the French language (Décret n° 91-1094 du 21 octobre 1991; Décret n° 92-1231 du 24 novembre 1992; Décret n° 93-797 du 16 avril 1993, art. 5, 6, 7). Also, by encouraging of the young scientific staff of the Francophone countries to take part in the work of numerous international institutions and through the establishment of the Fund for Translation and Interpretation Assistance (Fonds d'aide à la traduction et à l'interprétation), the use of in French language increases during the holding of international events held outside France.

The defense of the status and the spread of the French language in the World is also the goal of the Directorate for Cultural Cooperation and French language (Direction de la coopération culturelle et du français) at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which prepares plans and programs for studying of the French language in the World. For that purpose, France is in constant contact with the network of French institutions and centers, with the French alliances, and

cooperates with all other institutions in which foreigners from all over the world are educated in France (Arrêté du 25 juillet 2001, art. 5).

8. 3. TERMINOLOGICAL ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

In order for the French language to preserve its international status, it must be enriched with terms from all areas through which it will have to express the modernity. Enriching the language is one of the features that characterizes French contemporary language policy (НИКОЛОВСКИ, 2002: 37, 40, 45).

With the creation of the General Commission and the Specialized Committees for terminology and neology, it is encouraged the creation of new terms and it is increased their application in various fields: economy, natural sciences, technology, law, etc⁶.

These commissions contribute to the spreading of the Francophonie and the promotion of multilingualism worldwide. These are also in contact with related institutions of the francophone countries working on the equalization of newly created expressions and terms, with the international organizations, as well as with institutions for international standardization (Décret du 3 juillet 1996, art. 1er). The last, eighteenth in a row, Commission for terminology and neology at the Ministry of Youth and Sports was established in

⁶ The Decree of 2015 (Décret n° 2015-341 du 25 mars 2015) aims to simplify and modernize the provision for the enrichment of the French language by changing the composition and the name of the General Commission for terminology and neology that becomes the Commission for enrichment of the French language (Commission d'enrichissement de la langue française). The specialized terminology and neology commissions in each ministry become Expert groups (Groupe d'experts).

March 2001. In every commission, there is a special high-level officer for terminology and neology (Arrêté du 27 mars 2001) and special service responsible for coordinating all activities from this domain.

In year 2000, the General Commission of terminology and neology, through its specialized committees, performed an audit of all terms, phrases and definitions published in the *Journal officiel* de la République française in the period from 1973 to 1996. The results from the audit are published in a terminological list (Répertoire terminologique, 2000) that covers 3,000 fully audited units.

With the government preparation program for France to enter into the information society, the great outstanding role-played the newly created terms in this area, whereby the General Commission for terminology and neology, is required to develop terminological lists of this area in cooperation with the specialized commissions.

Three such lists were issued until year 1999 (*Rapport annuel d'activité*, 1999: 22). In addition, brochures of newly created terms from several areas are issued and are sent free of charge to all departments of public services and related associations whose activity is related to the specific area for which the list is intended. All terms and lists can be downloaded from the website of the General Delegation for French language.

Contacts are deepening in this area with related institutions from the Francophone countries. Through constant contacts, it is possible for experts from several countries to participate in determining the composition of the newly created terminological lists that reduces the possibility of occurrence of terminological differences in the Francophone countries. In 2000 were organized two meetings of French experts with colleagues from Canada and Belgium in order to

define the condition of terminological policy in relation to the French language in those countries (*Rapport au Parlement*, 2000: 86).

As a reaction to the second wave of the feminist movement that began in the 1960s, forms of feminine gender for certain professions or functions are increasingly being used. Therefore, as early as in 1986, the use of a special form in feminine gender in nouns denoting professions, functions, acts or titles (Circulaire du 11 mars 1986) is required in all official documents of the administration. In 1998, women participating in the government sought and increasingly used the form of feminine titles of the minister (*la ministre*), and at the same time began to make the use of that form as a regular voice practice. Therefore, with the circular letter of 1998 (Circulaire du 6 mars 1998) instructs the General Commission for terminology and neology to begin a research that would clarify the problem, by accepting the situation in other Francophone countries.

The survey would be based on previous surveys from 1984 and 1985, carried out by the commission that worked in that period. This came under strong opposition from members of the French Academy (SAINT ROBERT, 2000: 101).

The General Commission for terminology and neology submitted its report in October 1999 (*Rapport sur la féminisation des noms de métier, fonction, grade ou titre au Premier ministre*) stating that principally, there are no obstacles to the use of the feminine gender of the nouns that denote occupations and professions. On the other side, the Commission opposes the use of the feminine gender in nouns that denote public functions in administrative documents of the public services and considers that there strictly should be observed the rule of neutrality of the functions. Also, it proposes further research

on this issue. The same circular letter instructs the National Institute for French Language (Institut national de la langue française) to compile a brochure, to give users instructions in relation to the use of the most appropriate noun forms in the feminine gender. The publication (BECQUER et al., 1999) contains the rules for formation of a feminine gender in nouns denoting a public profession, function, rank or title, as well as forms of the masculine gender for the same nouns. It also allows the *une ministre* form. The same circular letter permits the use of the forms of feminine gender, which are widely used: *la secrétaire générale, la directrice, la conseillère*, by the public services.

9. TERMINOLOGICAL ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The French language shows great vitality and the adaptability of his vocabulary of contemporary changes in all areas of life is carried out systematically and in scientific laboratories and research centers. To avoid the increased use of foreign terms in a particular area that are incomprehensible to the "ordinary" speakers, relevant French terms should regularly be produced, which would better present the contemporary reality. Therefore, France and other Francophone countries dedicated their work towards creation, dissemination and use of new words and expressions in the spirit of the French language, while depicting contemporary life.

With constant terminological enrichment of the French language

the gaps in the vocabulary and denotations of new concepts in French are being fulfilled, which replaced the foreign, mostly Anglo-American terms. The enrichment of the French language is performed in coordination, and new terms are designed for professionals and for the public who are formed according to the rules for word-formation in the French language.

9. 1. SYSTEM OF INSTITUTIONS TO ENRICH THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The Act of 1975 for the use of the French language (Loi n°75-1349 du 31 décembre 1975 relative à l'emploi de la langue française) known as *Bas-Lauriol*, provides terms that are published in the French Official Gazette (*Journal Officiel* de la République Française). They must be used in any advertising and labeling of products or services, and during all broadcasting by television and broadcasting organizations. With the adoption of the Law on 4th August 1994 on the use of the French language (Loi n° 94-665 du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française), called *Toubon*, these provisions on the basis of the decision of the *Constitutional Council* (*Conseil constitutionnel*) (Décision n° 94-345 DC du 29 juillet 1994) were repeated, which were believed to be on the contrary to the freedom of expression. The Council believes that the state can itself be forced to use certain proposed terms, but cannot, contrary to Article 11 of the Declaration of Human and Civil Rights (*Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen de 1789*), impose their use to private individuals or radiogram organizations.

The decision of the Constitutional Council causes a change of legislation on the use of French. With the decree of 3rd of July 1996 to enrich the French language (Décret n°96-602 du 3 juillet 1996), create a new system for the coordination of activities in relation to the French language, which reduces the position of the state, increasing the role of the General Commission on Terminology and Neologisms and of the French Academy, and state and other means and mechanisms for action on language and its spreading. The decree applies to the formation of specialized terminology committees and ministerial neologisms mainly composed of experts in a particular field that are required to create new official terms. They, among other things, must include all cases in which the necessary terminological enrichment of French vocabulary, based on the expressed needs in a particular area. Through examination of the terms and definitions that are offered by specialized committees, the Commission draws attention to their compliance and suitability and seeks the opinion of the French Academy. Once they get the approval from it, the General Commission shall publish the terms and definitions in the Official Gazette under the condition of the relevant portfolio Minister will note. Once the accepted terms are being published, the adopted terms and definitions for them become mandatory for public services and public institutions, place of foreign language terms and expressions, as well as in the cases provided for in Articles 5 and 14 of the Law of 4 August 1994 on the use of the French language. These terms are published in the *Bulletin Officiel de l'éducation nationale* (Décret n°96-602 du 3 juillet 1996, art. 10) to allow greater distribution to teachers.

9. 2. THE STATE'S ROLE IN THE ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM

According to the legal system, the state has no role in selecting and deciding on specialized terms that can only assert themselves. Its modern mission is to be a public service to the citizens that fosters vocabulary enrichment, support and coordinate the activities of the participants that the neologisms create to work on the promotion and dissemination of new terms and to ensure their application and easy availability.

The State cannot interfere directly in the operation of terminological committees, but only organized and, as a first user, provides all of the necessary promotion terms. It coordinates the development of terminological lists and allows meetings and cooperation between specialized committees, the General Commission of the French Academy.

In addition, the State informs public services, professionals and the public about the new terms and provides an example of their use, which encourages its partners to use the terms that it recommends. The responsibility for use of the published terms refers only to public state institutions (article 11), and such measures have an effect outside the state sector.

9. 3. GENERAL DELEGATION FOR THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND THE LANGUAGES OF FRANCE

The *General Delegation for the French language and for the languages of France (Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France)* is a Service of the Ministry of Culture and Communication of France and its mission is keeping the French language policy in relation to the French language and regional languages. It takes care of the implementation of the Law of 4 August 1994 and Decree of 1996 to enrich the French language. Along with the General Commission for Terminology and neology, she coordinates the preparation of terminological lists by specialized committees on terminology and the French Academy as well as the operation of the terminology data bank *France Terme*.

According to Article 2 of the decree, the General Delegation is a legal member of all committees under its jurisdiction is the Secretariat for the General Commission for terminology and neologies. It has regular coordination with other partners in terms of the enrichment of the French language and its promotion, especially with other francophone organizations responsible for language policy in a particular country. It is important to increase the influence of the French language in the world and to meet the need of French terms from a specialized area of people whose work is directly related to the use of the French language (journalists, translators in international organizations, etc.).

The General Delegation for the French language and the French language also greatly contributes to the development of information tools in French and increases its presence on the Internet that is used as a means to work as a medium for transmitting the results of the terminological operation.

9. 4. THE ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED TERMINOLOGY AND NEOLOGY COMMISSIONS

In the 70ties of the 20th century, several ministries established Commissions for terminology and neology, which gave a great contribution to the creation of new terms in a particular area. In addition, the 1996 Decree imposes the creation of ministerial committees which are composed of 20 to 30 members who are representatives of the ministry and external experts in a particular sector, as well as language specialists. These committees are the basis in the terminological work closely follow the selection and use of terms and are constantly updated with new developments in their area. They offer French equivalents of foreign terms for any new products or concepts, giving their definition and suit any terminological question of their area. Commissions have the support of *Senior official for terminology (Haut fonctionnaire de terminologie)* and the service, which is appointed to coordinate and support the activities in a particular area and to further transfer terminological solutions in their sector and with partners. There are 18 specialized committees on terminology and neologies found in various ministries.

9. 5. THE GENERAL COMMISSION ON TERMINOLOGY AND NEOLOGY

The *General Commission on Terminology and neology* takes a central position in the system of institutions working to enrich the French language. Placed under the authority of the Prime Minister, it

coordinates the overall network terminology activities, defines the methodological basis of the enrichment of the French language, liaises with the French Academy, and examines terms ensuring their compliance and access to their publication. Its purposes are to enrich and promote the French language, encouraging multilingualism, translation of foreign terms in the French language, terminological data collection and structuring quickly accessible databases and the development of Francophonie.

The General Commission, together with the French Academy, is responsible for approving the new terms proposed by the specialized committees on terminology and neology and is responsible for their harmonization and adjustment. Every month, this committee evaluates and approves the proposed terms in the presence of the presidents of the specialized committees and experts assigned area. When creating terms, the General Commission establishes certain criteria that are crucial for the adoption of new terms. The first criterion is the need, i.e. the necessity of a new term to denote a certain entity. The second criterion is transparency, which determines whether the term is directly related to the notion, or idea that signifies. The last criterion is the good language preparation term, which determines whether he respects the morphological and syntactic system of the French language.

The General Commission is concerned with the definitions of new terms that are published in the Official Gazette to formulate clear, understandable and in the best possible way because they are intended not only for specialists of a particular area, but also for the general public.

The General Committee and specialized committees for

terminology and neology make a terminological enrichment program, which is realized based on functions provided by the 1996 decree. Users of the new terms expect translating new foreign terms in French as soon as possible. Therefore, the General Commission aims to respond quickly to the needs and requirements and propose appropriate replacement of terms such as:

brainstorming (remue-méninges), *Kennedy round* (Négociations Kennedy), *V. I. P. / VIP* (client privilégié), *incentive* (voyage de stimulation, stimulation), *mobbing* (harcèlement), *Benchmarking* (référenciation, étalonnage, parangonnage), *broker* (courtier), *Factoring* (affacturage), *factor* (affactureur), *Gap* (écart), *Lease-back* (cession-bail), *Leasing* (location avec option d'achat / LOA), *outplacement* (remplacement externe), *Revolving* (crédit permanent), *Soft landing* (atterrissage en douceur), *Start-up* (jeune pousse), *Couponing* (couponnage), *Duty-free* (boutique hors taxes), *Franchising* (franchisage), *Free alongside ship* (franco long du bord / F. L. B.), *teasing* (aguichage) etc.

In 2000, the *General Commission on Terminology and neology*, through its specialized committees, conducted examinations about all the terms, expressions and definitions published in the Official Gazette of France in the period from 1973 to 1996. Audited results are published in the terminology list that includes 3000 fully revised units. In addition, leaflets with the newly created terms are issued for a number of areas and are sent free to all public service departments and relevant associations whose activity is associated with a particular area that is intended to be listed. All terms, lists and reports of the General Committee are available on the website *FranceTerme* that is a database with free access to the French General Delegation for the French Language and languages and contains the latest

French terms, approved by the General Commission for Terminology. By doing so, new terms are being promoted and significant contribution to the enrichment and promotion of the French language in the world is provided.

9. 6. THE FRENCH ACADEMY

The French Academy is the reference instance for issues relating to the use of words in the French language and follows the development of French vocabulary in 1635. By the decree issued on July 3 1996, it has a very important role in the enrichment of the French system. The Academy expresses its opinion required in the General Commission for Terminology and each specialized committee and is a last resort for the approval of the terms and definitions in the publication in the Official Gazette. With its active participation in all committees, it provides a significant contribution in the terminological work and strives in a fast period to give their opinion.

From its first publication of the first decree for the enrichment of the French language in 1972, the Academy gives constant contribution in this area, fueled by concern for preserving the consistency and clarity of the French language. It, in his Dictionary, constantly introduces new words and meanings in French vocabulary.

9. 7. OTHER PARTNERS IN THE SYSTEM TO ENRICHMENT THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Apart from the many experts from different fields who in the commission's work actively contribute their scientific, technical or linguistic competence, there are many organizations in the science and technology related to the enrichment of the French system and participate in the study and definition of terms.

The Academy of Natural Sciences (*Académie des sciences*) and the French Association for Standardization (*Association française de normalisation*) (*AFNOR*) are also legal members of the *General Commission on Terminology and neology*, and all specialized committees for terminology and neology gives significant contribution to the enrichment of French.

The National Centre for Scientific Research (*Centre national de la recherche scientifique*) (*CNRS*) with one of his terminological documenting laboratories participates in the work of the General Commission for Terminology and neology and specialist committees. The laboratory regularly makes documentary records for the examined terms by the Commissions and related Francophone organizations where terminological data, which have particular significance for the French, are being stored.

9. 8. COOPERATION WITH THE FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

Article 1 of the 1996 decree envisages deepening contacts with the terminology and neology Commissions and other similar institutions of francophone countries that are working intensively on this issue. In repeated meetings, well-known experts that provide a

significant contribution in compiling the terminological lists, which reduces the possibility of matching terminological differences in francophone countries, participate. Large databases of terminological data for French-language are a terminology bank of the *Bank Bureau de la traduction du gouvernement canadien-(TERMIUM)* and the bank of *The Office québécois de la langue française-(Grand dictionnaire terminologique or GDT)*.

With their millions of terms, these banks represent key references and basis for each terminological work. Experts, terminologists and interpreters who participate in their elaboration associated with the French system of institutions dealing with terminological enrichment of the French language and specialists of the French Community of Belgium. In addition, there is an established collaboration with the *Service de la langue française* at the Belgian Ministry of Culture and *Section de terminologie* of the Federal Office of Switzerland with its terminological data bank (TERMDAT).

10. AN OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MASS MEDIA IN FRANCE AT THE END OF THE 20th CENTURY

Few articles of the 1994 Law on the Usage of the French Language regulate the usage of the French language in the mass media programmes (radio and TV) which secures the usage of the French language and spreading of the Francophonie on national and international level. They are also in charge of broadcasting certain quota of francophone events, to promote the production of the

modern French performers, and to allocate the quotas for production of genre specialized radio stations. This is done in order to better represent the French music palette and because of the increased disregard by certain radio stations which do not fulfil their programme obligations.

The Superior Council of the Audiovisual (Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuelle) is in charge of the proper application of the French language in this area, and it informs the media for certain faulty use of the language as well as about the recommendations to substitute the anglicisms which appear in the *Journal officiel* de la République française on regular basis. The larger media houses have their own advisers for proper usage of the French language when broadcasting the programmes.

The 1998 guidelines for development of the French language programmes outside the territory of France increased the financial aid to the French language programmes in order for them to be more present on foreign televisions. They also encourage the development of satellite French language programmes and cooperation with foreign media, and determine the activity of the television operators intended for foreign audiences. They also motivate the subtitling of the foreign language shows, which are suitable for the broadcasting regions, thus fully respecting the multilingualism principle.

France pays special attention to and provides financial aid to the print media in French language and to the institutions that enable their printing, thereby contributing to the care for the language and culture. It pays special attention to its cinematographic production, which notes constant growth and increased interest on an international level. Financial aid is provided to cinematographic accomplishments,

which fully or largely fulfil the high artistic and technical criteria, to the institutions, which contribute towards the spreading of the French cinematographic production, as well as to the reference achievements in film in the French language or in regional language of France.

10. 1. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MASS MEDIA

Three articles from the 1994 Law on Usage of the French language refer to this area. According to the economic and media programme, it is compulsory for the French language to be used in labelling, offering, representing, in user manuals or in warranty conditions of goods, products or services (Art. 2). Its usage is also mandatory in all advertisements or shows on radio or television (Art. 12). However, Article 13 sets forth the principle for usage of the French language and spreading of the Francophonie by all broadcasting institutions. Four exceptions are envisaged in this area, regarding the usage of the French language, in terms of the cinematographic and audio and visual accomplishments in their original version, in the music pieces where the text is entirely or partly written in a foreign language, in the programmes or advertising messages in a foreign language whose goal is learning of the language or in broadcasting religious services (Art. 12).

The obligation for the TV stations to broadcast certain quota of francophone events (Décret 90-66, Art. 8) and certain quota of French songs on the radio stations (Loi n°94-88, art. 12) has been in force since 1990.

In terms of the cinematographic production, there are several legal mechanisms that envisage financial aid for accomplishments in French language, supplemented with the 1999 Decree (Décret n°99-130).

The Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuelle is in charge of proper usage of the French language in this area (Loi n°86-1067, art. 1^{er}). Basically, there are no larger violations of the provisions related to the application of the French language in this area (*Rapport au Parlement sur l'application de la loi du 4 août relative à l'emploi de la langue française*, 2000: 88-106). The most common violations are made by lack of translation, illegibility or grammar errors in the advertisements. Increased presence of anglicisms is noticed in the radio and TV programmes (*La langue française dans tous ses états*, 1999: 43-46), and in the print media, which causes reactions by the authorized associations for defense of the French language. The Supreme Broadcasting Council regularly informs the employees of these institutions about the language irregularities, and also about the new words which are published in the *Journal officiel* de la République française. The larger TV broadcasters appoint advisors, which intervene on a regular basis in case of certain language irregularities used during the broadcasting. Additionally, a number of shows with a goal to promote and spread the French language are broadcasted.

In relation to the obligation of the televisions to broadcast 40% works of French original expression (œuvres d'expression originale française)⁷ in prime time (Décret du 17 janvier 1990, art 8, 9), and the biggest part of the TV houses fulfill this obligation.

⁷ Films or audiovisual works in original French expression shall mean works which in their original version are completely or main in French or regional language used in France (Décret du 17 janvier 1990, art. 5).

The quota system also encompasses the songs broadcasted on the radio stations. All privately owned radio stations are obliged to broadcast French songs in prime times since 1966, half of which should be from modern performers or to be part of the new production, amounting to at least 40% of the overall programme (Loi n°99-130, art. 32). The already established quota remains with the new law from 2000 (Loi n°2000-719), but quotas are allocated for genre specific radio stations. Namely, those radio stations, which nurture the French musical legacy, must broadcast 60% in French language, 10% of which should be part of the new production. Radio stations that promote young artists must broadcast 35% francophone music pieces, 25% of which should belong to newer artists (Loi n°2000-719, art. 42). The changes in the broadcasting quotas of musical work are aimed at better representing the French music palette as well as due to the increased disregard that the French radio stations are making by failing to fulfil their obligation in this area.

Since 1998, a decision has been made which provides development guidelines for the French language programmes outside the territory of France (Communication du 30 avril 1998). It emphasizes the necessity of increasing the financial assistance for French programmes in order to increase their presence on foreign TV stations, French satellite programmes development, and determining the mission of specialized television operators intended for foreign audiences. Some of the television companies are subtitling their shows in several foreign languages depending on the region they cover, thus fully complying with the principle of multilingualism.

Several television houses have established cooperation with other similar institutions from other countries in the world and we have

witnessed the agreement between the governments of France and Canada at the state level, to increase the cooperation in the production of quality television performances in French (Décret n°90-736, art. 2).

France pays particular attention to print media in French language. In 1991, a *Fond for French Print Expansion Abroad (Fonds d'aide à l'expansion de la presse française à l'étranger)* was established. Its purpose is the expansion of periodical publications and newspapers, wholly or partly written in French, which contribute to the expansion of the French language, thought and culture outside the country (Arrêté du 25 février 1991, art. 1^{er}, 2). In addition, in the period 1996-1998, we noted five decisions regarding a financial assistance for weekly regional and local publications in French language (Décret n°96-410, art. 2), for daily political, regional, communal and local newspapers (Décret n°97-1068, art. 2) and for national daily newspapers in French language (Décret n°98-714, art. 2). Assistance is granted to the facsimile transfer to the printing houses (Décret n°98-793, art. 1^{er}, 2), as well as to institutions which enable printing publications in French (Décret n°98-1009, art. 2). Cinematographic production in France in the last years of the 20th century has seen a steady increase. Films, which are fully or mainly performed in French or in a regional language, provided that they meet the high artistic and technical criteria, can be financially supported by 25% of the total amount needed for their realization (Décret n°99-130, art. 32). Featured cinematographic performances may be subsidized (Décret n°99-130, art. 53), as well as short films, if 80% of the costs for the film are spent in France (Décret n°99-130, art. 78), institutions which contribute for the expansion of the French

cinematographic production (Décret n°99-130, art. 109) and cinematographic producers of reinvestment performance (œuvres de réinvestissement)⁸ (Décret n°97-449).

According to *Unifrance*, there is an increased interest for French language films, which is particularly seen in European countries where the francophone culture is traditionally strong, but the increased interest is noticeable also in Japan (*Rapport au Parlement sur l'application de la loi du 4 août relative à l'emploi de la langue française*, 2000, 99).

⁸Reinvestment works are reference performances whose original version is, entirely or mainly, realized in French or in a regional language used in France or in a language of the country of the majority co-producer, provided that its part is at least 50% of the cost price (Décret n°97-449, art. 4).

CONCLUSION (English)

The objective of the book “Contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language” is to present whether and to what extent France, as a state, has been directing its activities in a well-organized manner regarding the French language and the languages spoken on its territory.

For this purpose, the first thing we had to do was giving a definition of the notion we start from, i.e., the notion *language policy*, and then to point out its distinctions from its synonyms *language regulation* and *language legislation*, which – depending on the research author or the country in which they are implemented – can be defined differently.

We have defined the notion *language policy* as a total set of intentional decisions made and implemented in the relationships between the language and social life, especially the language and the national life. Next, we have defined the notion *language planning* as a search for and usage of means necessary for implementing the language policy.

Aside from presenting the demolinguistic state of the French language, the knowledge of which is necessary for finding solutions, which would provide better results in the implementation of the language policy, in the second part of the book, we give a theoretical review of the tradition of language intervention in France. The French language has been an efficient tool for strengthening the state and spreading the central authority governing from Paris. Back in the past, the government always wanted and searched for modes to spread its ideas and thus subjugate its peoples. The French language, i.e., the

imposed Parisian accent, was an excellent tool in that respect. Therefore, with the Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts of 1539, known as *Ordonnance de Villers-Cotterets*, the French language was made administrative language of the kingdom of France, whereas – in XVI and XVII c., a series of decisions were made according to which the usage of the French language was prescribed for official purposes in the French regions instead of the regional languages. Furthermore, in 1624, it was allowed to defend the scientific thesis in French, which speaks of the weakening of the Latin language, and the imposing of the first one in the sphere of education.

An exceptionally significant event is the establishment of the French Academy by Richelieu in 1635; it has an outstandingly national character and the task of taking care of the French language, purging it, and making it eloquent and usable in arts and science. Its dictionary from 1694, which has had numerous editions so far, rests upon Vaugelas's traditionalism highlighting France's awareness that by investing into activities, which pertain to the language, its authority can be strengthened both at the national and international level. With the creation of the French Alliance (*Alliance française*) for the propagation of the national language in the colonies and abroad (*Alliance française pour la propagation de la langue nationale dans les colonies et à l'étranger*) in 1883, the suspicion that the world language constellation had started to change and that France had already begun to detect some crisis or stagnation of its language undisputed position in the world was confirmed.

Besides, France has been practicing language intervention for centuries; moreover, in the past, the authorities implemented repressive measures to force out the regional languages in favor of

the French. The messages coming from the National Assembly (*Assemblée nationale constituante*) and the speech of Talleyrand in 1791 in which the regional languages were said to be “a mass of corrupted dialects which are the last remnants of feudalism, and bound to disappear” are quite clear in that respect. In addition, even the bourgeoisie saw them as an obstacle to the spreading of its ideas, and joined the struggle for their annihilation. Moreover, with the Decree from 1794, threats were exposed that the individuals using a regional language would be dismissed from work and imprisoned, which clearly speaks of the negative stance of the state towards those languages.

In our research, we have decided on the year of 1966 as a starting point of the contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language. It is the year of the creation of the Senior Committee for the defence and expansion of the French language (*Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française*), the first institution of this kind in the country, and a one which gives a new and more systematic dimension to the defense of the language, and therefore, a special approach to it.

We have divided the contemporary language policy of France into three periods depending on the new situations arising from the changes in and supplements to the objectives and the tasks of the institutions in charge of protection and promotion of the French language. We have identified year 1984 as the beginning of the second period, and year 1989 as the beginning of the third period of the contemporary language policy of France. Each period is characterized with certain features, yet there are general features present within all three.

We have given much attention to the *terminology enrichment of the French language*. In order to maintain the language vitality before the rushing wave of numerous foreign words and to meet the need for constant creation of new ones, which would help keeping pace with the fast-changing world, the process of enrichment is conducted by strict adherence to the language morphological and syntactic rules.

Aside from the part on *provision of information to the consumer* and *protection of the laborer*, we have also highlighted the intention of the state to protect its language before the inflow of foreign words, particularly the English ones in the domain of economy. We have concluded that this mission has been successfully conducted so far, though with some minor lapses.

A special accent has been placed on the use of the French language at *scientific events, seminars, and congresses*, in *scientific publications*, as well as in *education*. These fields have a special place in the Language Policy of France because they are particularly significant for preserving the language, and therefore seen as the main pillars for protecting it.

Despite the first impression of *encouraging multilingualism* in various domains of social life, it would be naive for an observer to conclude that the state has begun to be cooperative pertaining to the other languages for in the background lies only its wish for protection from the hegemony of the English language. Thus, *encouraging multilingualism* serves only as a cover for its intentions to promote the French language, which via implementation of multilingualism on behalf of other entities would become more prominent. The powerful weapon for this purpose is the Internet, which reaches all corners of the world due to its configuration.

The *mass media, music and cinematographic production* are not to be forgotten either as they have a huge influence on the speakers of the language. It is understandable that the state takes care that they also have the role of promoting the “state language” – the French.

In addition, France has enhanced the *cooperation with the other francophone countries* with which it shares the language as a common treasure. It has become aware that with joint efforts and well-organized strategy, the intended results will be achieved. Following this course, it has also increased its cooperation with those corresponding international institutions, the ones in the European Union, and in the United Nations, which have key positions and a direct influence on the promotion of the French language.

CONCLUSION (Français)

L'objectif du livre intitulé « La politique linguistique contemporaine de la France à l'égard du français » était de donner la réponse à la question comment, dans quelle mesure et vers quelle direction la France oriente ses activités et agit sur les langues parlées sur son territoire.

Pour atteindre le but, nous devons premièrement déterminer la notion de base, *la politique linguistique* et la délimiter des autres notions synonymes, *l'aménagement linguistique* et *la législation linguistique*, pouvant être définies différemment selon le linguiste traitant ce sujet et les pays où elles sont appliquées.

Nous considérons la politique linguistique comme l'ensemble des choix conscients effectués dans le domaine des rapports entre langue et vie sociale, et plus particulièrement entre langue et vie nationale, et la planification linguistique comme la recherche et la mise en œuvre des moyens nécessaires à l'application d'une politique linguistique.

En plus de la représentation de la situation géodémolinguistique du français et des langues régionales dont les informations sont indispensables pour une meilleure réalisation des solutions de l'application de la politique linguistique, dans la deuxième partie du livre nous faisons une brève description de la tradition de l'intervention linguistique en France. La langue française était un moyen très efficace pour le renforcement de la position de l'État et l'élargissement du pouvoir du gouvernement centralisé de Paris. Au cours de l'histoire, le gouvernement français avait besoin et cherchait

les modalités d'extension de ses idées en vue de la soumission du peuple. La langue française (ou le patois parisien imposé) en était un instrument excellent. L'Ordonnance de Villers-Cotterêts de 1539 prescrit le français comme langue d'Etat. Au cours du XVI^e et XVII^e siècle, en France, plusieurs arrêtés sont promulgués privilégiant le français au lieu des parlers régionaux. Depuis l'année 1624 on permet même la soutenance des thèses en français, signal de l'affaiblissement de la position du latin et l'imposition de celui-ci dans l'éducation.

Un évènement important dans l'histoire de la politique linguistique de la France, était la création de l'Académie française de la part de Richelieu en 1639, ayant le trait remarquablement national et dont l'objectif primordial était la protection de la langue française pour qu'elle soit pure, éloquente et capable d'être appliquée dans la science et l'art. Son dictionnaire de 1694, qui était fondé sur la tradition de Vaugelas, ayant vu aussi plusieurs éditions jusqu'aux jours actuels, indique que la France était consciente qu'avec les activités se rapportant au français, elle pourrait renforcer sa place soit à l'intérieur, soit à l'extérieur de son territoire national. La création de l'Alliance Française pour la propagation du français dans ses colonies et à l'étranger, confirme la thèse que la situation linguistique mondiale change et que la France pressent une crise ou une stagnation de sa langue dans les cadres internationaux, où le français avait une place inviolable.

D'autre part, en France, il y a une longue tradition de l'intervention linguistique. Les autorités ont souvent utilisé même des méthodes répressives en vue d'évincer des langues régionales et de promouvoir le français. Les messages sont très clairs. Dans le

discours de Talleyrand de 1791, l'un des grands hommes politique de l'époque, devant l'Assemblée nationale, il décrit ces parlers régionaux comme "foule de dialectes corrompus, dernier reste de la féodalité, (qui) sera contrainte de disparaître; la force des choses le commande".

Plus tard, la bourgeoisie les considère aussi comme obstacles de la dispersion de ses idées et se bat contre eux. Le décret de 1794 menace les ouvriers d'être licenciés et emprisonnés s'ils utilisent une langue régionale. Cette réaction explique l'attitude négative de la part de l'État par rapport à ces langues.

En partant des buts que la France voulait atteindre et les mesures qu'elle a entreprises, nous avons divisés sa politique linguistique en deux directions: la politique linguistique à l'égard du français et la politique linguistique à l'égard des langues régionales.

Comme point de départ de la politique linguistique de la France à l'égard du français, nous avons déterminé l'année 1966 où était formé le Haut Comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française, première institution de ce type dans le pays qui représente une dimension systématique en ce qui concerne la défense de la langue et, en même temps, établit des relations particulières avec elle. Nous avons séparé la politique linguistique à l'égard du français en trois périodes selon la situation et les objectifs des institutions ayant pour but la défense et la promotion de la langue française. Nous avons constaté que la deuxième période de la politique linguistique à l'égard du français commence en 1984, et la troisième en 1989. Chacune d'elles est marquée des traits particuliers, mais il existe des traits généraux présents dans toutes les trois périodes.

Dans cette division, on met un accent particulier sur

l'enrichissement terminologique de la langue française. Cela s'est fait sur le respect total de ses règles morphosyntaxiques, en vue de protéger sa vitalité linguistique en présence des mots étrangers et le besoin de la création perpétuelle de ses propres mots, reflet du progrès technologique des époques actuelles.

À côté du but primaire, *information du consommateur et la protection de l'ouvrier*, la France a l'intention de défendre sa langue des mots étrangers, particulièrement des anglicismes, très présents dans le domaine de l'économie. Nous avons conclu aussi que la langue française peut se mesurer avec succès aux rapports économiques internationaux et se promouvoir comme langue d'économie. De même, nous avons constaté que jusqu'à présent, cette mission se déroule favorablement, sauf certaines omissions involontaires.

On met l'accent particulier sur l'usage du français *aux séminaires, colloques, et congrès scientifiques*, puis sur l'édition *des publications scientifiques*, et particulièrement, on fait attention à la situation du français dans *l'éducation*. Ces domaines d'application sont très importants pour la sauvegarde de cette langue et voilà la raison pour laquelle on y prête tellement attention. Nous pouvons dire que ces domaines sont des pivots de la défense du français, et c'est pourquoi ils ont une position particulière dans la politique linguistique de la France.

Bien que, en un coup d'oeil, l'observateur naïf puisse conclure que l'État à travers l'encouragement du plurilinguisme dans plusieurs domaines de la vie sociale commence à se comporter avec beaucoup d'altruisme par rapport aux autres langues, cependant à l'arrière du phénomène on remarque le besoin d'être protégé de l'hégémonie de

la langue anglaise. Derrière ce paravent, la France cache ses intentions de promotion de sa langue française qui à l'aide du plurilinguisme appliqué et des autres sujets dans le monde, pourrait les mettre en évidence. Elle profite de l'internet, arme très puissante présente dans tous les coins du monde.

Il ne faut pas oublier *les médias, la production musicale et cinématographique* qui peuvent aussi avoir un rôle important chez les locuteurs de la langue française. De même, l'Etat en profite et fait en sorte qu'ils deviennent promoteurs de « la langue d'Etat », le français.

La France continue et renforce la collaboration avec les autres pays francophones avec lesquels elle partage la langue comme une richesse commune. Consciente qu'avec une bataille collective et stratégiquement bien organisée elle pourrait atteindre les buts souhaitables, la France continue et renforce la collaboration avec les institutions européennes et celles des Nations Unies ayant une position importante et une influence directe sur la promotion du français.

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l'expansion de la langue française, JORF du 28 février 1973.

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mars 1966 portant création d'un Haut Comité de la langue
française, JORF du 13 juin 1980.

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et un comité consultatif de la langue française, JORF du 10 février
1984.

Décret n°84-171 du 12 mars 1984 instituant un Haut Conseil de la
francophonie, JORF du 13 mars 1984.

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Décret n°91-1094 du 21 octobre 1991 relatif aux attributions du ministre délégué à la francophonie, JORF n°247 du 22 octobre 1991, 13834.

Décret n°92-279 du 27 mars 1992 modifiant le décret n° 90-66 du 17 janvier 1990 pris pour l'application du 2° de l'article 27 et du 2° de l'article 70 de la loi n°86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 modifié relative à la liberté de communication et fixant les principes généraux concernant la diffusion des oeuvres cinématographiques et audiovisuelles, JORF n° 75 du 28 mars 1992.

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de l'Etat à l'industrie cinématographique et du décret du 16 juin 1959 modifié relatif au soutien financier de l'Etat à l'industrie cinématographique, JORF n° 274 du 25 novembre 1992.

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Décret n°92-1273 du 7 décembre 1992 modifiant le décret n° 86-175 du 6 février 1986 modifié relatif au soutien financier de l'État à l'industrie des programmes audiovisuels, JORF n° 286 du 9 décembre 1992.

Décret n° 93-397 du 19 mars 1993 relatif au Centre national du livre, JORF n°68 du 21 mars 1993.

Décret n°93-797 du 16 avril 1993 relatif aux attributions du ministre de la culture et de la francophonie, JORF n°92 du 19 avril 1993, 6432.

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Décret n°95-110 du 2 février 1995 relatif au soutien financier de l'État à l'industrie des programmes audiovisuels, JORF n° 29 du 3 février 1995.

Décret n°95-240 du 3 mars 1995 pris pour l'application de la loi n°94-665 du 4 août 1994 relative à l'emploi de la langue française, JORF n°55 du 5 mars 1995.

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dispositions du décret du 16 juin 1959 modifié relatif au soutien financier de l'Etat à l'industrie cinématographique, JORF n°100 du 28 avril 1995.

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Décret n°98-1009 du 6 novembre 1998 relatif au fonds d'aide au portage de la presse, JORF n°260 du 8 novembre 1998.

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française, JORF du 4 janvier 1976.

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11890

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ANNEXES

INDEX TERM

ABSTRACTS & CONCLUSIONS

INDEX TERM

- Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France, 48, 54, 59, 73, 87, 116, 117, 139
- Events, seminars and congresses, 67, 68, 142, 143
- France, 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 32, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 84, 87, 91, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 118, 124, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154
- Francophone countries, 57, 59, 61, 62, 73, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 93, 140, 144, 145, 146, 149
- French Academy, 42, 61, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 102, 145, 146, 148, 149
- French language, 11, 12, 23, 29, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151
- French revolution, 40
- General Commission on Terminology and neology, 89, 90, 92, 148
- General Delegation for the French language and the languages of France, 48, 68, 71
- informing the consumer, 53, 140, 141
- interaction, 72, 144, 145, 147
- language legislation, 11, 19, 20, 22, 38, 101, 133, 134, 137
- language management, 36, 37, 38, 136, 137

language planning, 11, 19, 20,
 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32,
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 67, 101,
 133, 134, 135, 136, 137
 language policy, 11, 19, 20, 21,
 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 47,
 48, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62,
 67, 72, 76, 80, 87, 88, 101,
 103, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137,
 138, 139, 140, 143, 149, 150,
 151, 154
 language policy of France, 39,
 40, 53, 103, 138, 140
 language standardization, 36,
 134, 135
 mass media, 11, 12, 36, 38, 49,
 53, 59, 61, 94, 105, 137, 140,
 149, 150, 151
 periods of contemporary
 language policy, 139, 140
 public services, 11, 49, 53, 72,
 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 83, 86,
 87, 144, 145, 146, 149
 regional languages, 12, 39, 40,
 43, 45, 47, 48, 57, 59, 70, 87,
 102, 138
 science, 11, 25, 36, 42, 53, 59,
 92, 102, 108, 143
 standard language, 30, 31, 134,
 135, 136
 technology, 11, 36, 53, 54, 59,
 79, 81, 92, 143
 terminological enrichment, 73,
 84, 85, 90, 93, 144, 146, 148
 translation, 20, 30, 46, 56, 60,
 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 89,
 96, 136, 143, 144, 145, 150
 worker protection, 141

ABSTRACTS & CONCLUSIONS

1. TERM LANGUAGE POLICY

Abstract: This chapter will attempt to define the notion of *language policy* and to ask with respect to its other synonyms *language planning* and *language legislation*. Also, special attention will be placed to the above terms in order to clarify the relations between them and thereby contribute to the determination of the term *language policy*.

Keywords: language policy, language planning, language legislation

Conclusion: In determining the term *language policy* it is necessary to describe several other, implicitly, part of the above thematic concept and *language policy* (in the narrow sense), *language planning* and *language legislation*. They, by their determination are a necessary supplement and make the thematic idea more exact. *Language policies* in itself contain any decision to direct and edit the use of one or more languages in communicating with an organization or when performing any service regardless of the nature or size of organization or the shape of that decision. *Language planning* covers all measures taken by the state governing the use of languages on its territory. When the state is determined to intervene by adopting legislation and regulation to establish the relationship of the present languages and areas of use, it comes to *language legislation*.

2. LANGUAGE PLANNING AND LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION

Abstract: This chapter deals with the concepts of *language planning* and *language standardization*, which are in direct relation with the concept *language policy*. In line with the said, the stands of several linguists about the a/s phenomena are presented as the subject of their studies and beneficial in giving an account of this issue. *Language planning* encompasses changes in the language, changes of the relations among languages as well as human acting upon the languages and their interrelations. *Language standardization* means design of or search for orthographic and grammar rules, which are common for all the users of a language thus aiming at expansion of its use in as many areas of human life as possible. The *standard language* is a planned and designed unitary referential variant the purpose of which is to provide cultural, political, and social cohesion on the territory on which it is official. By elaborating these concepts, man's attempt to act upon the language and the effects are presented.

Key words: language planning, language standardization, standard language

Conclusion: The word *planning* entered the French language in the second half of the 20th century as a term of economics used to signify organizing by a specific plan. Later, Haugen defines it as a human activity deriving from the need for finding a solution to a problem. According to him, *language planning* is a part of Applied Linguistics, while Fishman sees it as a part of Applied

Sociolinguistics. Ferguson and Das Gupta point out that language planning is a new activity and that these activities in the field of the language make a part of the national planning.

Language planning entails changes in the language, changes of the relations among languages and potential acting of humans upon the languages and their interrelations.

According to Calvet, *language policy* defines the differences between the initial-unsatisfactory and the target-satisfactory language state. The realization of activities in between these two is part of language planning.

Language standardization is grounded upon standardization which is a socio-economic phenomenon dating from the first half of the 20th century. Its purpose is to mitigate and to increase trade exchange at an international level, and tends to unify - i.e., to standardize the whole life-style. *Language standardization* means design of or search for orthographic and grammar rules, which are common for all the users of a language thus aiming at expansion of its use in as many areas of human life as possible.

The process of standardization depends on the selected *language policy*. Standardization of a certain language means acting upon the *writing system* or the *alphabet*, the *lexicity* and the *dialectal forms*. It includes making dictionaries, elaborating orthography and grammar, establishing a standardized orthoepy, founding institutions and associations for promotion of the language, spurring literary writing and translation, boosting its use in all spheres of public life, making both its status and usage official, etc.

The *standard language* is a planned and designed unitary referential variant that derives from its dialects or the same dialectal

system. Its purpose is to provide cultural, political, and social cohesion on the territory on which it is officially standard - i.e. national language. When referring to the *standard language* the phrase *literary language* is also used although educated speakers use it both in written and in oral communication.

3. LANGUAGE POLICY, LANGUAGE PLANNING OR LANGUAGE MANAGEMENT

Abstract. In this chapter we show the attitudes of several linguists (Haugen, Calvet, Cooper, Dubois, Fishman, Crystal, Corbeil etc.) that thoroughly examine the terms *language policy*, *language planning* and *language management* give a strong contribution to the elaboration of the language problem. In determining the above terms is crucial to describe several other, implicit, which are part of the above idea and you and, more broadly defined, as are *corpus planning* and *status planning*. Therefore, this chapter will try to clarify the relations between them and to contribute to their determination.

Keywords: language policy, language planning, language management

Conclusion: Although the language is as old as politics and relations between languages and societies, even in the 60's and 70's of the 20th century elaborate concepts first *language policy* and define their methods with their studies arise from the observation of actions so that the language in many countries worldwide.

Language policy is a set of conscious decisions taken in the relationship between language and social life, especially between

language and national life (Calvet), then, a set of measures, plans or strategies aimed at regulating the status and the form of one or more languages (Dubois) or the term voluntary action by a particular country, entity or group whose goal is to protect and develop their language and culture (Porcher). In Quebec, it is also a means of determining the status of a language clearly expressed through a formal text that explicitly specifies how that particular status is realized.

Language management encompasses activities that you have to order before a certain detachment status of a particular language or its use for training in specific areas or for specific functions (Quebec). It refers to the role that national languages have in the school system and for it to be effective; there should be a global concept and exercise phases (Corbeil). According to Breton *language management* can be *external* (when the legislation includes *language legislation* and its purpose is to promote the languages and their use in certain social areas (education, mass media, administration, etc.) and *internally* (using the standardization of certain language i.e. *language engineering*).

Language planning is a requirement and use of resources is necessary for the implementation of *language policy* (Calvet), then deliberate, systematic and theoretically well-founded attempt to solve the communication problems of a particular community through the study of languages or dialects that you are in it and forming the official *language policy* that would be related to their selection and application of *linguistic engineering* (Crystal). In Quebec the term *language management* is more preferable in respect to the term *language planning* and thus the connotation of intervention planned

by the state is being avoided.

4. AN OVERVIEW OF LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE

Abstract: The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the language policy of France in relation to French and the regional languages. We start the overview from the Renaissance period when the French national feeling began to form and the distinctiveness of the French nation started to manifest, leading to increased usage of the French language and gradual superseding of the regional languages. Taking into consideration the fact that after the French Revolution in 1789, the unity policy of the French nation intensified and thus the directions of action in the languages of its territory change, we divided the overview of the language policy of France in two parts: before and after the Revolution. For the revolutionaries, the ignorance of the French language was an obstacle for the democracy and spreading the revolutionary ideas, thus extending the superseding of the regional languages throughout the 19th and early 20th century. After World War II, the regional languages and cultures received more attention and they were regarded as a treasure that needed to be preserved and their disappearance to be prevented. According to the relations and the language activities undertaken by France in the contemporary period, we distinguish Language policy regarding the French language and Language policy regarding the regional languages.

Keywords: language policy, France, French language, regional languages

Conclusion: Based on the analysis of the documents related to

the language policy of France regarding the French and the regional languages, we tried to give an overview of the language policy of France. We started the overview from the Renaissance period when the French national feeling was created and the distinctiveness of the French nation was manifested. This increased the usage of French language, while the usage of the regional languages was reduced. The overview of the language policy of France is divided in the period before and after the French Revolution in 1789, because it intensified the unity policy of the French nation. It directly influences the policy in favour of the French language through which democracy and revolutionary ideas are transferred. During the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the superseding of the regional languages continues, and after World War II, they are paid greater attention and are considered as part of the French cultural heritage. We distinguish Language policy in relation to the French language and Language policy in relation to the regional languages.

5. PERIODS OF CONTEMPORARY LANGUAGE POLICY OF FRANCE REGARDING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Abstract: The objective of this research chapter is to categorize the periods of contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language. For this purpose, we have conducted an analysis of several language-policy-related administrative units regarding the French language. According to the modes of work and acting of those institutions liable for its defense, we distinguish three periods of contemporary language policy: 1. 1966-1984 - The period of acting of *Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française*, 2.

1984-1989 - The period of acting of *Commissariat général de la langue française* and *Comité consultatif de la langue française* and 3. 1989-2001 - The period of acting of *Conseil supérieur de la langue française* and *Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France*.

Keywords: language policy, France, French language, periods

Conclusion: We have taken year 1966 as a starting point of the contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language because it is the year when *Haut comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française* was founded giving a new systematic dimension to the protection of the French language and establishing a special stance towards this issue. As the objectives and responsibilities of the institutions in charge of protection and enhancement of the French language are changed and amended, so are the periods of contemporary language policy of France regarding the French language. We have three periods of contemporary language policy of France. Each period comprises specific features that mark them respectively, but there are features common for all three periods.

In order to maintain the language vitality despite the flood of numerous foreign words and the need for continual creation of new French ones to respond to the fast-changing world of the new time, special care has been taken regarding the *terminology enhancement of the French language*. Aside from the original objective, which refers to *informing the consumer* and *protecting the worker*, emphasis has been placed on the state's intention to protect its language from the intrusion of foreign words, especially the English ones. A strong

accent has been put on the use of the French language at *scientific gatherings and events* and in *scientific publications* as well as in *education*. These areas are the key columns of protection of the language and therefore have a special place in the language policy of France.

The *encouragement of multilingualism* in various areas of social life reflects the tendency of the state to provide protection from the English language hegemony and to promote the French language. For this purpose, France makes use of the *Internet, the mass media and the cinematographic and music production*, and boosts its *cooperation with the other Francophone countries and with the EU and UN* via promotion of the French language.

6. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AS A MEANS FOR INFORMING THE CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

Abstract: In this chapter, we want to present the role the French language has as a means of informing the consumer and it acts as a means to protect the worker. For this purpose, we will perform an analysis of the law on the use of the French language, the Labor Code and other statutory provisions. It will also show the application of these legal provisions based on the reports of the Ministry of Culture and authorized institutions for the protection of the French language in France.

Keywords: French, informing the consumer, worker protection

Conclusion: Due to the width of the field and for better analysis and presentation, it is divided into two sub-areas: *Informing the consumer* and *Worker protection*.

In terms of *informing the consumer* provides for mandatory use of the French language in the labeling, offer, presentation, method of use, describing the content and product warranty terms, services, all invoices and receipts. When translating to other languages, French inscription must be as comprehensible as well as signs of other foreign languages. Certain authorized institutions perform continuous control of the language in this area, and offenders are predicted and appropriate legal penalties.

In the exercise of control, priority shall be given to products and services that are directly related to the safety and health of consumers. According to reports on the use of the French language in this area, the number of the controls is in constant growth, and a tendency towards reducing the identified violations due to growing public awareness of the provisions of the law.

In the exercise of control on the use of language in this area involved and authorized associations for the protection of the French language that can initiate criminal proceedings against the not respected legal provisions, to give advice to all parties who request it, and prepare more media campaigns on the correct use of language. Regulations regarding the use of the French language applied in the insurance industry, which provides information to the insured as a consumer.

Moreover, in relation to the *protection of the worker* major legal provisions require the mandatory use of the French language and to conclude contracts in the internal legislation of the undertakings, agreements and collective labor contracts and job offers by all services that are the territory of France.

Controlling the use of the French language in this area is being

carried out by labor inspection and occupational unions that can initiate court proceedings. According to authorized institutions, more and more French companies use English as a working language in communication with foreign business partners. At the internal level, there are not problems in the application of the French language in contracts, internal legal regulation of enterprises and collective agreements, and decreases the number of offenses in relation to the use of the French language in international job offers.

7. THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: With this chapter, we will give a brief overview of the state of the French language in the field of *Science and Technology*. Due to the great extent of this field, and for the purpose of better analysis and presentation of the state of the French language, we have made three subfields: *Events, seminars and congresses; Journals and publications; and Education, examinations, university entrance and thesis/dissertation announcements*. This field is quite significant for preserving the language, and is paid special attention in the language policy of France. We will also refer to the translation into French of all documents in this area that are written in a language other than French.

Keywords: language policy, science, technology, translation

Conclusion: Due to the great extent of this field, and for the purpose of better analysis and presentation of the state of the French language, we have made three subfields: *Events, seminars and congresses; Journals and publications; and Education, examinations, university entrance and thesis/dissertation announcements*.

When holding international *events, seminars and congresses* in France, each participant has the opportunity to express himself / herself in French, their program must be written in French and all other documents that will be published from these events must contain an abstract in French. In addition, when holding all *international events, congresses or seminars*, there is an obligation for simultaneous or consecutive translation into French, if the language used is different from this language French. For greater representation of the translation of international gatherings held in France, the state provides additional financial assistance, and non-compliance with these provisions entails an appropriate legal penalty.

All professional and scientific *journals and publications* published in English or another foreign language and subsidized by the French Republic must contain an abstract in French. Full observance of this obligation has been noticed, which refers to all other forms of scientific publications, reports, collections, synthetic papers, studies, etc. *The National Book Center* fully justifies its mission of defending and disseminating the French language and culture, as well as encouraging the translation of foreign works into French and vice versa.

The French language is also consistently used in *Education, examinations, university entrance and thesis/dissertation announcements* in all public and private schools. Theses that are prepared in the commentary with foreign research centers, and are written in another language, must contain an abstract in French. No violations of legal provisions were observed in this field.

8. INTERACTION BETWEEN FRENCH LANGUAGE AND PUBLIC

SERVICES OF FRANCE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20th CENTURY

Abstract: The public services play a major role in preserving the status of the French language on the internal plan, in promoting it as a language of international communication, as well as in fostering language and cultural diversity. For better illustration of the interaction between the language and the public services, we will present their role in the preservation and promotion of the French language on the internal and international plan, as well as its terminological enrichment in the second half of the 20th century. *Internally*, the public services properly apply the required decisions for proper and regular use of the French language, pay attention to the increasing of the quality and properly apply the recommended terminologies by the terminology commissions in administrative and legal documents, while maintaining scientific manifestations and publication of publications, commercial posts and advertisements, products, trademarks, as well as on the websites. *Internationally*, the public services consistently promote the French language in relations with the European Union, United Nations and with Francophone countries. They regularly review the bilateral and multilateral agreements, strengthen the translation services, establish a fund for assistance in translating and interpreting international events, and organize language courses. France, as one of the main coordinators of the International Organization of the Francophone, proposes more measures for spreading of the French language in the world by encouraging Francophone scientific staff to participate in various international activities, increasing its presence on the Internet,

creating electronic language tools, etc. With the *terminological enrichment*, the French language was modernized and enhanced its use. For this purpose, are created terminology and neology commissions, which in contact with the French Academy, related institutions from the francophone countries and international standardization organizations, encourage the creation of new terms in all areas that are constantly updated and thus directly and positively affected on its status at the international plan.

Keywords: interaction, French language, public services, France

Conclusion: Starting from the fact that the public services play a major role in preserving the status of the French language on the internal plan and in the international communication, we tried to show their action in the second half of the 20th century and, therefore, the interaction between the language and the state.

At the *national level*, public services properly apply the decisions required and proper use of the French language, pay attention to increasing the quality and properly apply the recommended terminology by terminology commissions in administrative and legal documents, while maintaining scientific events and publishing publications, trade posts and advertisements, products, trademarks, as well as on the websites. Although there are certain problems, however, these provisions are duly respected.

At the *international level*, the public services consistently promote the French language in relations with the European Union, United Nations and Francophone countries. They regularly review the bilateral and multilateral agreements, strengthen the translation services, establish a fund for assistance in translating and interpreting

international events, and organize language courses. France, as one of the principal coordinators of the International Organization of the Francophone, proposes more measures for spreading of the French language in the World by encouraging francophone scholars to participate in various international activities, strengthening ties with francophone educational and cultural institutions, increasing its presence on the Internet, creating electronic language tools, etc.

Although the French language is an official or working language in many international institutions, however, some difficulties are encountered in its application (delays of official documents translated into French, the use of English in communication with French ministries or enterprises, as well as with certain francophone countries by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the European Union). Therefore, France, together with other Francophone countries in Europe and through the International Organization of the Francophone, strongly reacts against monolingualism and advocates multilingualism through the policy of promoting the French language.

The French language is modernized and its use enhanced with the *terminological enrichment*. For this purpose are created commissions for terminology and neology, which in contact with the French Academy, related institutions from the Francophone countries and the international standardization organizations, encourage the creation of new terms in all areas that are constantly updated and distributed through brochures, or can be downloaded electronically from the Internet. This has a positive effect on its status on the international plane, also reduces the possibility of occurrence of terminological differences in the Francophone countries and it turns

out that France joins the era of modernization and progress. Through the recommendation to use the gender of the nouns of certain professions and public functions in the legal and administrative documents published by the public services, it is once again confirmed that the state monitors the current social conditions and adequately reacts with their use. Through the continued care and fostering of the French language, it is confirmed the interaction between the public services of France and the French language, as well as its contribution to fostering the language and cultural diversity on a global scale.

9. TERMINOLOGICAL ENRICHMENT OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Abstract: For a language to remain contemporary and vital, it has to be able express the modern world in all of its complexity and diversity. With the rapid technological development, every year thousands of new ideas and terms appear from every single area of the human opus to which names should be assigned in order to be understood. In that way, the professionals from certain areas should be able to communicate in their own language, the translators should translate properly all of the specialized terms in the adequate field, and the speakers could, in a certain language, to acquire quickly and more efficiently the new concepts that are most often very complex. On the account of these basic linguistic directions, the French language also needs to be enriched with new terms from all significant areas with which he can express the contemporaneity appropriately.

In fact, the enrichment of the French language is one of the characteristics of the contemporary language politics in France.

The aim of this chapter is, in short terms, to explain the modern administrative system for enrichment of the French language based on legal acts (the Law from 4th august 1994 for the usage of the French language and the decree of 3rd July 1996 for the enrichment of the French language). The system for enrichment of the language represents a symbiosis of the work of the General commission for terminology and neologisms, the specialized ministry commissions for terminology and neology that are in a close relation with the Ministry of culture and Communications, i.e. the General commission for French language for the languages in France, the French academy, francophone partners and other similar institutions that give their contribution in the terminological enrichment of the French language.

Keywords: terminological enrichment, French language

Conclusion: In the 70ties of the 20th century, several ministries established Commissions for terminology and neology which give a large contribution to the creation of the terminology of a particular area. In terms of the terminological language enrichment more legal provisions are being made, the 1975 Law on the use of the French language known as *Bas-Lauriol*, and after the 1994 decision of the Constitutional Council and the Law of 4 August 1994 on the use of the French language called *Toubon*. By the decree of July 3, 1996 to enrich the French language to create a new legal system that reduces the state's position, the role of the *General Commission on Terminology and neology* and of the French Academy increased, and the state and the other means and mechanisms of action on language and its promotion, set up specialized committees for terminology and

neology within the ministries in charge of creating new formal terms, based on the expressed needs in a particular area. The proposed terms must be confirmed by the *General Commission on Terminology and neology* which examines the proposed terms and definitions and seeks the opinion of the French Academy, after which consent terms and definitions are being published in the Official Journal provided by the relevant minister portfolio so that there is no objection.

Once published in the Official Gazette, the imposed terms and definitions become mandatory for government departments and public institutions, in place of terms and expressions in the foreign language.

According to this system of terminological enrichment, the state has no role in selecting and deciding on a number of specialized terms and they can only assert themselves. This system must encourage the enrichment of vocabulary, provide support and coordination of terminological activities, working on promotion and dissemination of new terms and their application and provide easy access.

The state also informs the public services, professionals and the public about the new terms and an example of their use thus encourages their partners to use the recommended terms. Although the obligation to use the terms published in the Official Gazette only applies to government departments and public institutions, such measures have an effect outside the state sector.

The State cannot interfere directly in the operation of the terminological commissions, but only organized, as the first and foremost user, it provides its necessary promotion. It coordinates the preparation of terminology lists and provides cooperation between specialized committees, General Commission and the French

Academy. Partners in this system are the Academy of Natural Sciences, the French Association for Standardization and the National Centre for Scientific Research, and deepened are the contacts with related institutions in Francophone countries. Also, it greatly develops the information tolls for the French language and intensively works on increasing its presence online.

10. FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MASS MEDIA IN FRANCE AT THE END OF THE 20th CENTURY

Abstract: The aim of this chapter is to present France's modern language policy regarding the French language in the mass media at the end of the 20th century. Based on the analysis of the documents that refer to the language policy in this area, we have concluded that, in terms of the radio and TV stations, the state regulates the use of the French language in the programmes. France also pays special attention to the print media and cinematographic production, which contribute to spreading of the French language and culture. The institutions, in charge of the protection of the French language in this area, point out that the biggest part of the mass media duly fulfil this obligation. The most common violations are the lack of translation, illegibility, grammar errors and increased presence of English words. These measures provide the protection of the French language in the mass media on both national and international level.

Keywords: French language, mass media, language policy of France

Conclusion: Although the 1994 French Law on the Use of the

French Language strengthens the use of French language in mass media on a national and international level (by regulating its use in shows, broadcasting a certain quota of francophone production, etc.), however, certain deviations and non-compliance with obligations have been registered. In order to present the Francophone music palette in a more suitable manner, as well as due to the increased disregard for the obligations of the French radio stations, the volume of French tunes and the quotas of young performers of the new production of genre specialized radio stations has been increased. In this manner, the nurturing of the French musical expression is enhanced, particularly by the young population. The fact that no major violations of the provisions on the application of the French language by most of the media are noted, as well as the appointment of advisers who take action in certain language situations by the larger media, shows the seriousness of their approach regarding the use of the French language.

With the 1998 guidelines for the development of French-language programmes abroad (increasing the financial support, encouraging cooperation with foreign media, developing francophone satellite programmes, translating French to other foreign languages depending on the region of broadcasting, etc.) the principle of multilingualism is respected, and the creation of high-quality television performances that contribute to the expansion of the French language is encouraged. In addition, through France's special relationship with the print media, the French publishing houses and its cinematographic production, it directly contributes to the expansion of the language on a global scale.

All of France's language policy measures in relation to the French

language at the end of the 20th century indicate that it consistently provides increased use of the French language through the mass media, both nationally and internationally.

Curriculum vitae of Zoran Nikolovski

Zoran Nikolovski was born in Bitola, North Macedonia where he lives and works. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in French Language and Literature at the Faculty of Philology "Blaže Koneski" in Skopje, in 1996, his MA degree (*Contemporary Language Policy of France Regarding the French and the Regional Languages*) in 2002, and his PhD in the fields of French linguistics (*English Lexical Loanwords in the French Language 1945-2005 – Linguistic and Sociocultural Aspects*) in 2012. He was awarded academic grants for study visits to universities in France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. In addition, in 2016, Zoran Nikolovski was granted a postdoctoral study at Bucharest University, Romania, (*Study of the Loanwords from the French and English Language and Sociolinguistic Research in Romania*).

He is a professor at the University "St. Kliment Ohridski" – Bitola, Republic of North Macedonia. His scientific interests span the linguistic policy, sociolinguistics, languages in contact, and lexicology. He has participated in many international conferences and symposiums, and has regularly had his articles and research paper published in international scientific journals. He has also been the author of many book and paper reviews and has actively participated in the work of various university boards.

Zoran Nikolovski was also a translator of the Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence of Republic of Macedonia and an associate journalist in Radio Bitola and a journalist in TV Tera in Bitola. In 2017, professor Zoran Nikolovski, PhD, was bestowed the name *Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques* (Knight in the Order of the

Academic Palms) by the government of France, recognition bestowed for exceptional merits in the field of education.

Curriculum vitæ de Zoran Nikolovski

Zoran Nikolovski est né et habite à Bitola, Macédoine du Nord. Il a terminé ses études de français à la Faculté de philologie « Blaze Koneski » à Skopje en 1996, obtenu son master en 2002 (*La politique linguistique contemporaine de la France à l'égard du français et des langues régionales*) et défendu sa thèse de doctorat en 2012 (*Les emprunts lexicaux anglais dans la langue française 1945-2005 (aspects linguistique et socioculturel)*). Il a réalisé des séjours dans plusieurs universités en France, Allemagne, Belgique et aux Pays-Bas. En 2016, Zoran Nikolovski a effectué un séjour postdoctoral (*Études des emprunts au français et à l'anglais et les recherches sociolinguistiques en Roumanie*) à l'Université de Bucarest, Roumanie.

Aujourd'hui, il est professeur à l'Université de Bitola « Saint-Clément d'Ohrid » en Macédoine du Nord. Son intérêt scientifique est orienté vers la politique linguistique, la sociolinguistique, les langues en contact et la lexicologie. Il a participé à plusieurs colloques et symposiums internationaux et publie régulièrement des articles dans des revues internationales. Il a écrit plusieurs comptes rendus de livres et d'articles et participe activement au travail de plusieurs commissions universitaires.

Zoran Nikolovski a aussi travaillé comme interprète près l'État-major de l'armée de la République de Macédoine, collaborateur à la Radio Bitola et journaliste à la Télévision Tera de Bitola. En 2017, Zoran Nikolovski a reçu les insignes de Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes académiques, une reconnaissance décernée de la part de France pour ses mérites exceptionnels dans le domaine de

l'éducation.