

KONKORS TAT-TRADUZZJONI JUVENES TRANSLATORES

Istruzzjonijiet

Fuq din il-paġna - imla d-dettalji fil-kaxxa t'hawn taht b'ittri kbar.

Fil-paġni ta' wara - iktib it-traduzzjoni tiegħek fir-rigi pprovduti u minghajr ma toħroġ mill-kaxxa. Impla l-oqsma li ssib fuq nett f'kull paġna (l-isem, in-numru ta' registrazzjoni tal-iskola, isem l-iskola) u n-numru tal-paġna (in-numru tal-paġna / in-numru totali ta' paġni).

Lingwa sors: MALTSE	Lingwa mira: ENGLISH
Pajjiż: MALTA	PUPIL: 620 SCHOOL: 1150
Isem l-iskola: G.F ABELA JUNIOR COLLEGE	
Numru ta' registrazzjoni: 1150	
Kunjom l-istudent/a: SCHEMBRI	
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L-ghalliem li qed jissorvelja: PATRICIA NICALEF	

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Variegating our knowledge of languages.

The European Commission brought together a group of intellectuals and asked them to reflect on how we can use the language diversities to promote dialogue between ~~countries~~ cultures, while consolidating the European identity and strengthening our central values.

These philosophers have just published their recommendations that rely on a distinction between three types of languages.

Firstly, there is the native language which is found in the heart of the individual's identity. Without it, or with another native language, we would literally be different people. The respect for the language is intrinsically linked with the respect for the person, and we would be personally wounded should our language not be given the respect it deserves. It is necessary to improve the learning and use of native

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languages, even the languages of the immigrants who come to live amongst us.

Then there is the language that we use for international communication. Without recourse to global languages, we would not manage to survive in a globalised world. Today, the choice probably falls on English, but there are other languages that serve this function.

Lastly, because it takes two to tango, there is what the report calls the adopted personal language. We do not choose this for purely utilitarian reasons, but for our personal interest: this could be of historical attachment, the ~~age~~^{charm} of its new linguistic system, or for the horizons it opens on a new culture. The adopted language may be from amongst the 'major' languages, but it may also be one of the least spoken European languages, and which does not ^{usually} create an interest other than that of its own linguistic community. The initiative of a personal

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^{language}
 adoptive, definitely enhances this interest. In this way, every European country will start to variegate the spectrum of languages known by its citizens. In this way, ^{would materialize} what the philosophers state to be a fundamental principle in the use of the languages in the European Union, ~~would be able to take place~~, meaning that the relations between one country and the other must be managed in their two respective languages.

The European linguistic richness is neither an incidental factor, nor an illness from which we must recover. On the contrary, here we are dealing with one of the strongest foundations of the Union. By promoting the three types of languages, according to the report, we can consolidate our Union whilst respecting that which distinguishes us from each other.