

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WORK ENVIRONMENT? A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE USE OF ENGLISH PHRASES IN EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT: *The effects caused by the influence of the English language on the communication in the Romanian language, the terminological diversity introduced in the language in the last period, the speed with which this influence imposes itself on the level of the Romanian language, as well as the important changes that the communication in the Romanian language undergoes, are some of the reasons that led us to dwell on this subject. The main aspects that favored the borrowings from the English language, the favorable context for the penetration of foreign elements into our language, as well as the current situation of the Romanian language, after the penetration and even the spread of words and expressions of English origin, are aspects presented in the work. At the same time, a particularly important aspect is the comparison between the motivation of public and private employees regarding the degree of openness towards the adoption, integration and use of terms of English origin, so we consider it important to highlight the different reasons why public and private employees opt for words of English origin and what is the relationship in terms of their degree of openness towards words of this language. The present study was conducted on 70 participants with the aim of analyzing the way in which the use of phrases borrowed from the English language can produce a division of the employee population according to the professional environment in which the employee works. The approach is quantitative, based on a questionnaire that it is based on thematic questions and socio-demographic variables. The questionnaire was applied in physical format to the employees of the two categories. The sample is one of convenience and the results only represent a general picture of the situation, without being generalizable to the entire population of employees.*

Keywords: *communication; sociological approach; english language; language barriers; public; private;*

Communication

Communication is connected to various concepts because it spans across numerous fields of study. This article will emphasize the relationship between communication, sociology, and linguistics. Communication is a component of several sciences, and it, in turn, encompasses various other fields. As a result, this domain is incredibly vast and intricate. Consequently, communication can be defined through linguistic, sociological, philosophical, pedagogical, mathematical, and other definitions (Nadolu, 2014). J. Lohisse and G. S. Ilovan, in their work *Communication: From Mechanical Transmission to Interaction*, highlight that each field of knowledge has its specific definitions that emphasize aspects like

exchange, contact, transfer, transport, energy, and information (Lohisse & Ilovan, 2002; Pâni oara, 2015). While the fundamental principles of the term "communication" remain intact, it can incorporate ideas from definitions within other sciences or areas of study (Lohisse & Ilovan, 2002).

In approaching the topic, it is important, as a start, to mention the definitions given to this concept by various researchers. Ion-Ovidiu Pâni oar proposes two perspectives of the concept under discussion, namely: he believes that it is important to be aware that each aspect of communication is useful from the perspective of the field that produced it and, secondly, he argues the importance of communication, which should be seen through the prism that it has a past, a present and a future, this being

determined by a dynamic perspective (Pâni oar , 2015). It should also be borne in mind that the communication process is determined by the causes that generate it, as well as by the ways in which we interrelate, i.e., by our experiences, those of us who communicate.

The two perspectives presented above differ in that the first emphasizes the clarity and simplicity of the field, features that emerge from most of the definitions attributed to the concept of communication, while the second is not oriented towards studies aimed at communication nor is it found in a manifested form, but is perceived as an inner need of the individual (Pâni oar , 2015).

Hybels and Weaver define communication as a process in which people share information, ideas and feelings (Hybels & Weaver, 1986), whereas Baron gives more information about the participants in the act of communication, arguing that communication is the process by which one party (called the sender) conveys information (a message) to another party (called the receiver) (Baron, 1983).

A more complex definition is proposed by DeVito, according to whom communication refers to the action of transmitting and receiving messages involving one or more people, which may be distorted by noises, takes place in a context, involves certain effects and provides opportunities for feedback (DeVito, 1988). It is therefore difficult to define the concept of communication because it can be perceived and analysed from different perspectives.

In contemporary society, communication is perceived as an ideology in the making, because with the development of technology and equipment that make it possible to communicate at a distance, we communicate (orally and in writing) more and more, but nevertheless, difficulties arise in understanding each other, because understanding becomes inversely proportional to the ability to speak.

The sociological approach to communication

If we ask ourselves why communication is such an important field, the answer is not at all accidental, its significance is due to the human need, which at some point is a cumulative

consequence of all the communication processes we have gone through throughout our lives (Nadolu, 2014). Hence, the idea that, regardless of the proportions of the experiences we have, they all contribute and participate in defining us as people. Therefore, the human being can be compared to plasticine, as it can be very easily shaped according to the communicative experiences he or she is about to undertake. It is particularly important to be aware of the importance of communication in our lives, and we are most aware of this when its absence or ineffectiveness has unfortunate effects.

In his work *On Communication: A Sociological Approach*, Bogdan Nadolu highlights the consequences of overlooking the fundamental essence of the term “communication” through oversimplification and reduction. He argues that neglecting the associative dimension of communication can potentially promote and endorse a mechanistic social model. This model results in a way of life characterized by a stark exchange of straightforward, impersonal, precise, and emotionless messages, devoid of any sense of intimacy, sharing, or social interaction (Nadolu, 2014). Consequently, we observe that constraining communication to mere messages leads to a significant reduction in physical interaction among individuals. It is precisely this lack of physical interaction that gives rise to anxieties and apprehensions when it comes to engaging in conversations with unfamiliar individuals, akin to the behavioral patterns seen in various phobias.

Nowadays, it cannot be ignored that most people, regardless of age, own a device that facilitates written communication, i.e., communication by writing and sending messages. So, the reduction in communication, in the true sense of the word, can be blamed on recent technological innovations.

When the multitude of definitions attributed to the concept of communication, we will present the aspects we consider most appropriate for the sociological approach. Communication is a complex and vital process, which transcends the simple transmission of information between individuals or groups, being a messenger of ideas, feelings, attitudes,

and opinions (Haine, 1998). It involves not only the act of sending and receiving messages, but also active participation in a complex network of intersecting and interacting exchanges. These exchanges can vary in complexity and can include both verbal and non-verbal content (Escarpin, 1980). Communication starts from the mechanical transfer of these contents between interconnected individuals or groups using a common coding system and communication channel. As the process proceeds, it involves the sharing of meanings, knowledge and emotions associated with the messages conveyed, either explicitly or implicitly. Communication contributes to the formation of shared social experiences, which has a significant impact on the socialization process of those involved (Nadolu, 2014).

The coordinators of the Dictionary of Sociology, Cătălin Zamfir and Lazăr Vlăscianu, mention that there are two conditions that must be met for the communication process to take place. These are: the existence of the message and the compatibility of the codes. According to the two, the first condition is that the message is at the heart of the communication process and represents the totality of signals and signs that have a symbolic form. The second presupposes the use of compatible codes for both the sender and the receiver.

Depending on the degree of compatibility, communication may or may not take place. If compatibility is 0, communication cannot take place because the receiver cannot receive the message due to lack of ability. Full compatibility occurs when there are certain matches between the participants involved in the act of communication, such as shared experiences, compatible personalities, and others (Zamfir & Vlăscianu, 1993).

Communication is an important concept in the socio-human disciplines and can be treated from several perspectives. In this sense, Emiliana Dobrescu traces the evolution of communication in human development, nuancing the following ideas: individuals react differently depending on the content of stimuli, the ways of preserving information, interpersonal relationships, the existence and development of human relational mechanisms,

as well as on the awareness of forms of social relationships (Dobrescu, 1998).

The main characteristics of communication are: sociality (adaptation of behavior through the genetic ability to learn); reciprocity (alternation and succession of reactions and interventions in the communication process; feedback is important in any communication process because it gives the sender the certainty that the message has been received or not); abstraction (through the inclusion of symbolic, abstract elements that are not related to reality); and intentionality (personal and conscious choice regarding: the time of communication, the content transmitted, the channels and codes used, etc.) (Dragan, 1996).

Shaping communication

1. The linguistic model assumes a double dimension: a dynamic one, transmitted through a channel between the participants in the act of communication (sender and receiver), and a second one in which the message is the intermediary between reality and the configuration of reality. We can say that the message is situated between the process of representation and that of communication.

2. The communication model is founded on the premise that communication entails the assimilation and alignment of language, which constitutes a communal asset. As a result, communication contributes to the establishment of a collective identity predicated on the cultivation of shared norms, values, and representations among all participants engaged in the communicative process. This assertion encompasses two pivotal facets: its impact on message construction and the evaluation of effectiveness based on the recipient's comprehension of the message (Nadolu, 2007).

3. The sociological model. This model focuses on the embedding of communication in its own socio-cultural context. This model is based on two theoretical principles: communication cannot be treated as an individual and autonomous domain, and it is a fundamental process present in all human social manifestations. In terms of communication, sociology is concerned with the influence of the media on society.

Influence of the English Language

Since the 20th century, the influence of the English language on the Romanian language has become increasingly evident. This influence became more pronounced after the fall of the communist regime (Dimitrescu, 1997), as young people sought to explore what had previously been forbidden. This desire for cultural freedom led to a significant shift in language use, with an increase in the use of English words in Romanian. Young people of this generation wanted to change society, but above all they wanted access to what had previously been forbidden. Their desire to explore what lay beyond the limits imposed by the political regime was more pronounced in the case of the open-minded and boundless, who determinedly sought the right to participate in a culture and development on a par with international standards.

In this context, we can see the significant impact of the English language, which became an alternative to the desires of young people after the fall of communism. This language not only replaced a rigid and formal language but was also a means of experiencing another culture. Young people perceived this linguistic change as a liberation that opened the door to other cultures, allowing them to explore literature, music, in short, international art, and to inform themselves by giving them the opportunity to come into direct contact with other civilizations.

From a linguistic point of view, English terms have become increasingly fashionable, with an imposing power in various fields such as computer science, economics, finance, communication, sport, fashion, technical and business environment, private companies, and many others.

With the change in the political context, access to the development of science, the expansion of economic, business, and financial relations with Western countries became possible. All these factors have facilitated the implementation and development of this phenomenon in our country, firstly through the introduction of lexical elements of English origin by specialists in various fields of activity,

and later by ordinary users of the English language.

Young people swiftly embraced English words with enthusiasm, readily incorporating and to use them. During the period under consideration, various professions developed, giving rise to new fields of activity. These fields introduced international terminology that had already thrived in Western countries. Consequently, the most common Anglicisms belong to the field of information and communication (e.g., back-up, blog, Bluetooth, browser, cancel, device, smartphone, touchscreen, upgrade, etc.), closely followed by the financial sector (e.g., brand, card, dealer, deadline, discount, low-cost, market-share, showroom, etc.). Language learning, especially English, has also become a priority in Romanian education as bilingual schools have become increasingly popular.

The influence of the English language on the Romanian language has evolved within a context of expanding horizons and knowledge. This transformation has led to a substantial increase in the incorporation of English words into daily life, with young people and those engaged in international organizations being the most receptive to this linguistic shift. This English language influence has facilitated political and social advancement, granting access to international cultures and knowledge.

The current situation

By current, we mean the period from 1990 to the present, during which the Romanian lexicon has been confronted with an avalanche of Anglicisms that have invaded the language and that continue to grow at an accelerated rate (Dimitrescu, 1997).

Many young people use Anglicisms not only in oral communication but also in writing. They feel the need to differentiate themselves, both from other age groups and from the youth of the previous generation, so they want to differentiate themselves, including at the level of language, where the competition is not at all inferior.

There are many ways in which today's society can encounter English words and phrases, such as: print media, TV, online,

games, music, films, social networking, family, friends, colleagues, and others.

The mass media have a strong influence on the modernization of the language. Magazines contain articles full of Anglicisms, and some use them to impress. There are also specialized journals (computer science, economics, medicine and so on) which report on the latest innovations and discoveries in their fields, with the aim of informing those interested.

Furthermore, in multinational companies, an internal corporate language is developed to facilitate communication between employees, regardless of their country of origin or specific culture. Thus, English becomes the main means of communication, even if it is not their native language, thus creating an essential linguistic bridge (De Vecchi, 2013).

Reasons for choosing English words

Primarily, in nowadays society, people enjoy the freedom to express their thoughts and opinions in any way they wish, if they do not disturb or offend others. The choice to use words of English origin in their language is part of their autonomy to express themselves.

Habit can play a significant role in explaining why some people misuse Anglicisms in their speech. Constant exposure to English in everyday life can lead to the automatic use of some words without realizing that they are in fact Anglicisms. This exposure can lead to situations where, due to overexposure to certain words, people use them without fully understanding their meaning or origin. The feeling of popularity that surrounds these words may suggest that it is natural to include them in the Romanian language. However, there are also speakers who misuse English words and expressions, even if they do not have a deep knowledge of the meaning or the context in which they should be used, which can lead to a lack of coherence and logic in communication.

Online tutorials, texts and messages aimed at young people have a significant impact on the way they express themselves. To attract young audiences, these materials adopt a distinctive writing style that adapts to their preferences. They appeal by approaching topics of interest in a simple, accessible, and casual colloquial

language, with massive use of words of English origin. These aspects respond to young people's desire to be cool, to differentiate themselves from other age groups through language, but also to identify permanently with something new, unique, and less known to others.

The international character of English words justifies their abundant presence in contemporary Romanian mass media. Given their global spread, it is not surprising that these words have also found their place into the Romanian language. The mass media, one of the most influential means of disseminating information and innovations, is considered by those interested in the development of the Romanian language as an ideal medium for keeping its speakers up to date with current trends.

The feeling of being "trendy" or up to date with everything new is not alien to us, so we adopt trends in different areas: starting with clothing, portable electronics, technology, sports, games, music, movies, and others.

The fact that English is studied intensively at school from an early age facilitates young people's access to international influence, which facilitates access to a distinct cultural perspective.

We can observe a trend towards standardization and international accessibility, so that it is possible to have access to distinct cultures, regardless of one's native language and specific cultural characteristics. This trend implies a certain abandonment of what constitutes our national identity (Leon, 2010). The tendency towards uniformity and mutual knowledge at the level of distinct cultures cannot take place without a common language, and English is the one that facilitates these things (Leon, 2010).

In our country, the messages conveyed through music, films and video games are in English. This is because films are not dubbed, so the audience can hear the original voices of the actors and read the subtitles at the same time. The popularity of video games has increased significantly, offering young people and other age groups a way to spend their free time. In addition, the Internet plays an essential role in the provision of information, providing quick and easy access to a wide range of

knowledge without the need for books or libraries. This digital communication medium provides young people with an efficient means of obtaining the information they need.

By using international terms, some Romanians give up feeling inferior to other cultures and stop assigning responsibility for our nation's history/blaming our people's past and its inability to develop and progress.

The motivation for using Anglicisms is diverse and depends on specific circumstances. Therefore, in Romanian, these terms are added for convenience or to simplify expressions, replacing groups of words with a single term.

Language barriers

Since we are talking about an influence at the level of the Romanian language, namely the influence of the English language, we must consider the fact that this influence did not mean the spread of some words in all areas of a territory and among the entire population. This influence occurred gradually among the population, not all of whom were equally receptive and open to innovation, and others of whom did not have access to the sources that would enable them to keep abreast of linguistic changes. Thus, a language barrier is actualized when receptive people who have assimilated and use English words in communication talk to other people who have not heard and do not know such words. A relevant example in this regard is public and private sector employees. Employees in the public sector have less exposure to interactions with foreign people, which does not enable them to communicate in English. Conversely, those working in the private sector have colleagues from other countries with whom they interact orally and in writing. They follow procedures in English and use programs in the same language to conduct their work. As a result of this constant exposure to English in their professional environment, private sector employees feel much more comfortable using English words in their everyday communication.

There is a language barrier between young people who are open to linguistic innovation and more reluctant people who are not interested in change and are pessimistic about

any change. When these young people interact with older people, there is inevitably a breakdown in communication. This blockage can also occur in the opposite direction, when older people use a dialect or extended regional terms and the interlocutor does not understand the words specific to that region. As already mentioned, the language barrier usually occurs between different generations, i.e., between young people and those who have reached maturity or even old age. The latter category has difficulties in adapting to new linguistic changes due to the rapidity of these changes and their tendency to ignore adaptation to new communication situations.

Methodology

This study involved seventy participants and was designed to examine the incorporation of the English lexicon into contemporary Romanian, with a particular focus on its prevalence among individuals working in both the public and private sectors.

Objectives

In administering the instrument developed for the specific research in this study, it was found that all the items included were relevant to both the population studied and the context in which it was administered.

Measuring the use of English vocabulary in everyday conversations within a context characterized by growing receptivity to diverse cultural elements can influence individuals, leading them to be either open to new forms of expression or resistant to anything originating from foreign cultures, to preserve the traditions of their own culture.

The level of exposure to English language influence because one's job can serve as an indicator of the ease with which they incorporate English words into their communication in non-work-related contexts. Those employed in a private sector that operates in an international setting are more inclined to seamlessly integrate English words into their everyday conversations, which becomes almost automatic for them. Conversely, in private contexts, this is less prevalent, resulting in a clearer distinction in

language use between individuals who work in the public and private sectors.

Therefore, the overall objective of this study is to compare the use of English phrases among employees in the public and private sectors.

Research tool

Because we intended to apply a more concrete questionnaire on the topic of interest, we did not resort to the application of a predefined scale that would have imposed some limitations but opted for the creation of our own research instrument.

The present research has as its target group people who are part of distinct categories in terms of the professional environment in which they work, respectively employees in the public and private environment. This approach enables a comparative analysis of employees with similar roles operating within contrasting work environments.

In addition to the research-specific questions, additional questions were included to explore the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants.

This study employs quantitative methodology, and the questionnaire was distributed to the employees in a physical format. Subsequently, the collected responses were used to construct a database, which was then processed to conduct various statistical analyses. It is important to note that a convenient sampling method was used.

The tool comprises of eleven parts, dividing into three key segments (observations made, actions taken, and perceptions of English language usage). Additional demographic information is also included.

Population

The target population of the study includes people working in different positions, the only requirement is that they work either in the public or private environment.

We ensured representation of both sexes and different age groups among the respondents. The average age of the seventy participants is 34.77 years, and by gender, 50% are female respondents and 50% are male respondents.

The sample represents a portion of the study's overall population. A questionnaire was

administered to a group of seventy individuals. For this study, a convenience sampling method was employed.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

We will now analyze the information gathered from our questionnaire. This will involve examining the data we collected after distributing the questionnaire.

Regarding the usage of English in Romania, most survey participants (32.9%) reported hearing this language spoken frequently. Another 21.4% claimed to hear English spoken in a moderate amount, with only a slight difference from those who consider it to be widespread and hear it often.

Out of the total of 70 respondents, only a small number (11 people) reported not hearing English very often. An additional 8 individuals had never heard the language spoken around them. Thus, we can confirm that English has a wide reach among Romanians who converse in the language.

In terms of the extent to which respondents are influenced by the English they hear in films and various programs, most respondents (34.29%) say that hearing English in movies and shows greatly influences them. The second largest group of respondents (28.57%) are influenced to a suitable extent by the English language. The following factor should not be overlooked either, as it contributes to 15.71% of the evidence that the English language heard frequently through mass media has a significant impact on them. Only 10 respondents, representing 14.29%, believe that the English they hear in most films and shows has a slight influence on them. At the bottom of the ranking, only 5 respondents, or 7.14%, feel very little effect from the language they hear when communicating.

Half of the respondents are influenced to a great or very great extent by the English language, 28.57% are influenced to a fair extent, 21.43% represent respondents to whom are not very much influenced by the English language they are exposed.

According to the respondents, the most important ways in which the population is influenced to learn English are TV (27.14%),

social networking (17.14%), the online environment (14.29%), family/friend/colleagues (11.43%), games (10%), print media (8.57%), music (7.14%) and films (4.28%).

Most of the respondents understand to a considerable extent (always - 20%, to a great extent - 24.29% and to a great extent - 21.43%) the words and expressions of the English language, a relatively small number of the total number of respondents claim to understand this language to a reasonable extent, and the rest of the people who took part in this research have difficulties (according to them: to a small extent - 11.43%, to an exceedingly small extent - 8.57% and never - 7.14%) in understanding this language.

When asked what they understood by the term "romglez", the respondents gave the following answers: the majority (35.71%) defined the above term as the translation of English words into Romanian, the next category of respondents (32.86%) understood it as the mixture of words from the two languages. A percentage of 17.14% claims that the mentioned term represents a combination and, at the same time, an association of the two languages, and the last category, 14.29% of the respondents, have not heard the term Roman English and, therefore, could not sense its meaning.

When asked the situational question: "How do you react when conversing with someone who uses a lot of English words?", participants expressed their reactions in two attitudes: Most respondents (38.57%) indicated that they continue their conversation when interacting with people who use a considerable number of English words.

The next category (18.57%) consists of people who react negatively to the use of English words. For them, excessive use of English words by others can lead to feelings of irritation or nervousness. A percentage of 17.14% of respondents said that they enjoy conversing with people who incorporate a considerable number of foreign words into their native language. Finally, relatively small percentages, 8.57% and 7.14% respectively, are made up of people who experience communication difficulties due to a lack of understanding, with some unable to understand the conversation at all.

Most of the respondents (31.43%) manage when talking to a person who uses a small number of English words. This is followed, with 28.57%, by the category of people who have no difficulty when speaking to a person who also uses words of another origin, claiming that they understand these terms and can therefore communicate easily.

An equal percentage (11.43%) is made up of those who can tolerate the reduced number of words of foreign origin and those who do not feel disturbed or affected by the inclusion of a reduced number of words of other origin. 10% of the respondents continue to communicate despite the fact that the person they are talking to uses a small number of words of English origin, and only 7.14% do not know how to react in such a situation.

The words most frequently encountered by the participants in the study belong to the field of information technology (30%), followed, to a much lesser extent, by fields such as: sport (18.6%), finance and economy (12.9%), technology (11.4%), fashion (10%), while the least frequent words belong to the field of communication (4.3%).

When asked about the reasons for their use of English, the majority of respondents (38.57%) said that they were influenced by exposure to English in their work environment, while 15.71% said that they were influenced by exposure to mass media, music, films and the Internet. A considerable number of respondents (18.57%), according to the category just presented, use English words to be fashionable. A percentage of 14.29% use this language because the people around them who do. 12.86% of respondents do not use English words at all (Crosstabulation 1).

According to the crosstabulation, there are no statistically significant differences between the two (gender) intervals, i.e., for male respondents the highest frequency for question Q1 was reached by the "positive" value of 48.6%, and for female respondents the same value was reached for women, but with a higher percentage of 54.3%.

This shows that both women and men hear English spoken around them quite often or always. This is confirmed by the chi-square test with a value of 0.683 (Crosstabulation 2).

Gender * How often do you hear English spoken around you?

Crosstabulation 1

			How often do you hear English being spoken around you?			Total
			positive	medium	negative	
male	Count		17	9	9	35
	% withinGender		48.6%	25.7%	25.7%	100.0%
female	Count		19	6	10	35
	% withinGender		54.3%	17.1%	28.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		36	15	19	70
	% withinGender		51.4%	21.4%	27.1%	100.0%

Gender * How much does the English you hear in movies and shows influence you?

Crosstabulation 2

			How much does the English you hear in movies and shows influence you?			Total
			positive	medium	negative	
male	Count		15	14	6	35
	% withinGender		42.9%	40.0%	17.1%	100.0%
female	Count		20	6	9	35
	% withinGender		57.1%	17.1%	25.7%	100.0%
Total	Count		35	20	Table 215	70
	% withinGender		50.0%	28.6%	21.4%	100.0%

According to this table, there are no statistically significant differences between the two (gender) groups, so that the highest frequency of the "positive" value was reached for the male respondents for question Q2, with 42.9%, and the same value was reached for the female respondents, but with a higher percentage, 57.1%.

Thus, both women and men are influenced to a great or very great extent by the English they hear in films and shows.

This is confirmed by the chi-square test with a value of .105.

According to the crosstabulation 3, there are statistically significant differences between the three age groups in terms of understanding words and phrases from the English language. For example, for respondents under 30 years of age, the highest frequency for question Q3 was

69.6% for "positive", for respondents between 30 and 50 years of age, the highest frequency was 65.9% for "positive", and for respondents over 50 years of age, the highest frequency (66.7%) was for "medium". According to this result, we can confirm the fact that both respondents under 30 years of age and those between 30 and 50 years of age mostly understand or even always the words and expressions of the English language. Respondents over the age of 50 understand these words to a reasonable extent. This is also confirmed by the chi-square test, which reaches a value of 0.001.

When we compare the use of English by public and private sector employees, this scenario clearly demonstrates the considerable influence of their exposure to English language interactions on language integration and use.

Age by range * To what extent do you understand the English words and expressions you hear/read?
Crosstabulation 3

		To what extent do you understand the English words and expressions you hear/read?			Total	
		positive	medium	negative		
Age	under 30	Count	16	0	7	23
		% within Age	69.6%	0.0%	30.4%	100.0%
	between 30 - 50	Count	29	3	12	44
		% within Age	65.9%	6.8%	27.3%	100.0%
	above 50	Count	1	2	0	3
		% within Age	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	46	5	19	70
		% within Age	65.7%	7.1%	27.1%	100.0%

Public sector employees, who typically have minimal interaction with people from foreign backgrounds, tend to feel less confident in communicating in English. This may be due to their limited exposure to the foreign language.

In contrast, private sector employees often collaborate with colleagues from different countries, requiring both oral and written interactions in English. In addition, they often use English-language procedures and software tools in their work. Consequently, this constant exposure to English in their professional environment fosters a higher level of comfort among private sector employees when it comes to understanding and using English words in their daily communication.

This analysis highlights the role of professional context and exposure in shaping individuals' language preferences and skills, and sheds light on the contrast between public and private sector employees in adapting to English in their communication practices.

Conclusions

Through this work, we present a synthesis of the most relevant aspects resulting from the study that deals with the evolutions in the communication of the current Romanian language. Thus, we have followed the main influence that has manifested and continues to manifest itself on the communication of the Romanian language in the recent period.

Following our approach, we can say with certainty that the influence manifested on the

current communication, which is supported by the continuous development of technology, is by no means negligible. Even if the penetration of English influence was possible due to a favorable political-economic-social context, its popularity among speakers did not always mean stability, a fact that very often created communication barriers.

The study begins by establishing a theoretical framework, focusing on fundamental aspects of communication, its classifications, and divisions. Special attention is given to the influence of the English language and its significant milestones. After introducing the concept of current influence, the research narrows its scope to examine reasons for choosing English words and the emergence of language barriers caused by the integration of English elements in communication. Subsequently, using questionnaire data, the study assesses whether the increased prevalence of the English language within Romanian remains a communication obstacle, considering its recent growth.

The impact of the English language on communication and society reflects the changes and transformations taking place in our age. Analysis of the study shows that words of English origin are widely understood among the general population. However, distinctions emerge when examining people working in the public and private sectors, the latter more easily integrating such words into everyday speech.

The quantitative research results highlight the importance of understanding words of

English origin, with 50% of respondents reporting a prominent level of understanding or always understanding such words. These findings indirectly suggest that the widespread use of English elements in Romanian is reducing the language barrier. As this phenomenon continues to grow in popularity, it is likely that people will have fewer problems receiving and communicating messages in English.

According to statistical interpretations, people up to the age of 30 always understand the words and expressions they hear. This highlights the fact that young people attach more importance to this language, are much more exposed and much more concerned with innovation.

The reasons for the increased use of English in communication vary, but the most notable include exposure to English at work and through media such as TV channels, movies, music, and the Internet.

The results of the study underline the importance of English language skills in understanding the messages conveyed by increasingly advanced technology and the communication of those around us. The only effective means of overcoming language barriers is the acquisition and integration of the common language found in different professional domains. In addition, the proliferation of corporate language among employees in the private sector, together with their exposure to the global working environment, is the main reason for this group's greater ease in adopting and using words of English origin.

In conclusion, the influence of English on communication means an adaptation to contemporary trends and an acceptance of fashion, even in the realm of language. Consequently, the influence of the English language represents a contemporary development of the Romanian language in the context of communication.

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