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History shows that the first direction was stronger, and thanks to it a number of languages, having obtained the status of official, significantly strengthened their positions. Nevertheless, the languages that were subjected to repression have survived, and they have not been completely eradicated.

The second stage of evolution began in the nineteenth century. It brought about significant changes in the fate of the small peoples of Europe in general, and of small languages in particular. After the French Revolution, a new sense of national identity from a political point of view emerged.

This could not but affect the different linguistic groups in the countries of the region. The French concept of national unity, as well as the German concept of the unification of cultures, contributed greatly to the unification of the population in all spheres of life, and language became an instrument of this unity.

As a result, the dominant position of the national language, having been significantly strengthened, had to end up in the minority linguistic communities. Over time, on a wave of enthusiasm nourished by a sense of patriotism, the artificial process of unification of nations was transformed into a naturally occurring, voluntary, inertial process, and the loss of identity of small societies seemed inevitable.

However, it was during this period that the threat of complete loss of identity began to emerge clearly and distinctly in the minds of national minorities, which began to cause mass discontent and drew the attention of newly elected governments. Get unique and original writing at [Custom Writing Service](#).

And since the goal of unification of the nation, according to the rulers, was not necessarily to be achieved by destroying the identity and culture of small groups, measures were taken throughout Europe to regroup people who spoke other languages into small political units within national borders.

This did not affect the unity of the nation, but increased the loyalty of these groups. The replication of this approach in Germany and France contributed to the further spread of the methodology throughout nineteenth-century Europe.