

## **THE GLOBALIZATION AND SPREAD OF ENGLISH**

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**Annotation:** *The article discusses the main characteristics and role of the globalization process in the modern world, as well as its connection with the English language, which takes the place of the language of world communication in the 21st century.*

**Keywords:** *globalization, English language, global English, lexical borrowing, intercultural communication, international culture.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

*Globalization is considered to be one of the social phenomena of the information society, a feature of which is the disappearance of barriers and the emergence of interethnic cultures. It is regarded as a historical phenomenon of the modern era and is understood as a series of processes that make up the unity of the world.*

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

*In the 21st century a person has every reason to be proud of his achievements. The modern world is undergoing significant political, economic, social, demographic and cultural changes. Advances in technology have accelerated the pace of globalization, and development, competition, interconnection and cooperation have become key features of the international economy and foreign policy. Economic, political and ideological borders began to be erased between the countries, the process of world integration was launched, inspiring hope and faith in establishing peace and maintaining stability in relations.*

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is rather difficult to deny the fact that scientific and technological progress and the development of a modern communication system are taking place against the backdrop of the rapid spread of the English language around the world. Today it is the most popular language among learners. It is also worth noting its dominant role in the field of science, where 70–80% of all publications are published in English. English is the official language of most international organizations and has an official status in 62 countries of the world. No current language has such a privileged status in the EU as English does, despite the fact that there is an official policy to ensure equal status for all official languages of the EU within the

framework of the work of this organization. Only English is actually the language of contacts between people speaking different languages [1, p. 103].

Currently, English is the main candidate for the role of lingua franca, the language of international communication. The uniqueness of the situation also lies in the fact that the number of people using it as a foreign language is much larger than native speakers (currently this ratio is 3:1) [2, p. 212].

All over the world, English is becoming the language of popular publications, international business and diplomacy, scientific conferences, the sports arena, popular music, cinema and advertising. In today's society, it is in greater demand than ever before in history. Knowledge of this language opens up tremendous opportunities for those who want to keep up with the times.

It is also difficult to deny the fact that the concept of "global English" is perceived ambiguously all over the world. The idea of creating a universal language is not an innovation, and the attitude towards it is sometimes diametrically opposed. In 1998, the European Association for International Education published an article "Global English: A European Perspective", according to which: "The need for a common language has its roots in the mists of time. One might think of the Tower of Babel or the relatively recent attempts to create a common language for Esperanto. As history has shown, both were doomed to failure. Global English is a new version of an old utopia" [2].

However, not everyone shares this point of view. In 1996, the Economist magazine expressed the opinion that "English continues to be the main international language and at present there are practically no threats to its global popularity" [3, p. 89].

Speaking about the formation of English as a global language, Russian linguists give a number of impressive arguments.

S.S. Kovaleva emphasizes its simple grammatical structure, the minimum number of inflections, and the absence of differences between masculine, neuter, and feminine. In other words, the structure of the English language is ideally suited for it to become global [1].

From the point of view of A.E. Knight, in addition to traditional international and language contacts in the fields of science and technology, the spread of the English language is facilitated by the development of the Internet [3, p. 17].

M.V. Smirnova is of the opinion that the language of the Internet is considered to be Anglo-American, since the majority of specialists and ordinary users of the international network live in English-speaking countries [4, p. 35].

Most of the English borrowings are not at all necessary for the lexical composition of the Uzbek language. They have exact equivalent matches. Despite this, there is a constant increase in the number of Anglo-Americanisms in the Uzbek language. The process of borrowing concerns the most diverse spheres of

life of modern society: the sphere of business communication, communication on the Internet, the media, advertising, and science.

### **CONCLUSION**

The above facts indicate that the influence of the English language in the world is quite large and continues to grow every year. It is safe to say that English will continue to take the place of the language of world communication, since no other language is spoken by such a large number of people in the modern world.

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