



UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES

Barotova Gulkhayo Farhod qizi

The importance of English language in the modern world

Key words: *Lingua franca, globalization, Englishes, West Germanic languages*

As a language of international English as the language of international communication (lingua franca) was chosen for well-known and very convincing reasons of a geopolitical economic and cultural reasons. The current state of the process globalization is reflected in the new paradigm of English forms and functions in contexts beyond its original, national identity. This paradigm (new English paradigm) was proposed by B. Kashru,¹ who distinguishes in the modern world three circles of English usage English in the modern world – inner, outer and expanding. The inner circle is limited to the "native" context of English use in the countries which are historically the United Kingdom, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland and South Africa. The outer circle is made up of the English-speaking countries of the post-colonial world. The outer circle is made up of the national variants of

English (world Englishes) - Indian, Malaysian, Singaporean, Kenyan, Nigerian and other "local", national varieties English. Finally, the third, expanding circle, is the context of using English as a foreign language (EFL) where it is not a second state language and plays no role in the performance of basic state functions (political, legal, social, etc.). These are the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, where English is seen as a means of integration into the common political, economic, informational and educational space.

The evolution of English, unlike the natural course of the development of other modern languages, is due to a number of external, social factors, which are commonly defined in the evolution of English, unlike the natural course of other modern languages, is due to a number of external and social factors. Globalization is a two-way process: it involves both the expansion English and Anglo-American culture, on the one hand, and the influence of host languages and cultures on the English language, on the other hand. It is estimated that about one billion people in the world use English as a native or foreign language. The use of English as an official or semi-official language is common in more than 70 countries and plays a

¹ Kashru B. B. World Englishes 2000: Resources for research and teaching // L. Smith (Ed) World Englishes 2000. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1997. P. 209–251.



very important role in 20 more. More than 1,400 million people live in countries where English is traditionally spoken. About 75% of the world's mail and information is in English. Of the approximately 50 million Internet users, the majority use English.² Along with the development of English as a world language, we learn some of the characteristics that a world language must have. Regardless of its origins, it must be a language that is practical and beneficial, one that can encompass everyone's needs. Although English was originally the language of the British, there are now many types of English, including American, African, Indian, and Australian English. In addition, English now brings together the dreams, aspirations, and experiences of many nations. It is used for the purpose of conveying a vast mass of diverse information, whether it is the latest developments in science and technology, the enrichment of an ethnic group's experience, or business negotiations; in the documentation of cultural particularities; in individual experiences. Its vocabulary has been greatly enriched by new words borrowed from other languages of the world. With the passage of time, it is evident that the global language will change beyond recognition, as is the case with English.

The importance of English in the modern world is so great that knowledge of it is not a privilege and a luxury any more. Once computers, like cell phones, could only be afforded by people of a certain social stratum. Now such things are basic necessities and the same can be said about English.

In general, the political, economic, scientific, and sporting life of the whole world "flows" in English. English is one of the official and working languages of the United Nations. Most international summits and meetings of heads of state, the signing of laws and decrees, negotiations and debates are all conducted in English. International trade, the banking system, the transport system on land, at sea and in the air are conducted in English. This language is a living instrument of communication for academics, doctors of sciences, and scientists all over the world. After all, international conferences, the study of world experience and the exchange of information of scientific minds take place mostly with the use of English. As an example, the Olympic Games and all kinds of competitions between countries have chosen English as the official language. As English has become basic necessity of a daily life, most people around the world intend to enhance their English language level.

English belongs to one of the largest and most widespread groups of languages, called the Germanic languages. This group, in turn, belongs to an even

² McArthur T. The Oxford Guide to World English. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2002, p-20



larger group of languages, called the - group of Indo-European languages. The group of Indo-European languages include different languages such as Romance, Celtic, Slavic, Iranian, Indian as well as Greek, Armenian and other languages.

Two groups of West Germanic languages are distinguished:

- The North Germanic or Scandinavian group;
- West Germanic group.

The English language belongs to West Germanic languages and it is the most widely spoken language in the world.³

Influence of Roman languages on English occurred at different historical periods: the colonization era, the settlement of North America, the First and Second World Wars, and as a result of trade relations. Today, the total number of non-borrowed words in English accounts for about 20-30% of the vocabulary, while the rest come from other languages. A large proportion of the vocabulary is composed of Romance and Latin words. However, their influence on the language does not go beyond the lexical level: being limited to words derived from the Latin root.⁴ Changes in the English language were caused by just a few groups of European settlers before being heavily influenced by other cultures and languages. Specifically, the Celts were the first people to inhabit the British Isles around 1,000 B.C.E. However, the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes were the first known people to use the English language as a communicative tool, settling in Britain between the years 400 and 500 C.E. Although

REFERENCES:

1. Arakin V. D. History of the English Language. - M.:Publishing house FIZMATLIT, 2003, p - 272
2. Friedman, P. and Alley, A. (1984). Learning/Teaching styles: Applying the principles. Theory into Practice, pp. 77-81.
3. Janovsky A. History of the English Language: Influences & Development, p-70-75
4. Kashru B. B. World Englishes 2000: Resources for research and teaching // L. Smith (Ed) World Englishes 2000. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1997, pp. 209-251.
5. Krashen S. D., Terrell T. D. The Natural Approach [e-recourse]. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_approach

³ Arakin V. D. History of the English Language. - M.:Publishing house FIZMATLIT, 2003. p - 272

⁴ . Janovsky A. History of the English Language: Influences & Development, p-70-75



6. McArthur T. The Oxford Guide to World English. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2002, p-20