



## DECLARATION



We the following students studying B.A,B.COM,B.SC I,II year at Govt Degree College ,Shadnagar during the academic year 2021-22 here by declared that is our original project work On **THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE GLOBALISATION**" submitted under the guidance of **G.BHANU PRAKASH**.

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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, SHADNAGAR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

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# THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE GLOBALISATION

## INTRODUCTION

The goal of this article is to conceit that the English language and globalization walk side by side, towards the goal of communication, business and politics, making simpler the ways around the world. Beyond the pragmatism approach about the language and the globalization itself. It is also exposed the practical use of the English language in the everyday of the human being wherever around the world.

The method used for the production of this study was the thorough examination of articles, e-books and websites linked to the issue.

### According to David Graddol

There will be two billion people speaking or learning English within a decade.

The Economist<sup>2</sup> English is the language of globalization, among other nouns. Everywhere, anywhere today and most certainly tomorrow, English is to be present in the life of every citizen around the globe. It is the main tool for operating in most fields: INTERNET, banking, travelling.

Globalization is the increasingly of relations of people, culture and economy. It can contribute to economic growth in different countries. The term can also refer to the transnational circulation of ideas, languages, and popular culture.

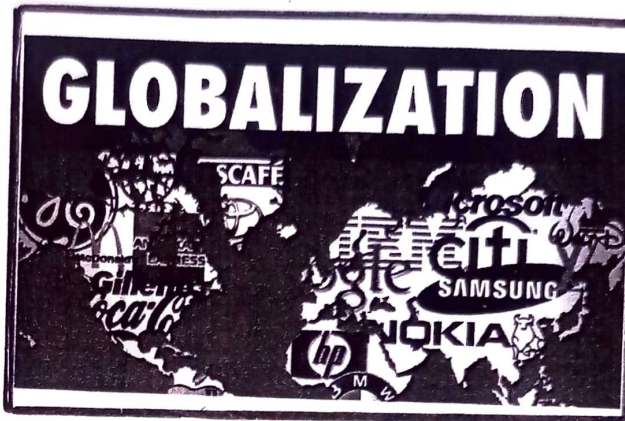
Despite the common usage of the term globalization started in 1970s and some scholars claim the real globalization is ancient, the truth is: it is here and it is followed by the English language – like it or not.

English, or better said, the concept of English language known as 'International English' is the global view of the language or the an international standard for the language. It can also be referred as: Global English, World English or even Globish. Despite the arguing if it is a desired standardization or killing of the language, the focus here is to show that it is globally acknowledged to be the most global language of all times.

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## ABSTRACT

The present article aims to show the importance and the analysis, of the English language, as the key for international understanding and world regulation, under the phenomena called globalization. This analysis shows that distinct views assess the phenomena mostly to the same conclusion: the English language is the nowadays tool for international organization and communication. Major international and transnational organizations do have a policy of having the English language under their competencies, such as INTERPOL and UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, to name only two of the biggest ones, and most known - the competencies of these organizations show that the English language is fundamental, to say the least. Also, in major sport events, such as the ones Brazil will be playing a major role in the next years, English will be the key for making the communication in the events successful or not. To assist a foreigner in Brazilian soil will mostly be done only if the English language is in use.

Key-words



ion.



## ENGLISH AS THE GLOBAL LANGUAGE

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As global communication expands throughout the world, so does the need for a global language. A language that is recognized and understood by people everywhere. In many parts of the world that language has been established, English. In most countries around the globe the English language can be found in some form or another, whether it be an international news broadcast, such as CNN, or a Chicago Bulls tee-shirt. "What centuries of British colonialism and decades of Esperanto couldn't do, a few years of free trade, MTV, and the Internet has. English dominates international business, politics, and culture more than any other language in human history." (Rohde) For this world to be truly global, there must be some commonality or ease of communication. "If trade and tourism around the world are going to operate and a global economy function and a global culture flourish, a widely shared, reasonably accessible language is requisite." (Stevenson)

"A global economic and political structure needs a common tongue." (Stevenson) Everyone has their own reasons for the rise of English as the global language. However, there are some common traits between them. Here are just a few samples of what people are saying: "Experts attribute the worldwide spread of English to British colonialism and American culture, rather than to the inherent qualities of the language...English is dominating the globe today because, when the sun finally set on the British Empire at the end of World War II, the United States emerged as a global superpower and cultural giant, leading the way in medical research, technological innovation, motion pictures and rock 'n' roll." (Rezendes) "In the 17th and 18th centuries, English was the language of the leading colonial nation - Britain. In the 18th and 19th centuries, it was the language of the leader of the industrial revolution - also Britain. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it was the language of the leading economic power - the US." (Guardian) "Experts say the simultaneous rise of the US as a military and technological superpower and the receding of the British empire gave many in the world both the desire and option to choose American English." (Campbell) As you can see, there are many reasons associated with the rise of English as a global language. Most people agree that it has something to do with the emergence of the United States as a world superpower. The US has worked hard to reach the level of achievement and cultural clout that it has today, but in no way wishes to wipe out all other world cultures. The important thing to remember is: "A language becomes an international language for one chief reason: the political power of its people - especially their military power." (Guardian)



It is estimated that "the number of native English speakers is 300 million to 450 million." (Stevenson) More than one billion people are believed to speak some form of English. (Rohde, Campbell, Guardian, Economist, Rezendes) Although the numbers vary, it is widely accepted that hundreds of millions of people around the world speak English, whether as a native, second or a foreign language. English, in some form, has become the native or unofficial language of a majority of the countries around the world today. "In 20 to 30 countries around the world, English is merging with native languages to create hybrid Englishes." (Rohde)

It is widely believed that "English is truly the world language." (Stevenson) English seems to be emerging, if it has not already arrived, as a global language. If this were to become official it would reduce the number of mis-translations. It would make communication across cultures much easier. Language may be a cornerstone of culture, but the culture itself would not have to disappear if English were used as a second or third language for the pure purpose of communicating globally. "English is the only language used in international air traffic control and is virtually the only language of a whole range of other activities from scientific research to pop music." (Stevenson) English may not be the best choice, but it is the obvious choice, for an international language. Whether we like it or not, the English language is becoming the global language.

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# ENGLISH LANGUAGE



## THE GLOBALIZATION OF VALUES

It is maybe simplistic to say that the last two decades are the decades of globalization. Yes there is even more growing international commerce, financial and technological which copulates to an international economy. But not only those, the flux of innovations, information and people also reaches a higher level everyday. With those, problems that once were local, today are global, to name some: environmental destruction, clandestine immigration, terrorism, drug trafficking – these problems do not any more go steady under a nations rule of justice, and it does not matter how strong the nation is – they have gone global.

The fluctuation of information and people increases in the world nowadays and with it known problems, the distance between the globally included and those excluded. The counterpoint of this problem is the increase of an uncontrollable migration fluctuation with it's hazard: intolerance. Diseases also do not respect borders and the constant migration of people makes it easier for it to spread. Drug Cartels and Organized Crime are increasing and regrouping in the most unimaginable ways decades ago.

This globalization does not come only in the evil way. There has also grown an international conscious that the world is on 'One world or no world'. In an each time more interdependent world, transnational problems require an world approach.

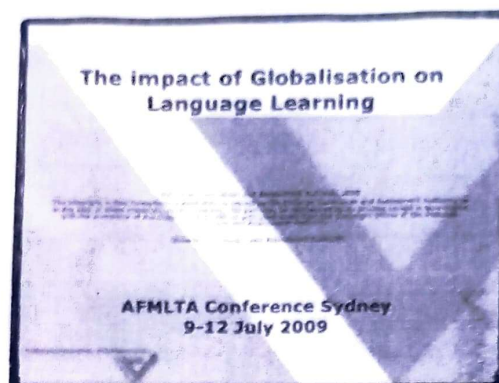
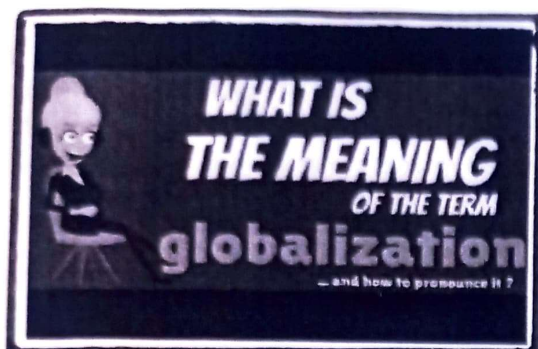
The environment most certainly shows that the world is wrapped in itself. If a disaster happens on one side of the Globe, most certainly it will reverberate on another side. Such views today are easier to see when we talk about the El Niño. As the slogan says: act locally, think globally, the introduction of the notion of solidarity questions the economic power when discussions come to environmental problems.

The almost synchronized creation of the Green Parties in Europe, and around the world afterwards, shows that the values of humanity tend to be the same. Also other organizations such as International Amnesty show that even in the world of war, be it local, national or world, the values are each time similar.

So many global problems and interdependent needs can only show that we do live in a world with similar, if not equivalent values. Any sensible human being will see that these needs and values do need to be communicable



around the Globe. And the way today for that to happen, for good or bad, is by the English language.



## THE IMPORTANCE OF AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE – ENGLISH – IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNICATION

Among the six official languages of the United Nations Organization, English is the most relying one, and one of the working ones.

The 1945 constituent Charter of The United Nations Organization did not provide official languages for its offices, it was even enacted in five languages: English, Chinese, Spanish, Russian and French. During the first session of the United Nations General Assembly, it was adopted rules of procedure setting out the five languages and two working languages: English and French. In the next year it was adopted permanent rules: Resolution 173 (II). In 1983 the Security Council also recognized English, among others, as the working languages. INTERPOL, another world know International Organization uses the English, among other three languages, as it's official language to issue notices.

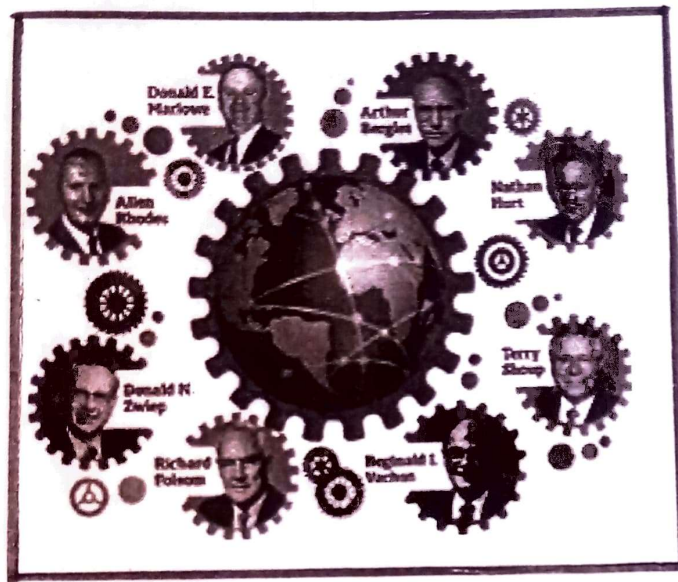
The phenomena globalization and the need for an efficient way of communication around the world is a fact which does not depend on our wanting or not, believing or not – it is a fact. The domain of English is, today a basic need for any professional in any major area. The internationalization of manpower made nations adopt English as the official language of the world, as said before and the learning of the language opens doors for personal, professional and cultural development.

The Universities around the world today are testing more and more earlier, the knowledge of English language in its exams. Not only the student need the acknowledgement of the language, also the professional, in all areas, private and state, need this knowledge. The reality shows that: or you have the domain of the language or your chances will be fewer.



With the advent of the INTERNET, the knowledge of the English language is fundamental for the one in search of a more efficient research trough the WWW - World Wide Web. INTERNET also tends to be, in the future, one of the most powerful technological instrument, which will send information in a more efficient way, in a faster way.

English, is the most well-known language around the world. Even in China people are talking more and more in English. If you travel, and you use the language, your trip will certainly be much more pleasant.



**The Effects of Globalization on ELT:** This section focuses on some of the effects of globalization on ELT. It discusses, respectively, the positive and negative effects.

**Positive Effects of Globalization on ELT:** In this era of global English market, as stated by Pennycook (1994), ELT is considered to be a kind of service industry. This means that English language is seen as a commodity, and teaching it is a service provided for people. This commodification, according to Block and Cameron (2002), affects people's motivations and choice of language to be learned in that they may prefer English over other languages because it is associated with better jobs, higher positions and promotions. In support of this, Heller observes that 'many entry-level service jobs in tourism, travel, leisure and hospitality demand foreign language competence.' In Saudi Arabia, for example, job applicants who can write and speak English are much more likely to obtain positions in private sector business or government. Furthermore, Block and Cameron (2002) confirm that multinational companies and transnational corporations, which are connected electronically, train their staff in written and oral English communication skills.



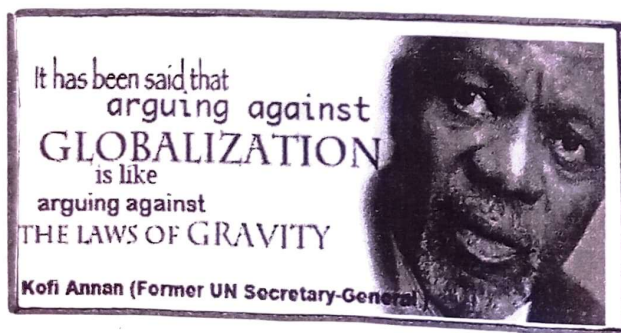
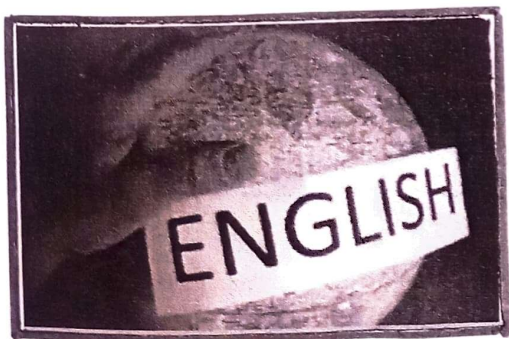
This great demand for learning English needs more teachers to teach it in, for example, schools, training centres, academic institutions and so on. This can imply that there are many career opportunities for English language teachers. Block and Cameron also confirm that 'as demand for English grows, more providers of ELT service appear and competition becomes fiercer.' Within this massive service industry, moreover, it is important to consider some organizations such as TESOL (Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages), TESL (Teaching of English as Second Language), TEFL (Teaching of English as a Foreign Language), the British Council and English foreign/second language examination market such as IELTS (The International English Language Testing System), TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign language) and so on. Such organizations and agencies, Phillipson (1992) asserts, contribute to promote ELT and create a new marketplace in the global economic forces. Pennycook (1994, p. 158) observes that 'now English is a global commodity to be bought and sold on the world market.'



**Negative Effects of Globalization on ELT:** It could be argued that although some global ELT approaches or methodologies can be effective and useful in some ELT classrooms, they can be inappropriate for particular ELT classrooms in which they may be used. Pennycook affirms that 'the export of applied linguistic theory and of Western-trained language teachers constantly promotes inappropriate teaching approaches to diverse settings.' Both the process and content of ELT can include some values, traditions, and social habits that may not socially and culturally correspond with particular AWEJ Volume. Number. The Positive and Negative Effects of Globalization Alfehaid Alfehaid The Positive and Negative Effects of Globalization The Positive and Negative Effects of Globalization Aldokhayel Arab World English Journal [www.awej.org](http://www.awej.org) environments. This is because, as argued by Ellis 'Western-produced textbooks remain ethnocentric and give



little consideration to the sociocultural context in which they may be used.' For example, some ELT coursebooks, which are published in the West, may be inappropriate for Muslim teachers and students because these coursebooks may introduce things which are prohibited in Islam such as having sex outside marriage or drinking alcohol. With regard to the technological changes (for example, networked-based language teaching) produced by globalization, Warschauer and Kern argue that these changes affect ELT and learning in general and the improvement of some learning skills. One of the examples, they give, is the reading skill. They go on to argue that there is a shift in reading practices especially among young people who grew up with computers. That is to say, in some cases the screen is replacing the page. Different psycholinguistic processes may be required to decode information from a screen rather than from a page, especially when this is done at the click of a mouse, and the increase use of electronic dictionaries. This can imply that some regarding skills such as skimming, scanning, and guessing words from a context may be weakened and not enhanced. Globalization may cause some laziness and dependence on others. Some teachers of English may not be able to become productive and creative in improving their ELT methodologies, but they may be dependent on others who can supply them with new materials and methods. Besides, they may be not well-trained to use the new teaching equipment in their ELT classrooms. This may create an atmosphere of frustration and complexity for them and their students. The fact is that, as observed by Warschauer and Kern 'if language teaching has become more exciting, it has also become considerably more complex.'





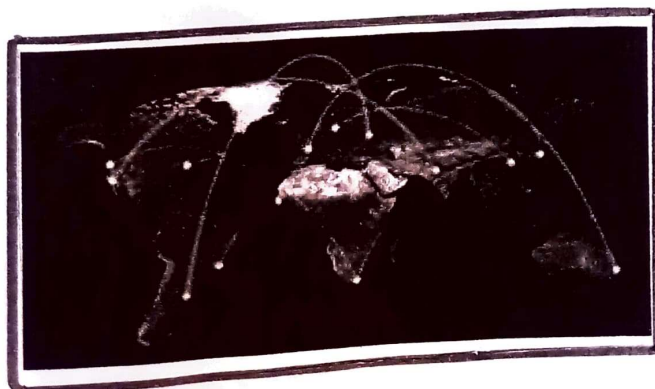
# GLOBAL SPREAD OF ENGLISH

Edwardsville, Illinois, April 10, 2013

Throughout history we find that interaction between individuals and groups of people entails the existence of a medium of communication that is mutually intelligible and accessible to people who speak different languages. Consequently, many terms have been coined and used in the field of sociolinguistics to describe the different media people have used to communicate with each other. For instance, pidgin has been used to describe a lingua franca that was widespread mainly in coastal areas among traders and in plantations among farmers who came from different countries and spoke different languages. These pidgins later would develop into creoles with the existence of children who would speak them and develop them. Either pidgins or creoles have spread in particular areas of the world and have achieved regional statuses. However, we find that English has taken another path and has spread all over the world to the extent that it has reached the status of a "global language."

In this context, David Crystal, a prolific author and a linguist, has written many books and articles on various subjects some of which have been about English. He wrote a book entitled "English as a Global Language" where he provides a thorough history of the development of English as well as his thoughts on this development and the English language status. My focus will be on the first chapter of Crystal's book and an article excerpted from *The Language Wars: A History of Proper English*, a book Henry Hitchings wrote on the same topic. In this chapter "Why a global language?," Crystal delineates the growing role and need for English by providing a definition of what a global language means. He makes it palpable from the outset that a language attains a global status when it develops a "special role that is recognized in every country."

That is, the global status of a language is not linked with the number of native speakers; rather, it is determined by the number of countries which adopt a language other than the one their native speakers use as a medium of communication. This decision is influenced by many factors such as historical tradition, politics, and the desire for commercial, cultural, or technological contact. The speed with which a language acquires its status in a country depends on the government's willingness to provide funds for learning a second language. Crystal also states that the dominance of a language transcends the military power of a country or the simplicity of syntax and/or morphology and that it is more linked with such powers as economy, technology.





## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The importance of knowing the English language resides on knowing the knowledge and using it. Therefore while using the language it is essential that the user has a theoretical comprehension of what language is from the point of the knowledge needed to use it and from the point of the use that is made from these acknowledgements, to build meanings in the social world.

The use of the language – verbal and visual – is essentially determined by its social and interactive nature, for who uses it, considers the person to whom is directing to, or who made an announcement by. All meaning is dual, in other words, it is built by its participants of the speech. Besides that, every interactive meeting is crucially marked by a social world which evolves it, by an institution, by the culture and by history. It means that counteraction events do not occur in vain or in a social vacuum; quite the contrary, when enveloped in an written interaction, or oral, people do it to act in the social world, in a determined moment and space, in relation to whom they direct to or by who they were directed to. In this sense the construction of the meaning is social. The marks that define social identity's, such as: rich, poor, men, women, black, white, homosexual, heterosexual, elderly, youth et, are intrinsic in the determination of how people can act in the speech or with others in relation to them, in their various interactions, orally and written, from which they participate. When using the language with another, it is done from a determined social place, and historical one.

The social interactive process of building the linguistic knowledge and learning how to use it has already been done by everyone on our own maternal language. When we start to learn another language, such as English, we are already a competent speaker in our own language for the uses of a narrative.

What the learning of the English language can bring is the increase in the knowledge we have built in our own maternal language through comparisons with the English and making it possible for us to involve in the processes of building a speech in the English language itself, on different levels.

For that the process of construction of meanings is possible, people use three levels of acknowledgement: systemic knowledge, world knowledge and text organization knowledge. These knowledges compose the communicable sphere and prepare to the speech engagement.

The systemic knowledge involves the various levels of linguistic organizations which people have. It makes possible for people to produce, to make choices, grammatically adequate and to comprehend announcements based on a level of acknowledgement of the language.

The world knowledge refers to the conventional knowledge which people have over worldly things. The acknowledgement of the world, is recorded in the memory of people on various things built in ones life.

The third type surrounds the acknowledgement a person has over the use of the language around its routine. For instance, to give a exposition class it is needed the knowledge on how to





## QUOTATIONS

“The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. When there is a gap between one’s real and one’s declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish spurting out ink.”

— George Orwell, Politics and the English Language

“I don't like the words 'I'm fine'. My mom tells me those two words are the most-frequently told lie in the English language.”

— Kasie West

“English is the product of a Saxon warrior trying to make a date with an Angle bar-maid, and as such is no more legitimate than any of the other products of that conversation.”

— H. Beam Piper, Fuzzy Sapiens, The Fill-In Boyfriend

## GLOBALISATION OF CULTURES

- Development of the media via satellites
- Global media concentration
- Advertising
- Less than 6000 world languages (95% of world population speak around 100 languages). One person in 5 speaks English
- One world language for business





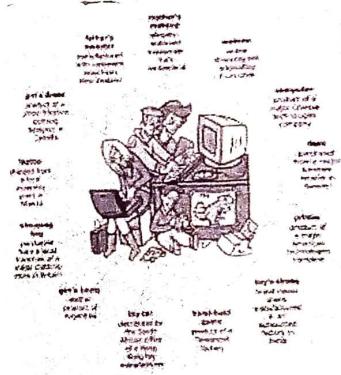
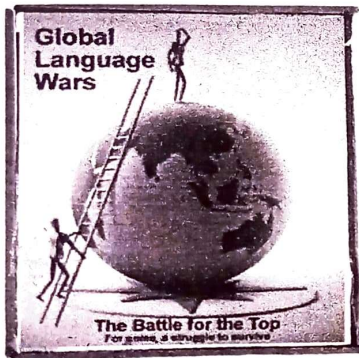
# CONCLUSION

Many people agree that knowing how to speak English has become an important tool to our globalized world. It has been seen as the universal language on the Internet and also the main way for economical, political and social relationships.

On the other hand some point out that technology of machine translation can offer opportunities to people use their own mother tongue even in international communication.

Controversial ideas have been discussed over the past years. Visiting plenty of websites and debates among peers can lead us to develop an opinion about this subject.

It is important to be aware of what the competitive world tends to consider as an essential skill so that society can be better prepared for interactions in its everyday life.



*Listening Exercise*

# ENGLISH GLOBALISATION

QLA