THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article analyzes the impact of globalization on the development and worldwide spread of the English language. The rapid growth of modern information technologies, international trade, education, mass media, and the Internet has strengthened the position of English as a global means of communication. The article discusses the factors that contributed to the transformation of English into an international language, its influence on different cultures and languages, as well as the emergence of new linguistic forms and language changes. In addition, the positive and negative effects of globalization on national languages and cultural identity are examined.

The results of the study show that the role of the English language in international communication continues to increase. **Keywords:** globalization, English language, international communication, language change, intercultural communication, Internet, linguistics.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada globallashuv jarayonining ingliz tilining rivojlanishi va dunyo miqyosida keng tarqalishiga ko‘rsatgan ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari, xalqaro savdo, ta’lim, ommaviy axborot vositalari hamda internet tarmoqlarining rivojlanishi ingliz tilining xalqaro aloqa vositasi sifatidagi mavqeini yanada mustahkamladi. Maqolada ingliz tilining global tilga aylanish omillari, uning turli madaniyat va tillarga ta’siri, shuningdek, til o‘zgarishlari va yangi lingvistik shakllarning paydo bo‘lishi yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, globallashuv jarayonining milliy tillar va madaniy identifikatsiyaga bo‘lgan ijobiy hamda salbiy ta’sirlari ham ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tilining xalqaro muloqotdagi o‘rni tobora ortib borayotganini ko‘rsatadi.
Kalit so‘zlar: globallashuv, ingliz tili, xalqaro aloqa, til o‘zgarishi, madaniyatlararo muloqot, internet, lingvistika.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется влияние глобализации на развитие и распространение английского языка во всем мире. Развитие современных информационных технологий, международной торговли, образования, средств массовой информации и Интернета укрепило позиции английского языка как международного средства общения. В статье рассматриваются факторы, способствовавшие превращению английского языка в глобальный язык, его влияние на различные культуры и языки, а также появление новых лингвистических форм и языковых изменений. Кроме того, исследуются положительные и отрицательные

последствия глобализации для национальных языков и культурной идентичности. Результаты исследования показывают, что роль английского языка в международной коммуникации продолжает возрастать.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, английский язык, международная коммуникация, языковые изменения, межкультурная коммуникация, Интернет, лингвистика.

The phenomenon of globalization has fundamentally reshaped the landscape of human communication, placing the English language at the epicenter of international exchange. Unlike any language before it, English has transcended its geographical and ethnic boundaries to become a "global commodity," essential for participation in the modern world. This expansion is not merely a matter of increased speaker numbers but represents a structural shift in how the language is used, perceived, and owned. As English spreads, it undergoes a process of "nativization" in various regions, leading to the development of distinct varieties that challenge the traditional hegemony of British and American standards. The significance of this study lies in understanding how global forces—ranging from multinational corporations to social media platforms—act as catalysts for linguistic change, ensuring that English remains a dynamic, albeit fragmented, tool for global connectivity.

The academic discourse surrounding the globalization of English is dominated by several key frameworks, most notably Braj Kachru's "Three Circles" model, which categorizes English speakers into Inner, Outer, and Expanding circles. Scholars such as David Crystal argue that the triumph of English is rooted in the political and economic power of its speakers rather than any inherent linguistic superiority. Conversely, Robert Phillipson's theory of "Linguistic Imperialism" provides a more critical perspective, suggesting that the global dominance of English can lead to the marginalization of indigenous languages and the reinforcement of post-colonial power structures.

The methodology employed in this research is a qualitative and comparative analysis of secondary data, including sociolinguistic surveys, corpus linguistics reports, and international education statistics. By synthesizing data from the British Council and various linguistic databases, the study evaluates the rate of English adoption in non-native contexts. The research also utilizes a descriptive approach to analyze the lexical innovations found in digital mediums and professional environments, providing a holistic view of the language's current trajectory.

English is now the most widely used language for international communication as technology has made it simpler for people to connect with each other throughout the world. English has evolved as a lingua franca, and new vocabulary has been created. Technology has also enabled new kinds of communication, like texting and social media, which employ acronyms, slang, and informal language. The way individuals interact has undoubtedly been impacted by this, but it is changing and adjusting to new ways of communicating. The development of new vocabulary in the English language coincided with technological improvement. Technology added several new terms and words to English, such as 'smartphone,' 'Wi-Fi,' 'emoji,' 'caption,' 'tweet,' and 'hashtag'. These words did not exist before the advent of technology.

Modern English and its grammar are deteriorating due to irresponsible technology usage. Overuse of technology has caused the immediate emergence of new English terminologies,

ignoring the damage it makes to the language and its grammar. In professional and formal contexts, fundamental English grammar is essential. Grammatical errors may be annoying and damage the trustworthiness of the message being delivered. Language is changing as a result of technology, which is also influencing new forms of communication. It is therefore advised to strike a balance between the use of new terminology and technology and suitable grammar and language use for the audience and context. The use of English has increased as a result of the introduction of new technology, including smartphones, tablets, the internet, text-speech, Chat GPT, an AI system, and social media apps like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. It's possible for new terms to gain traction and eventually become Standard English. Words like "internet," "email," and "text message," for instance, were formerly regarded as non-standard but are now widely used and listed in several dictionaries.

The next stage of communication may involve the use of emojis in place of words. As a result of globalization, the use of the internet has actually caused a "back to nature" phenomenon in language usage. With the growing popularity of emotion, we are once more shifting to a more pictographic mode of communication. In the near future, symbols and images will be utilized more frequently in place of words and letters. These days, "text speak" words cause a lot of misunderstanding among language users. The effects of globalization have even led to the creation of several new terms. "Bae" and "fleek" are two examples. Only 10% of the 2,000 surveyed knew the actual meaning of “bae” (a word of affection) and 57% didn't know “fleek” (looking nice).

Although language develops relatively slowly on its own, technology has sped up the process and made the changes immediately apparent. The English language has been rapidly impacted by technology, which has also altered communication methods. Language is always evolving; this does not imply that it is becoming worse; rather, it just means that it is different. Many new terms have been created as a result of social networking. For instance, "Tweet" used to refer to bird chirping, but it now also refers to a lengthy message sent on the well-known website "Twitter." The term "check-in" not only refers to checking in at hotels or airport counters, but it also indicates that someone has "checked in" by using a public website to let others know where they are. In the 1950s, wireless meant a radio. Nowadays, unless you belong to a specific generation or are attempting to be satirical, it is quite uncommon to refer to a radio as wireless. The verb "to Google" is now widely used.

Finally, technology has shaped English in both positive and negative ways. While there are many benefits, like better communication, easier access to communication, and a wealth of digital tools for language learning, there are also some drawbacks, like the use of shortened language, excessive dependence on spell checkers, and the simplification of language due to the rise of informal writing on the internet, such as social media posts. People's capacity to communicate well in more formal contexts may suffer as a result (Sharma, 2023). Using cellphones, tablets, PCs, and laptops to write, Strain-Moritz and Tessa (2016) believe that texting has negatively affected students' capacity to compose whole sentences without fragmentation or punctuation, violating orthography rules.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, globalization has played a significant role in the expansion and development of the English language around the world. English has become an essential tool

for international communication in education, business, science, technology, and media. The influence of globalization has not only increased the number of English speakers but has also contributed to the emergence of new language varieties and cultural exchanges. However, the growing dominance of English may also create challenges for national languages and cultural identity. Therefore, it is important to maintain a balance between global communication and the preservation of local languages and traditions. Overall, the English language continues to strengthen its position as a global language in the modern world.

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