



Evolving Communicative Forms of the English Language in the Era of Globalization

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of globalization and digital technology has significantly transformed the communicative forms of the English language. Traditional oral and written communication methods have evolved with the integration of mobile communication, social media, and digital platforms, leading to a shift in how individuals interact across urban and rural settings. Telephonic and mobile communication have emerged as the most widely used oral forms due to their accessibility, while SMS, websites, WhatsApp, and Facebook dominate written communication. However, platforms like email and fax remain confined to educational and professional domains, whereas blogging and Twitter are primarily used by literate individuals. The rise of digital communication has blurred the boundaries between literate and illiterate users, as smartphone accessibility has enabled broader engagement with online platforms. This study explores these changing communicative patterns, analyzing their impact on different demographics, including urban and rural users, as well as literate and illiterate populations. The findings highlight the dynamic nature of English language communication in the digital era and its implications for social interaction, professional engagement, and digital literacy.

Keywords: Globalization, Digital Communication, Mobile Communication, Social Media, Oral and Written Forms

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INTRODUCTION

When it comes to communication technology, the arrival of computer-oriented technology is revolutionary. The fast expansion of globalisation has altered a whole scene of communication that has existed since the dawn of humanity. People have become closer as a result of this expansion, which has also brought forth new kinds of communication. Humans engage in communication on a daily basis. Society relies on human communication. Communication has benefited greatly from the fast development and dissemination of technology, which has permeated every aspect of human existence. The most basic aspects of civilisation are now more accessible, interconnected, and interactive than ever before. Many have pondered and discussed, in recent years, how globalisation has altered the nature of communication.

Not just with the locals, but also with people all over the world, one has been using and introducing various types of communication at the same time. There have been noteworthy shifts in the worldwide landscape of communication brought about by the fast development of contemporary technologies. The average person has been so moved by it that he has likewise been unable to stop thinking about it. He is abusing them for his own benefit, just as he pleases. At their own level, all locations readily access these types of English communication. One may stay abreast of the most recent ideas and events in literature, philosophy, and every other area of study with the assistance of these English communication mediums. The rise of education as a worldwide phenomenon has propelled English to its most valuable state.

Particularly notable in the 1990s was the rise of English to the status of genuine global language. Even as early as the 17th century, people began to speculate that the English language would one day achieve such a stature. The future president of the United States, John Adams, made the following prediction in 1780: "English is destined to be in the nextand succeeding centuries, more generally, the language of the World than Latin was in the last or French is in the present age" (Crystal 1997 p.74).

While many nations and territories use English as their first language, including the United States, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and a few in the Caribbean, this does not automatically make a language a global language. Achieving such a position requires other nations to adopt a language. In many parts of the world, the English language has become so ingrained in daily life that it serves as the de jure language of business, politics, law, and education. Countries like Vanuatu, India, Singapore, Ghana, and Nigeria are among the more than 70 that recognise it administratively. When a language becomes widely spoken and respected over the world, it has attained true global status.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodologies are important in every kind of study. The nature of the issue and the kind of data it involves determine which approach, and which particular design within that approach, is most suited for examining a research challenge. There are several research techniques, including the survey, experimental, and historical approaches. Every technique has significance and meaning of its own. The current researcher determined that the survey and observation methods were appropriate for his investigation and the issue at hand.

Every member of the population or a carefully chosen sample that is relevant to the study was have data collected using the survey technique. It was gathered about a few chosen elements or a huge number of chosen components. School surveys, job analyses, documentary analyses, questionnaires, community surveys, public opinion surveys, educational surveys, geographic surveys, and more are all categories under which survey research falls. The examinees' observations and completed questionnaires was used to gather data for this study.

Data was gathered via surveys, observations, questionnaires, and the views of students and the broader public.

The aforementioned data was chosen at random by the researcher. The researcher was choose 420 hundred populations from the society as his sample because of the research's scope and restrictions.

Statistical tools in research are important to evaluate and calculate the collected data. The researcher for the present research was used following statistical tools, Percentage (%), Mean (M) and Standard Deviation (S.D.).

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Urban Male)

The statistical data reveals that **100%** of male users from urban areas use Mobile communication, making it the most popular form of communication. Additionally, a significant percentage of urban male users engage with other communication platforms, including SMS (91.57%), Websites (77.89%), WhatsApp

(74.73%), Facebook (61.05%), and E-mail (64.21%). Telephone communication is used by **45.26%**, while **46.31%** of urban male users engage in Online Face to Face Communication. However, Twitter (6.31%) and Blogging (2.10%) are considerably less preferred by this group. Overall, the percentage of male users in urban areas stands at **51.5%**, highlighting a strong presence of digital communication among this demographic.

Table 1: Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Urban Male)

Sr.No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Forms		Telephone Communication	Mobile Communication	Online Face to Face Communication	Video/Tele Conference	E-mail	FAX Communication	SMS	Web Sites	Facebook	Whats App	Twitter	Blogging	
	PRI	5	5	4	2	5	4	5	5	4	5	0	0	
Sample (Urban Male)	PRF	4	10	7	5	10	4	10	10	7	9	0	0	
	TR	6	10	6	6	7	4	10	10	8	9	3	0	
	ST(S C)	0	10	6	2	6	0	10	10	8	10	0	0	
	ST(H S)	3	10	3	0	2	0	10	10	5	4	0	0	
	DR	10	10	6	10	7	2	9	6	6	8	0	0	
	EN	4	10	5	6	10	3	10	10	10	9	4	1	
	FR	1	10	0	0	2	0	7	2	0	3	0	0	
	BM	4	10	2	1	5	2	9	5	4	6	2	1	
	HW	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	--	
	POL	6	10	5	0	7	0	7	6	6	8	0	0	
Total		95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	1140
UN		43	95	44	22	61	19	87	74	58	71	6	2	582
%		45.26	100	46.31	23.15	64.21	20	91.57	77.89	61.05	74.73	6.31	2.1	51.50 %
M		69	95	69.5	58.5	78	57	91	84.5	76.5	83	50.5	48.5	861
SD		36.76	0	36.06	51.61	24.04	53.74	5.65	14.84	26.16	16.97	62.93	65.76	394.56

Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Urban Female)

The statistical data reveals that 100% of female users from urban areas use Mobile communication, making it the most widely adopted form of communication among this group. Other platforms are also popular, with 83.47% using SMS, 71.30% using Websites, 53.91% using WhatsApp, and 47.95% using E-mail. Facebook is used by 39.13% of urban female users. Online Face to Face Communication (36.52%) and Telephone (35.65%) are moderately used by this group. However, Twitter (3.47%) and Blogging (0.86%) are much less popular. Overall, the percentage of female users in urban areas is 40.65%, reflecting the widespread use of various digital communication platforms.

Table 2: Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Urban Female)

Sr.No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Forms		Telephone Communication	Mobile Communication	Online Face to Face Communication	Video/Tele Conference	E-mail	FAX Communication	SMS	Websites	Facebook	WhatsApp	Tweeter	Bloggng	
	PRI	5	5	3	0	5	2	4	4	3	5	0	0	
Sample(Urban Female)	PRF	7	10	5	4	7	3	10	10	4	5	0	0	
	TR	7	10	7	2	7	2	9	6	5	8	1	0	
	ST(S C)	1	10	6	0	7	1	10	10	7	7	1	0	
	ST(S H)	4	10	1	0	1	0	10	8	2	4	0	0	
	DR	10	10	5	2	8	1	8	8	5	7	0	0	
	EN	4	10	7	1	9	0	10	10	8	8	2	1	
	FR	1	10	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	0	
	BM	2	10	0	0	0	0	8	3	4	3	0	0	
	HW	3	10	3	0	5	1	14	13	4	5	0	0	
	POL	7	10	4	0	5	0	8	5	3	7	0	0	
Total		115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	1380
UN		41	115	42	9	54	10	96	82	45	62	4	1	561
%		35.65	100	36.52	7.82	47.95	8.66	83.47	71.3	39.13	53.91	3.47	0.86	40.65%
M		78	115	78.5	62	84.5	62.5	105.5	98.5	80	88.5	59.5	58	970.5
SD		52.32	0	51.61	74.95	43.13	74.24	13.43	23.33	49.49	37.47	78.48	80.61	579.12

Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Rural Male)

The statistical data indicates that 100% of male users from rural areas use Mobile communication, making it the most widely used communication form among them. Additionally, significant usage is seen across various platforms, with 89.47% using SMS, 66.31% using Websites, 63.15% using WhatsApp, 50.52% using E-mail, and 47.36% using Facebook. Online Face to Face Communication is used by 40.00%, while 35.78% engage in Telephone communication. However, Twitter (8.42%) and Blogging (3.15%) are much less favored by rural male users. Overall, the percentage of male users from rural areas stands at 43.77%, showcasing a strong adoption of mobile and digital communication forms.

Table 3: Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Rural Male)

Sr.No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Forms		Telephone Communica tion	Mobile Communica tion	Online Face to Face Communica tion	Video/T ele Confere nce	E- mai l	FAX Communica tion	SM S	We b Site s	Facebo ok	WhatsA pp	Tweet er	Bloggi ng	
	PRI	5	5	3	2	4	3	5	5	3	5	0	0	
SSample(Rural Male)	PRF	5	10	6	1	10	6	10	10	5	8	2	2	
	TR	5	10	4	1	7	2	10	7	4	4	3	0	
	ST(S C)	5	10	7	1	5	0	10	10	10	8	2	0	
	ST(H S)	5	10	5	1	1	1	9	10	5	65	1	1	
	DR	5	10	4	1	6	0	9	5	6	9	0	0	
	EN	5	10	5	0	10	0	10	10	6	10	0	0	
	FR	5	10	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	BM	5	10	2	0	2	1	10	2	2	4	0	0	
	HW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	
	POL	5	10	1	0	3	0	9	4	4	6	0	3	
Total		95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	1140
UN		34	95	38	7	48	13	85	63	45	60	8	3	499
%		35.78	100	40	7.36	50.5 2	13.68	89.4 7	66.3 1	47.36	63.15	8.42	3.15	43.77 %
M		64.5	95	66.5	51	71.5	54	90	79	70	77.5	51.5	49	819.5
SD		43.13	0	40.3	62.22	33.2 3	57.98	7.07	22.6 2	35.35	24.74	61.51	65.05	453.2 5

Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Rural Female)

The statistical data reveals that 100% of female users from rural areas utilize Mobile communication. Other forms of communication are also widely used, with 72.17% using SMS, 66.08% using Websites, 42.60% using WhatsApp, and 34.78% using E-mail. Facebook is used by 25.21%, while 40.00% use Telephone communication, and 17.39% use Online Face to Face Communication. However, Twitter (1.73%) and Blogging (0.00%) are less commonly used among rural female users. The overall percentage of female users from rural areas stands at 34.27%, highlighting a significant reliance on mobile and traditional communication methods.

Table 4: Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Rural Female)

Sr.No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Forms		Telephone Communication	Mobile Communication	Online Face to Face Communication	Video/Tele Conference	E-mail	FAX Communication	SMS	Web Sites	Facebook	WhatsApp	Tweeter	Blogging	
	PRI	5	5	3	1	3	1	5	5	2	4	0	0	
Sample(Rural Female)	PRF	4	10	2	0	10	5	10	10	4	6	1	0	
	TR	2	10	3	1	6	1	8	7	4	7	1	0	
	ST(SC)	3	10	4	0	3	0	10	10	2	5	0	0	
	ST(HS)	2	10	1	0	2	0	8	10	3	4	0	0	
	DR	8	10	2	1	3	1	8	5	2	2	0	0	
	EN	6	10	4	2	10	0	10	10	7	8	0	0	
	FR	2	10	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	BM	4	10	1	0	0	0	7	7	2	5	0	0	
	HW	7	5	0	0	2	0	13	10	3	6	---	---	
	POL	3	10	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	
Total		115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	1380
UN		46	115	20	5	40	8	83	76	29	49	2	0	473
%		40	100	17.39	17.34	34.78	6.95	72.17	66.08	25.21	42.6	1.73	0	34.27%
M		80.5	115	67.5	60	77.5	61.5	99	95.5	72	82	58.5	57.5	926.5
SD		48.79	0	67.17	77.78	53.03	75.66	22.62	27.57	60.81	46.66	79.9	81.31	641.34

Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Illiterate Male)

Among illiterate males, 100% of farmers, business persons, and politicians use mobile communication. Farmers primarily rely on telephone communication (100%), while a smaller proportion (20%) use websites, WhatsApp, Facebook, and email. Business persons also utilize telephone (100%) and SMS (100%), with 25% engaging in online face-to-face communication, websites, WhatsApp, Facebook, and email. Politicians have a slightly different pattern, with 66.66% using telephone, WhatsApp, and Facebook, while all (100%) use SMS and 33.33% use websites. However, none of these users make use of video and teleconferencing, fax, Twitter, or blogging. The overall percentage of illiterate male users adopting these communication forms is 28.47%.

Table 5: Oral and Written Forms of Communication (Illiterate Male)

Sample	Forms	Total	UN	%	M	SD
Farmers	Telephone Communication	05	01	20%	3.00	2.82
	Mobile Communication	05	05	100%	5.00	.00
	Online Face to Face Communication	05	00	00%	2.50	3.53
	Video/Teleconferencing	05	00	00%	2.50	3.53
	E-mail	05	01	20%	3.00	2.82
	FAX Communication	05	00	00%	2.50	3.53
	SMS	05	01	20%	3.00	2.82
	Websites	05	01	20%	3.00	2.82
	Facebook	05	01	20%	3.00	2.82
	WhatsApp	05	01	20%	3.00	2.82
	Blogging	05	00	00%	2.50	3.53
	Tweeter	05	00	00%	2.50	3.53
Business Persons	Telephone Communication	04	04	100%	4.00	.00
	Mobile Communication	04	04	100%	4.00	.00
	Online Face to Face Communication	04	01	25%	2.50	2.12
	Video/Teleconferencing	04	00	00%	2.0	2.82
	E-mail	04	01	25%	2.50	2.12
	FAX Communication	04	00	00%	2.00	2.82
	SMS	04	04	100%	4.0	.00
	Web Sites	04	01	25%	2.50	2.12
	Facebook	04	01	25%	2.50	2.12
	WhatsApp	04	01	25%	2.50	2.12
	Blogging	04	00	00%	2.00	2.82
	Tweeter	04	00	00%	2.00	2.82
Politicians	Telephone Communication	03	02	66.66%	2.50	.70
	Mobile Communication	03	03	100%	3.00	.00
	Online Face to Face Communication	03	00	00%	1.50	2.12
	Video/Teleconferencing	03	00	00%	1.50	2.12
	E-mail	03	00	00%	1.50	2.12
	FAX Communication	03	00	00%	1.50	2.12
	SMS	03	03	100%	3.00	.00
	Web Sites	03	01	33.33%	2.00	1.41
	Facebook	03	02	66.66%	2.50	.70
	WhatsApp	03	02	66.66%	2.50	.70
	Blogging	03	00	00%	1.50	2.12
	Tweeter	03	00	00%	1.50	2.12
Total		144	41	28.47%	-----	-----

CONCLUSION

Observation and its interpretation imply that the ratio of using these oral and written forms of

communication of urban female is less than the users of urban male ratio of using these oral and written forms of communication of rural male is less than urban male and more than urban female. It has been increasing excluding Tweeter and Blogging. The ratio of using other forms has been increasing excluding Tweeter and Blogging. The forms like Video and Teleconferencing, Fax, Tweeter and Blogging are used less than other forms.

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