

The Effect of English Language on Modern World: A Universal View

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Abstract – Language has been affected by the significant trend of globalization considerably in the last two decades. Literally, we have revolutionary changes in communication and technology in 21st century and language has played a vital role to enable us to achieve and experience these developments. It is imperative that only powerful languages, like English, take the lead and stay on top in a global society and undoubtedly English has played a dominant role in international politics and diplomacy, information technology, science and technology, education and in resolving international conflicts and also the world economy. In this globalization, English has emerged as an international language despite strong competition from other languages.

INTRODUCTION

We have a couple of inquiries concerning worldwide dialect in our personalities and there are responds in due order regarding them given by specialists and etymologists yet the inquiry is if we are fulfilled by them or not. Notwithstanding, we need to think as of them in light of the fact that they are worthy. The inquiries are: What is a worldwide dialect? How does a dialect accomplish worldwide status? What is the essentialness of a worldwide dialect in this worldwide town? Has English accomplished the worldwide status truly? Give us a chance to examine them.

—a dialect accomplishes a truly worldwide status when it creates an unique part that is distinguished in every countryll- -David Crystal says. In his really popular book —english as a worldwide languagell, he discusses worldwide dialect and the spot of English dialect in cutting edge world. To accomplish worldwide status, a dialect must be consumed by every nation and individuals of those nations must choose to provide for it an uncommon place inside their groups however they have first language speakers. Why a dialect turns into a worldwide dialect has little to do with the amount of individuals who talk it. It is considerably more to do with who those speakers are. Latin turned into a worldwide dialect all around the Roman realm however this was not in light of the fact that the Romans were a greater number of various than the individuals they enslaved. They were basically all the more capable. However the case is diverse now. Without a solid force base, of whatever kind, no dialect can make advance as a global medium of correspondence.

Dialect has no autonomous presence yet it exists just in

the mouths, brains, ears and hands of its clients. When they succeed, on the universal stage, their dialect succeeds. When they fall flat, their dialect comes up short. This focus may appear clear however it needs to be made at the start, since over years numerous famous and deceiving convictions have adult concerning why a dialect might as well get to be universally great. It is very normal to hear individuals asserting that a dialect is a paragon, by virtue of its observed tasteful qualities, clarity of articulation , abstract force or religious standing. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabic and French were around them and English is no special case.

A dialect does not turn into a worldwide dialect in view of its inborn structural properties or due to the measure of its vocabulary or a vehicle of an extraordinary literary works in the past or it was connected with an incredible society or religion. These are all variables which can persuade somebody to take in a dialect, for instance, Latin. A language can become a global language only when it is spoken widely by people in every country and it is used in communication education, business, media, science and technology etc.

This is not to deny that a language may have certain properties which make it internationally appealing. For example, we comment sometimes on the familiarity of English vocabulary, deriving from the way English has over the centuries borrowed thousands of words from the languages with which it has been in contact. The welcome given to foreign vocabulary places English in contrast to some languages which have tried to keep it out and give it a cosmopolitan character and the advantage for a global language.

The world has made rapid progress in the 20th century. The establishment of the UN and other international bodies such as WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, IAEA and World Bank had to find a common language for communication and to hold peaceful discussions with different countries. This situation seemed to be slowly becoming a reality in meetings around the world as general competence in English grew. Later, they adopted English as a language of global communication because of the flexibility and universality of English language and also this language was used widely.

With about 500 million people who speak it as their primary language and one billion people speak English as a second language; it is no wonder why this language is the global language of communication. There are many countries that teach English in primary as well as secondary schools.

In today's business world, English is no longer viewed as a foreign language and English is used in every deal being done internationally. In the past few decades, it has become widely accepted that the lingua franca of international business is English: witness the way companies increasingly choose English as their official corporate language. As far as education is concerned, English language is being taught at various levels in most of the countries. English is also used in science & technology, information technology, tourism etc. It is also used in communication widely and more effectively than any other language in the world today.

THE Effect of THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON MODERN WORLD

The English dialect's impact has spread over the globe and is more compelling in the realm of correspondence, instruction, media, business and governments than whatever viable, even in certain nations where English is utilized as a minority dialect. Also, it is recognized as the dialect of mainstream society prevalently in the excitement fields of film and music. Despite the fact that English is not the most generally spoken dialect on the planet regarding the local speakers when contrasted and Chinese, it is acknowledged as a worldwide dialect since English is more adaptable and versatile than Chinese as far as articulation, language structure, vocabulary and so forth., and English is spoken and utilized by different nations separated from Britain, America and British settlements however Chinese is most certainly not.

In spite of the fact that there was rivalry for English from other worldwide dialects, for example French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, in nineteenth century, America and Britain ruled the entire planet with their economies and thusly, English rose as an universal dialect by the early twentieth century. Throughout that period, Britain and the

United States were known for their monetary dominion and turned into the worldwide financial exchange capitals. Whatever is left of the planet needed to go along with them and those nations needed to study the investment dialect, which as of right now in history, was likely English? In this connection, David Crystal states that if the allegory 'money talks' has any significance whatsoever, those were the days when it was yelling noisily -and the dialect in which it was yelling was predominantly English.

Today English is extraordinarily prevailing and it is always growing. The fundamental excuse for why is the impact of media. The predominant medium through which English is and was spread through daily papers and TV. Everyone ought to realize what is going ahead, in their nation, as well as abroad moreover. Actually, we have in the ballpark of five thousand newspapers on the planet today and more than 50% of the newspapers are distributed in English. It is important to the point that the development of English dialect is prominent in advanced planet. TV and film are different types of media which incredibly helped English get to this position it has arrived at today. American TV has affected over the planet unfathomably. For instance, two hundred and fifty million individuals are studying English on TV.

English today has been reshaped by the impacts of the streamlined insurgency. As English turned into the planet's dialect of revelation and fast developments were made in the major fields of science, building, assembling and correspondences, new open capacities were needed of the dialect. New and more perplexing open abilities were needed by representatives while the streamlined economy offered ascent to more terrific face to face time between establishments and overall population. Typographic outline stretched as needs be, as did the extent of composed and spoken classifications institutionalized in English. Therefore the data age started in the nineteenth century, creating a considerable lot of the styles and assemblies we underestimate today. Innovation has for sure demonstrated significant essentialness on society and dialect.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATING FRAMEWORK

English is now widely considered to be a global language and the Thai government has identified the urgent socio-political, commercial and educational needs for Thai people to be able to better communicate in English (Wongsothorn. 1999b: Wongsothorn.

Hiranburana & Chinnawongs, 2003). One criterion for a language to be considered global is Crystal's (1997) assertion that the language is used in a number of countries, seizing sometimes as a first language, sometimes as a second or official language, and

sometimes as a foreign language. By this criterion. English has been global in scope since the 19th century. Another measure of the global character of English lies in the number of people who speak it as a first or second language - estimated to be 400 million for first language speakers and more than double this number for second language speakers (Bhat-Griener & Samimy. 1999: 419). As Kachru and Nelson (2001:13) point out. English is used in more countries throughout the world than any other language: "no other language even comes close to English in terms of the extent of its usage".

The global spread of English through the three concentric circles has taken place in different ways. Its spread in the Inner Circle has involved migrations of native speakers from the British Isles to Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America, and Canada. The spread of English in the Outer Circle occurred in colonial contexts of Asia and Africa, where English was used in new sociocultural contexts. The spread of English in the Expanding Circle has occurred because of the impact of advancement of science and technology, commerce and various forms of knowledge and information (Kachru & Nelson. 1996: Warschauer. 2002a).

English is thus used for many purposes and by a wide range of speakers. First. English is used as a language for international business communication. In this age of globalization, the market has become a global one where people conduct business with other people worldwide. Second. English is a dominant official language used as a means for contact among governmental institutions and agencies such as the United Nations, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Phillips & Skutnabb-Kangas. 1996; Crystal. 1997). Crystal also points out that although languages other than English are used for communication at meetings of the European Union. English is used as an intermediary language or 'interlingua' to facilitate controversial communications in which translating between languages is difficult or confusing (1997: 81). Notably. English is the official working language of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) of which Thailand is a member.

Third. English is used globally in education: as a vehicle in academic conferences and contacts; in international tourism and air traffic control; and in entertainment, advertising, media and popular culture (Kachru & Nelson. 1996; Crystal. 1997; Harmer, 2001). In addition, a great number of textbooks and educational materials used worldwide are published in English.

THE POTENTIAL OF ENGLISH IN LONG TERM

The boundless utilization of English as a dialect of more

extensive correspondence will press on to push force towards worldwide uniformity and additionally offer ascent to anxieties about declining norms, dialect change and the misfortune of geo semantic differences. Yet as English movements from outside dialect to second dialect status for an expanding number of individuals, we can additionally hope to see English advancing an extensive number of neighborhood mixtures. These opposing strains roll out since English has two fundamental capacities on the planet: it furnishes a vehicular dialect for global correspondence and it structures the foundation for building social characters. As English plays an always significant part in the first of these capacities, it concurrently ends up going about as a dialect of personality for bigger number of individuals far and wide. There is no compelling reason to expect that patterns towards discontinuity will fundamentally debilitate the part of English as a most widely used language.

There is no motivation to accept that any viable dialect will show up inside the following fifty years to supplant English as the worldwide most widely used language. The position of English has come up from a specific history which no other dialect can, in the modified universe of the 21st century. We have contended that no single dialect will involve the monopolistic position in the 21st century which English has just about realized by the finish of the 21st century. As exchange and correspondence between neighboring nations in Asia and South America come to be more paramount than streams between such a locales and Europe and North America, so we can need dialects which serve provincial correspondence to ascent in ubiquity. Yet it is extremely troublesome to predict all the more definitely what will happen.

In the early twentieth century, English turned into a global dialect with the strength of America and Britain all through the planet. Later, English was utilized as a part of instruction, business, innovation and so forth broadly at global level however there was solid rivalry from other worldwide dialects, for example French, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Russian and so forth. Toward the conclusion of twentieth century, the thought of 'globalization' developed and English was recognized a worldwide dialect in view of its obvious impact on this planet. In 21st century, English has picked up additional ubiquity and in future likewise English will press on to command the entire planet in all fields on account of its adaptability and adjustability.

CONCLUSION

It is reasonable to approach the issue of making a normal meaning of an English learner as a multi-arranged, multiyear, deliberative methodology. As appraisals go ahead line, instructors start to educate to the Common Core State Standards, and instructive frameworks

straighten to the desires of school and profession availability, a refined comprehension of English dialect capability will develop. States and the consortia to which they have a place may as well arrange now for this process. To that end, an inevitable paper under the sponsorship of CCSSO's English Language Learner (ELL) Assessment Advisory Committee will offer further direction on issues and chances portrayed above, and talk over how states and consortia may move ahead to a regular meaning of English Learner.

Does dialect impact considered? Clearly yes; this is the reason we utilize dialect regardless. Does dialect have a tragic impact on thought in some other route than through correspondence? Presumably not. It is regularly proposed that the dialect we study empowers us to perform unique deductions (as in the area of hypothesis of brain), and helps us cut the outer planet into notable classifications (as in the space of article classes). Such suggestions may turn out to be correct, yet there is respectable confirmation in actuality.

As English educators, we have to consider important the discoveries, which propose that if learners have a feeling of responsibility for making, they can captivate earnestly in an extensive variety of ability practices; on the other hand, if there is minimal responsibility for making, studying comes to be pointless and ritualized. Further, the studies propose that importance making is expedited the point when learners are in a position of relative power in a given education occasion.

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