



INTEGRATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ICT IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the problem of language systems globalization. In the research the author uses the task-oriented search method. Such approach is caused by necessity of language data analysis as open non-linear system, which must be confirmed by knowledge of other sciences. In the article the author considers different aspects of globalization; the important points are artificial and natural globalization. English language has become a global language because of its numerous functions and preferences over several other languages over the globe. English has become the window to the world. English is not only the mother tongue of Britain but also to so many countries like Canada, USA, New Zealand etc. It is also used as second language in many countries like Nigeria, Ghana etc. English has become a medium for business and interactional purposes among other functions. English is playing a major role in every field such as medicine, engineering, education, art and law, music etc. As the world is changing, there must be changes in language learning. But contemporaneous collide of globalization, the expanse of English and technological development has transformed our learning and teaching English as a Lingua franca in an unprecedented way. During the research the author reveals that cradle of globalization should be searched at distant past of language systems, when consolidated society needed the universal means of communication. The research proves that the social processes caused formation of a social order. It demands from language to be understandable and available for all bearers. Literary form is the result of language area globalization. The author comes to the conclusion that language globalization is inevitability, caused by society globalization, and necessity, protecting viability and survivability under severe competition. However, globalization gives birth to informational and anthropological crisis. Ways of it overcoming the humanity will find in the future.

KEY WORDS:

Language globalization; mechanisms of language development; language perspectives; ICT, Social media, Lingua Franca.



INTRODUCTION

Globalization is one of the most actively discussed problems of mankind by sociologists, historians and philosophers – the problem of culture and civilization. Being connected with the life of society, it is one of the fundamental problems of society. The problem of globalization is anthropological in nature, and its study goes to the interdisciplinary level [5, 8, 12]. One aspect of the life of society is language activities carried out through the use of language, which has become unprecedented in nature means of communication. But language is much more than a means of communication, language is a way of expressing the thinking of each individual, a way of knowing the world and representing knowledge about the world. Language activity is a very important area of human activity, because all thinking, the whole culture of a language community is transmitted through the language" [10]. That is why the research and preservation of languages should not be neglected to explore and preserve languages means to explore and preserve communities, their history and culture, and their diversity in the current conditions of language globalization, it is necessary to identify the mechanisms of language development. The study of evolutionary changes in the field of language in the history of mankind will allow to predict the prospect of further development of languages and to stabilize the world language situation in a certain degree. To solve such a complex question, we need a comprehensive analysis of the language situation and the search for adequate answers and solutions to the question of human and social activities in relation to language. Modern researchers note the tendency to occupy the leading positions of several languages in the world. English, Spanish, German and some other languages are among the leaders. However, the globalization of some languages leads to the fact that many other languages are beginning to give up their positions and disappear from the face of the planet. Scientists constantly keep statistics on the number of speakers of languages and the spread of languages in the world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

So, in the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger from-salvation 2473 language under threat of extinction [11]. And uneven area distribution of languages: the proportion of African and Asian languages account for almost 32% of the languages of North and South America account for 15% of the languages of the Pacific rim – 18 %. The European continent represents only 3 % of all languages [12]. Languages nowadays die in large numbers, and many of them – almost in front of linguists. From more than seven thousand languages of the planet in a hundred years, according to scientists, will remain according to various forecasts from two hundred to six hundred languages, and in General, "at the level of national languages, it is possible to note the frightening rate of



reduction in their number" [10] The historical causes of this process, of course, at different times were different, but if in the early stages of the existence people played a huge role materially expressed factors (the death of the language as a result of the destruction of the nation in the course of military conquest, cataclysms, epidemics, etc.), now comes to the first place factor of an intangible nature – the General trend of globalization: "the Growth of the information society makes possible such methods of global communication, which were unthinkable only a decade ago" [2]. And, according to many scientists, the English language is now the main threat to the existence of other languages of the world – "the world goes into English» [14]. However, this provision is questionable because "diversity has the potential to adapt. Uniformity can also pose a threat to this species, characterized by a lack of flexibility and adaptability. Linguistic and biological diversity are inseparable. The disappearance of languages and cultures preserves the possibility of their mutual enrichment and the emergence of human intellectual achievements. From the ecological point of view, the strongest ecosystems are those that are most diverse. In other words, their sustainability is directly related to diversity, which is important for long-term survival", and "linguistic and cultural diversity maximizes the chances of success and adaptability of people" [7].

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

This means that the enlargement of some languages and the disappearance of others are natural processes. However, the artificial desire to give preference to one language and the rejection of other languages creates a situation of lack of linguistic diversity and, as a result, language choice. Therefore, "...we must strive to preserve endangered languages, because of their structure and grammar are often whimsical – show how diverse can be the human mind" [10]. The first step towards globalization, that is, the spread of the English language in the world, was made in the early XVII century with the first wave of colonists from England, who brought to the American continent not only their language, but also Puritan culture. Soon after, English spread to Canada. In the XVIII century English settlements were located in Australia. In the XIX century English penetrates into Africa and Asia. Around the same time there is a new phenomenon in the history of the English language — there is Indian English, as well as pidgin English in a number of regions. English began to take root in the culture of other peoples, absorbing their linguistic form and cultural content.

English on the planet gradually turned into lingua franca, that is, began to be used as a non-native language for everyday communication. [14] Initially lingua franca was a language consisting of elements of French, Spanish, Greek and partly Arabic, for communication between representatives of different cultures in the Eastern Mediterranean. The spread of English as lingua franca across



countries and continents, including Europe, was associated with the U.S. participation in world war II and its outcome. The American economy has become the world's leading economic system. The us dollar began to be used as the main accumulative currency for States, companies and individuals. It was in the period after the Second world war that there was a tendency to globalization of the English language and the spread of American culture as a modern symbol of the English language world. On the planet there is a set of "English languages", each of which is characterized not only by linguistic originality, but also penetrates into another culture, interacting with another language and taking root in it[3]. The impact of these regional options is so significant that the interaction with them changes the English language in the country of its origin, that is, in England.

ANALYSES

The spread of English in different countries, and its transformation into lingua franca is becoming a noticeable phenomenon today and attracts the attention of not only linguists, but also methodologists [5]. There is a growing awareness of the need to teach students not the British or American version of English, but the regional version where communication is really needed, including local words and expressions, regional peculiarities of grammar and pragmatics, as well as traditional community speech etiquette. Due to the fall of the "iron curtain", the cultural awareness of English teachers and students about life and everyday life abroad has increased significantly. Just 20 years ago, some words like yoghurt, kiwi, ketchup, Indian curry, muesli little said to somebody. Thus, the word yoghurt was explained in the student's letter home from the UK as "kefir with candied fruits", and muesli as "oat flakes with dried fruits".[1]

The modern age is termed as the era of knowledge explosion. This explosion has become possible due to the progress of science and technology. Each and every aspect of human life has changed due to the effects of science and technology. The use of science and technology in the field of communication has revolutionized the whole world. Use of modern technological tools has led to the rise of ICT (Information and Communication technology.) Now ICT is being used in a number of fields like, health, entertainment, games and sports, transportation, education, industries, fashion designing, textiles, agriculture etc. With a single click, we can get exchange a lot of information of the world due to the use of ICT. The field of education is not untouched by the ICT. Now we cannot imagine education without the use of Information and communication Technology. It has made exchange of thoughts, ideas, experiences and feelings easier. With the help of ICT a lot of persons can get education and training simultaneously at low cost. Now ICT is being used in all the aspects of education. Use of computers, Internet, television, radio, projectors and mobile phones, e-mail



facility, online audio and video conferencing as well as new applications has made the Teaching Learning Process and Training attractive and convenient. It is also helpful in saving time, energy and money. So, we can say that ICT is playing the most important and pivotal role in Teaching Learning Process Many English words become known to our students, students and professionals, they learn these words without a dictionary. English words are especially easy to learn in the following areas: information technology (file, server, browser, multimedia, scanner, printer, CD, Windows, smiley, click); Economics and business (leasing, investor, realtor, consulting, voucher, off—shore, leasing, broker, clearing); social science and political science (electorate, security, establishment, impeachment, monitoring, briefing, rating); pedagogy and education (campus, credit, bachelor, master); show business and media (thriller, casting, bestseller, hit, talk show, star galaxy); service and trade (popcorn, cheeseburger, label, second—hand) and many others.[9] The contact of languages is carried out not only in the "language", but also in the "conceptual" sphere, that is, by means of language, not only speech means are exchanged, but also language forms of perception of the world. For example, the recent spread of the word "challenge" has transformed this word, which has become associated with situations that require advanced activity, self-assertion, personal success, victory in competition, healthy adventurism. An example is expressions such as "life challenges", "global threats and challenges", "in response to these challenges", etc. Analysis of the assimilation of the English language in Uzbekistan shows that this process is carried out quite actively and can affect the methodological culture, helping to overcome cross-language and intercultural barriers, creating elements of a foreign language environment for students, orienting teachers to the use of such phenomena as code switching, grammatical assimilation and cross-language borrowings in the educational process. The spread of elements of the English language affects the recognition of English words and speech structures by students, as well as facilitates their understanding and assimilation. In any case, the grammatical ending -ing is not so new for students familiar with the words surfing, clearing, shaping, chasing, body building, pressing, shopping, Turing, piercing, gambling, bowling, lifting, casting, leasing, briefing, kick-Boxing, etc. it is Known that every day the role of high technology in our lives is increasing. And today it is impossible to imagine training without technical means. Today we are trying to understand how best to approach English language learning in the light of the fact that our lives are so actively computerized. Human consciousness evolves under the influence of external factors. The influence of the global virtualization of reality on the language consciousness, which characterizes the modern information and computer society, was the impetus for a noticeable growth of the role of the digital (discrete)



modality in the perception, processing and storage of data about the world. Probably, the emergence of a new dominant is due to the fact that in order to exist in the modern world and keep up with the times, the individual must constantly use the digital representative system. It is impossible not to notice that the structure of interpersonal communication is changing, people communicate less "live", in addition, the quality of communication is reduced.[10] Communication is increasingly taking place in the plane of correspondence in social networks, various "messengers", as well as through e-mail. Communication with the help of gadgets almost does not require the participation of kinesthetic and auditory representative systems in the perception of the incoming flow of information incentives. In this case, the visual system is used only as a channel for collecting digitized information, which is further converted into a discrete system. Often we do not see the world itself, but a "digital model" of the surrounding reality, which is easily recreated by modern technical means. In addition, the increase in the number of samples may be due to the fact that today the majority of future entrants seek to obtain a diploma of a technical University. Getting education in the field of computer and Internet technologies ensures demand in the market. Due to the fact that we can establish the transformations taking place in consciousness by studying language structures, it is interesting to study the impact of computerization on the English language as the most popular intermediary language in international communication. According to the Internet, 1.5 billion people speak English and another 1 billion study it. At the moment, we have undertaken a study of the impact of computerization on English as a language of international communication. The peculiarity of changes in the modern English language is due to the fact that, on the one hand, due to the rapid development of cyber technologies, the English language greatly affects other languages (English words associated with new technologies quickly take root in them, often unchanged). On the other hand, globalization cannot but have an impact on the English language itself. When "non-native speakers" (non-natives), in particular immigrants, refract language structures of the studied language through the prism of their own mentality.[2] The manifestations of simplification at the lexical, grammatical and phonetic levels are noticeable. Many stable expressions in the English language quickly become obsolete due to constantly occurring dynamic changes. It is known that the word dinner for many decades meant dinner, not lunch, and by supper – late dinner. It is obvious that in the universal means of communication, called Global English, and sometimes Bad English, there is a clear tendency to simplify: for example, in everyday speech, you can much more often find the word op instead of operation (operation), prep instead of prepare (prepare), grad instead of graduate (graduate); irregular verbs become the rule- learned instead of



learnt, etc. the Simplification involves not only vocabulary and grammar, but the phonetics.[5] According to Jennifer Jenkins, Professor at King's College London, who studies the peculiarities of English pronunciation in the "Globalization", the accent of native speakers should not always serve as a standard. As, for example, in situations where communication takes place between people for whom English is not native. The author emphasizes the importance that students should listen to completely different accents for successful communication in English in the future [4]. Jennifer Jenkins emphasizes that "until now, the aim of teaching phonetics was to provide students with the pronunciation closest to the authentic one."

If the ability of students to participate in social, cultural and professional activities within a multi-ethnic community is to be considered as the ultimate goal, the learning process should be focused primarily on the formation of communicative competence.

CONCLUSION

It is obvious that due to the expansion of the boundaries of the use of the English language and the recognition of its various variants, the emphasis in the learning process is transferred from the linguistic component to such components as sociolinguistic and strategic competence. It is becoming increasingly important to be able to navigate in a particular communicative situation, to select statements that correspond to it not only in meaning but also in form, as well as to choose appropriate strategies of speech behavior, to compensate for the lack of knowledge of the language, including through non-verbal means. Thus, the process of teaching English as a foreign language should be reviewed and optimized taking into account the trends in the development of intercultural communication in a multicultural world.

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