



Axmedova Sevara Rakhmankulovna

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan*

*named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages*

*Philology and foreign languages*

*Scientific advisor:*

*E-mail: deutsch\_asr@umail.uz*

**G'aybullayeva Nozima**

*Student of 401-22 group:*

*E-mail: gaybullayevan55@gmail.com*

**Annotation:** *This paper highlights the significance of being able to communicate effectively in English in a globalized society. It emphasizes the practical and professional advantages of being fluent in spoken English, such as increased job opportunities, better career prospects, and the ability to connect with people from diverse cultural backgrounds. It also touches on the role of English as a lingua franca in international business, education, and diplomacy, and the impact of English language proficiency on personal and professional success. Additionally, it may address the challenges and benefits of learning and mastering spoken English as a second language, as well as the potential social and economic barriers faced by non-native English speakers.*

As people whose professional duty is to teach English as a foreign language we are strongly interested in the question of its future. English is part of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. It is spoken as a native language by around 377 million and as a second language by around 375 million speakers in the world. Speakers of English as a second language will soon outnumber those who speak it as a first language. Around 750 million people are believed to speak English as a foreign language. English has an official or a special status in 75 countries with a total population of over 2 billion. The domination of the English language globally is undeniable. English is the language of diplomacy and international communications, business, tourism, education, science, computer technology, media and Internet. Because English was used to develop communication, technology, programming, software, etc, it dominates the web. 70% of all information stored electronically is in English. British colonialism in the 19th century and American capitalism and technological progress in the 20th century were undoubtedly the main causes for the spread of English throughout the world. The English language came to British Isles from northern Europe in the fifth century. From the fifteenth century, the British began to sail all over the world and became explorers, colonists and imperialists. They took the English language to North America, Canada and the Caribbean, to South Africa, to Australia and New Zealand, to South Asia (especially India), to the British colonies in Africa, to South East Asia and the South Pacific.

The USA has played a leading role in most parts of the world for the last hundred years. At the end of the 19th century and first quarter of the 20th, it welcomed millions of European immigrants who had fled their countries ravaged by war, poverty or famine. This labour force strengthened American economy. The Hollywood film industry also attracted many foreign artists in quest of fame and fortune and the number of American films produced every year soon flooded the market. Before the Treaty of Versailles (1919), which ended the First World War between Germany and the Allies, diplomacy was conducted in French. However, President Woodrow Wilson succeeded in having the treaty in English as well. Since then, English started being used in diplomacy and gradually in economic relations and the media.

“English is widely regarded as having become the global language – but will it retain its pre-eminence in the 21st century? The world in which it is used is in early stages of major social, economic and demographic transition. Although English is unlikely to be displaced as the world’s most important language, the future is more complex and less certain than some assume.” The question is whether we can expect the status of English to remain unchanged during the coming decades “of unprecedented social and economic global change”.

The mood of self-reflection at the end of a millennium is great enough when the communications revolution and economic globalization seem to be destroying the reassuring geographical and linguistic basis of sovereignty and national identity. Most titles of social and economic books include the word “end” or the prefix “post”: “The end of history”, “the post-industrial societies”, “post-modernism”, “post-capitalism”, “post-feminism”. There is just a general awareness of change, but no clear vision of where it may all be leading.

We may surely say that the world is in a state of transition. And there are reasons why we ought to take stock and reassess the place of English in the world. At the same time the future of the English language may not be straightforward: celebratory statistics should be treated with caution. For example, the economic dominance of OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries – which has helped circulate English in the new market economies of the world – is being eroded as Asian economies grow and become the source, rather than the recipient, of cultural and economic flows. Population statistics suggest that the populations of the rich countries are ageing and that in the coming decades young adults with disposable income will be found in Europe. Educational trends in many countries suggest that languages other than English are already providing significant competition in school curricula. It may be the same like, for example, in Kazakhstan and other former republics of Soviet Union. There are still a great number of people who know and speak Russian, but later and later on their number will decrease and lately, probably, fully diminish.

But that is not all. As the world is in transition, so the English language is itself taking new forms. This, of course, has always been true: English has changed substantially in the 1500 years or so of its use, reflecting patterns of contact with other languages and the changing communication needs of people. But in many parts of the world, as English is taken into the fabric of social life, it acquires a momentum and vitality of its own,



developing in ways which reflect local culture and languages, while diverging increasingly from the kind of English spoken in Britain or North America.

English is also used for more purposes than ever before. Everywhere it is at the leading edge of technological and scientific development, new thinking in economics and management, new literatures and entertainment genres. These give rise to new vocabularies, grammatical forms and ways of speaking and writing. Nowhere is the effect of this expansion of English into new domains seen more clearly than in communication on the Internet and the development of "net English".

"But the language is, in another way, at a critical moment in its global career: within a decade or so, the number of people who speak English as a second language will exceed the number of native speakers." The implications if this are likely to be far reaching: the centre of authority regarding the language will shift from native speakers as they become minority stakeholders in the global resource. Their literature and television "may no longer provide the focal point of a global English language culture, their teachers no longer form the unchallenged authoritative models for learners."

At the same time we may observe some contradictory trends. Many of the trends that are mentioned here are not simply "driving forces" whose impact and consequences can be easily predicted. And in so far as they are understood they appear to be leading in contradictory directions – tendencies to increasing use of English are counterposed by others which lead to a reducing enthusiasm for the language.

On the other hand, the use of English as a global language requires intelligibility and the setting and maintenance of standards. On the other hand, the increasing adoption of English as a second language is leading to fragmentation and diversity. "No longer is it the case, if it ever was, that English unifies all who speak it." These competing trends will encourage less predictable context within which the English language will be used and learnt. Therefore, there is no way of precisely predicting the future of English since its spread and continued vitality is driven by such contradictory forces.

Still there are people who think a lot of the future of English. To some of them it doesn't look very promising. They think that English has been gradually simplifying for the last half century due to the fact that it has become a world-wide international language and is now learnt everywhere. The explanation of this thought is in the following: the main idea of learning foreign languages is to understand other people and to be understood by the community; so grammar, the right pronunciation and rich vocabulary are nothing for the majority of those who study English. Can English unite people? Probably, it can unite only linguists or students in class. People are more likely to be attracted by similarity in ideas, customs, beliefs and other things of the same kind. On the other hand, the more languages one knows the more friends he might find, as any language is considered to be a tool of communication (not the aim of it).

Here are few aspects and reasons why learning English is so important.

Reasons:

1. English may not be the most spoken language in the world, but it is the official language in a large number of countries. It is estimated that the number of people in the world that use in English to communicate on a regular basis is 2 billion!



2. English is the dominant business language and it has become almost a necessity for people to speak English if they are to enter a global workforce. Research from all over the world shows that cross-border business communication is most often conducted in English. Its importance in the global market place therefore cannot be understated, learning English really can change your life.

3. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

4. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English. So knowing English will allow you access to an incredible amount of information which may not be otherwise available!

Although learning English can be challenging and time consuming, we can see that it is also very valuable to learn and can create many opportunities!

The English Language Centre is a not-for-profit organisation. This means that all our profits are re-invested in the school, our purpose is to provide the highest possible quality in English language teaching at our school.

Aspects:

1) Improper use of language that does not hinder the accuracy or communicative value is not that important to most, but can be a huge irritant to some.

2) Improper use of language that results in an inaccuracy of what is attempting to be communicated, can result in a situation that is merely embarrassing, all the way up to having devastating consequences.

3) The third aspect is an undeniable truth that many people judge others based on how they present themselves both verbally and in written form. Many people automatically assume that anyone who does not speak or write using the proper rules of the language has received an inferior quality of education, or none at all.

It's hard but true... I hold proper use of language as a critical part of any job, especially one where communication is paramount. It is both necessary for exact communication, minimizing the risk of incorrect interpretation (correct language is fraught with enough traps as it is!), and to project a professional image.

In conclusion, the English language helps you to understand other languages. English is a hybrid mix of languages such as Roman, Vikings, French, and Latin. The English language is truly flexible so it is effective to communicate in this language. You have so many different ways to explain a single concept. It has a wide range of vocabulary and words. It enhances your reading and writing skills. You can read books or simply write with the power of the language. Communicating in English helps you to gain wisdom and that is the main advantage of the language. English is popular and perhaps the most effective language for international communication. It is the official language of 53 countries and millions of people across the globe speak English. It lets you communicate easily even while you travel. As English is spoken in almost all the countries, it helps you get rid of the language barrier. English enables you to communicate easily with all the fellow global citizens of the world. When your communication is free, you can actively get access to many things.

Today, English is a dominant business language so it is must to know English for bright career prospects. English is a language that is used for the global workforce. In fact, cross-border work communication is mostly conducted in the English language. Most international companies expect their employees to talk in English. Communicating in English is crucial for business and professional needs.

English language communication opens the doors for entertainment for you. You can read top-selling books; you can hear the top rated music and watch great movies. If you speak and communicate in English, you will not have to use a translator or depend on subtitles for understanding things. This makes things much easier for you.

So many words in modern English have changed with time. If you are aware of the language, you can also adapt to the change. This is effective in social media communication. Social media communication needs spontaneity. From hashtagging, blogging to posting captions, English is indeed important for every medium to communicate.

English language communication increases your confidence level. You can learn the language through different mediums like books, podcasts, and internet. You can also take up an English-speaking course to develop your communication skills. Communicating in English is indispensable in today's times, so develop your skills to excel in life.

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