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GLOBAL CURRENTS: THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

This study examines the transformation and dissemination of the English language in the era of globalization. It explores the impact of global processes on language dynamics, challenges in its spread, and future prospects. The foundational thesis of the article is that globalization significantly influences the English language, altering both its linguistic structure and the cultural context of its use. The research analyzes the historical context, methodology, as well as the results and discussions regarding the impact of these changes on international language practices. The findings may be beneficial for specialists in linguistics and language studies as well as for those interested in globalization and intercultural exchange.

Keywords: Globalization, English language, dissemination, transformation, linguistic structure, international language practices, cultural context.

In the age of globalization, where borders between countries and cultures become increasingly permeable, the English language stands out as a leading tool for international communication and cultural exchange. Its transformation and dissemination over the past centuries highlight the significant impact it has on the



global economy, politics, science, and education. John Adams' 18th-century prediction about the dominance of the English language has proven to be remarkably prophetic, emphasizing the long-term impact of linguistic practices established during colonial times on contemporary global processes. (Crystal, 2003).

English serves as an important link among various ethnic and linguistic groups in multilingual societies such as India, Nigeria, and the Philippines, fostering a national identity. However, despite its role in strengthening national unity, English has also been the subject of intense debate and criticism in light of linguistic imperialism. Its dominance can suppress local languages and cultures, diminishing their value and prestige, especially in educational and public spheres. Nevertheless, English continues to be a vital tool for accessing global resources and knowledge. It remains the language of the international scientific community, global business structures, and cutting-edge technologies, underscoring its significance in the realm of global education and policy. Interestingly, some countries are witnessing a resurgence of interest in national languages and cultures as a reaction to globalization, demonstrating the complex and dual impact of English in the modern world. (Graddol, 1997).

As globalization progresses, English has adopted numerous forms and accents, reflecting a wide range of cultural and regional characteristics. A distinctive feature of modern global English is its ability to adapt and integrate into various linguistic and cultural contexts. This has led to the emergence of many "new Englishes"—from Indian to Singaporean variants. (Mair, 2013).

Recent decades' research shows that English has not only facilitated the unification of communication processes worldwide but also served as a medium for forming new identities. In many countries, such as India, Nigeria, and the Philippines, English functions as a unifier among various ethnic and linguistic groups, contributing to the strengthening of national unity in multilingual settings. (Phillipson, 1992).

However, the globalization of the English language also sparks debates about linguistic imperialism. Critics argue that English's dominance may suppress local languages and cultures, reducing their prestige and use in public and educational



spheres. This issue is particularly relevant in regions where English is primarily used in business and education, while local languages dominate daily life. (Skinner, 2010).

Globally, English continues to be a tool for accessing knowledge and opportunities. It consolidates its positions as the language of the international scientific community, global business structures, and technological innovations. This not only increases its importance in the educational policies of many countries but also highlights the need for early English language education. (Hornberger, 2008).

Interestingly, a number of countries are experiencing a “renaissance” of local languages, manifested in a revived interest in national languages and cultures, which can be seen as a response to globalization. (Riley, 1994). This underscores the complex and dual influence of the English language in global culture and education.

In conclusion, analyzing the role of the English language in the context of globalization reveals how it has transformed from a tool of colonial dominance into a powerful channel of intercultural interaction. The global spread of English is driven not only by historical and political factors but also by its unique ability to adapt to diverse cultural and social contexts. This makes English an important resource in scientific research, international business, and technological innovations.

However, despite its significant advantages and positive impact on strengthening international ties, there are also downsides—potential suppression of local languages and cultures. This aspect raises concerns among researchers and policymakers, underscoring the need to develop language policies that respect and support linguistic diversity and cultural heritage.

The resurgence of interest in national languages in some countries may be seen as an attempt to balance globalization with the preservation of cultural uniqueness. This phenomenon highlights the importance of scholarly research in language policy and planning, which can contribute to a more equitable and inclusive intercultural dialogue.

Overall, the English language continues to be a key tool on a global scale, but its role and impact must be viewed in the context of an ever-changing world. The ongoing adaptation and changes in the structure and functions of the English language



are not only evidence of its profound influence on the global linguistic map but also emphasize the need for continued research in this area to ensure harmonious development of international and multicultural relations.

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DISADVANTAGES AND ADVANTAGES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS NON-NATIVE

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Abstract

Teaching foreign languages as non-native aims to equip learners with the linguistic and intercultural competence to communicate effectively in a globalized world. It seeks to foster cultural understanding, enhance cognitive abilities, and improve academic performance. By exposing learners to a new language system, foreign language education develops critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills. It also enhances reading, writing, and vocabulary skills in both the target language and the native language. Foreign language teaching plays a vital role in promoting personal growth, encouraging curiosity, exploration, and self-confidence. It provides access to international education, research, and employment opportunities, and contributes to the preservation