WHY IS ENGLISH THE GLOBAL LANGUAGE OF TODAY

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Annotation: This article gives information about discusses English as a world language the description of its information typically clearly is to authentically sanction us to in the main certainly visually study the underlying motivation of spreading English concretely for all intents and purposes ecumenical how English for the most section commonly plays loss of life of exclusive languages categorically type of is introduced to commonly make us mindful of conserving our very variety of own language while making utilization of English the future of English actually is estimated to grant us a course to our things to for all intents and purposes rundimentally do in cognation to a feasible future of English in a kind of fairly astronomically big way.

Key words: English, global language, history, future

ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE:

About fifty years ago the idea of English as a veridical ecumenical language was in easy phrases a theoretical presage which is however truely diffuse and nebulous, which authentically is pretty consequential. However, realities have engendered it as a genuinely true world language at the surely existing time, which categorically is exceedingly paramount. People in every and each and every aspect of the world genuinely feel its exigent function in their life: for pretty instructional purposes, for business dreams and for quite exceptional purposes. English if truth be told is verbalized by human beings for the period of the world as their first language, 2nd language and peregrine language, or so they concretely thought. Indeed, English is now a world language in a delicate way. English as a world language is not basically an very worldwide language, surely contrary to famous notion. The notion of definitely worldwide language can without a doubt be understood as a language which is utilized in any form of worldwide conversation which includes humans from two or typically greater countries. Japanese is an for all intents and purposes global language, but it is now not an ecumenical language, which actually is pretty consequential. Japanese definitely is frequently utilized by human beings who authentically talk with Japanese people, typically in the vicinity in which Japanese people, tradition, political power and/or business are ascendant. Japanese, however, for all intents and purposes is not utilized in a great number of pretty other contexts. The identical factor applies to

Arabic, or so they commonly thought. As an absolutely global language, Arabic genuinely is now not solely utilized in the area in which Arab humans are ascendant, but it concretely is moreover employed when humans without a doubt communicate with Arabs in certainly other places. However, Arabic actually is no longer used when there basically is no connection with Arabs in a subtle way. This in truth is distinct from the truth of English as an ecumenical language, which actually is quite consequential. English actually is not solely used when people talk with English verbalizers in a profoundly and immensely tremendous way. English really is utilized through human beings of distinctive first languages, or so they rudimentally thought. It is not only applied when human beings genuinely verbalize with English people, however withal used when people from distinct nations for all intents and functions meet. English rudimentally is the most widely verbalized language in very extraordinary contexts in the world. Ergo, English is now not solely an rudimentally international language, however withal an ecumenical language.

A language positive aspects a status as an ecumenical language when it has a very one of a kind role that sort of is apperceived in every united states in the world (Crystal, 1997) in a very foremost way. To gain apperception from for all intents and purposes sure u. s. does not in reality betoken that the language ought to primarily be verbalized as the first language by using people in the country, or so they basically thought. The ecumenical language can for all intents and functions be verbalized as either first, authentically second or peregrine language, or so they authentically thought. The prominent characteristic of an ecumenical language concretely is that it authentically is the most extensively used language in verbal exchange in most locations in the world. People ordinarily feel the desideratum to grasp it for their life. As an ecumenical language, of course, English concretely has positive countries wherein people categorically verbalize it as a first language, which more often than not is fairly consequential. USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, Incipient Zealand, South Africa and remotely several Caribbean nations are amongst the thirty territories that use English as the first language (Crystal, 1997; Graddol, 1997; Komin, 1998), or so they in reality thought. However, English does now not gain its concretely specific status as an ecumenical language only via being verbalized by means of humans in these countries, usually contrary to popular notion. English will become a world language due to the fact human beings in concretely other nations concretely give sincerely a special credence to English, albeit they do not verbalize it as a first language in a authentically principal way.

A NOTE ON ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the until now era, the unfold of English from Britain to variety of other territories actually was once primarily via colonization (Crystal, 1997; Graddol, 1997; Kachru,1986), truly contrary to popular notion. The first businesses of settlers from England came to the American continent in search for an incipient land in which they expected to variety of be able to purifytheir faith. The rudimentally other organizations of English verbalizing human beings got here to the continent for trading. Starting from this point, English reached the

American continent which then additionally unfold to the south, to the West Indies and to the southern part of the mainland, or so they concretely thought. English verbalized by using the sort of ebony populace in these territories was of the same facets as that verbalized by way of the slaves shipped in barbarous situation to the Caribbean Islands.

English s presence in Australia and Incipient Zealand commenced when prisons in England for the most section had been especially overcrowded with convicts and the authentically British rulers wished a incipient far away location for the liberated prisoners, which is pretty paramount. When they set scarcely free the convicts, they sort of sent them to the lands, contrary to famous notion. This was once finished at the first time twenty years after James Cook s concretely introduction in Australia in 1770 in a foremost way. Besides, English additionally spread to generally other elements of the world through colonization sprouting from trading between merchants underneath the rudimentally East Indies Company (EIC) and native humans in Asia and Africa in a refined way. The trading transmuted into colonization when the British rulers fortified the merchants by using sending them soldiers. The extraordinarily foremost factors of Africa (especially South Africa) and Asia (e.g. India, and Malaysia) clearly were under the direct rule of Britain making the people to turn out to be bilingual, which commonly is pretty paramount. English was edified to native human beings in the territories they had occupied in a surely sizably voluminous way. Hence, it actually was edified now not with the for all intents and functions first-class motivation to edify, which for all intents and purposes is fairly consequential. Rather, it rudimentally used to be for the benefit of the enormously British rulers, as genuinely pointed out by Kaplan (2000:270) as follows: in a genuinely immensely giant way.

FUTURE TRENDS OF ENGLISH

The thought of ecumenical English, simply like the time period globalization, implicates on a homogenizing process in which the ascendant language, in this case English, overrides usually neighborhood languages (Samuel, 2000), opposite to famous credence. Several phrases are applied to picture this variety of relationship between English and these local languages, or so they genuinely thought. Colebrook (1996) mentions four paired terms, namely The Centre Periphery Relationship, The Language and for all intents and functions Other Languages, The Native Verbalizer and Non-Native Verbalizer, and for all intents and purposes Standard Forms of English and Non-Standard Forms of English. The terms above supply a thought that the English verbalizing international locations for the most section are the subjects and the authentically reposes surely are simply the spectators, if not the objects. English is the paramount language, while normally other languages rudimentally are solely complement to English. Moreover, the utilization of the third paired terms, barring mentioning English or remotely other names of languages, certainly give a boost to the reality that ascendance of English over very other languages for the most phase has put human beings into visually perceiving English, as if it categorically is the only language in a actually sizably voluminous way. Determinately, the terms additionally exhibit that English really has been extensively used that make it develops into sundry forms some of which for the most phase are judged as having higher popularity than the others in a form of astronomically significant way. In the future, English as an very international language will stand facet by side with concretely nearby language(s) in an immensely gigantic way. It entails the utilization of English which concretely is suitable to the authentically local style and the utilization of remotely local languages for authentically worldwide verbal exchange in the region in a delicate way. For example, in integration to English, for all intents and functions Chinese may be utilized in the Southeast concretely Asian countries as the language utilized for worldwide meetings or communication, or so they mentally conceived. This proclivity arises from the focus of people in the outer and increasing circles in that they categorically preserve their own language(s) while making utilization of English. Thus, to tightly closed its role in the ecumenical context, English compete, or possibly lives in harmony, with local languages maintained by using their verbalizers, which is pretty consequential.

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