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THE UZBEK STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

THE ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY DEPARTMENT

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ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

COURSE PAPER

**THE COURSE PAPER
IS ADMITTED TO DEFENSE**

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Introduction

President of the Republic Uzbekistan, on the 10th December 2012 **Islam A. Karimov** signed the decision about “The measures of the development systems for teaching and studying the foreign languages”.

Decree of the president is said that the study of the foreign languages, like English starts to study from 1st grade at schools in the form of game and talk, and in the beginning of the 2nd grade leads to learn the Alphabet, reading and grammar. Certainly, our president adds that in the universities and colleges teachers must teach special subjects in English, especially in the technical and medical degrees.

In accordance with the document, Coordinating council of the development of the study foreign languages will be formed, and then, new educational standards will be approved till 1st March 2013, in which it will provide for the exact criteria of the level of the knowledge of English or foreign language in each step of education.

National Mass Media is charged that with a glance of interests of children and youth, it prepare for the broadcast on TV programs about regular shows of science, history and culture of the other nations, and about the modern technology and mostly Internet, in addition, feature films and cartoons with the Uzbek subtitles in order to understand and learn foreign language or English.¹

This course paper is devoted to the study of the Globalization of English and its influence on English language teaching. The role of English in the Globalization is subject which is discussed in linguistics and by many scientists for a long time and from past to present-day. These disputes are related to such topics

¹И.А. Каримова – Постановление Президента Респ. Узбекистан, № ПК-1875 “О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы изучения иностранных языков”, <http://www.uzedu.uz/rus/info/officially/ukazyprez/>, 10 декабря 2012 года.

as the history of English including its origin, spread and the term, and the impacts of English from sides of ELT, Internet and Culture, its results of effects, as well as, future of English.

The course paper is also dedicated to the study of the role of English language teaching in globalized era. The problem of the role of Global English is the one of the principal obstacles in globalization today, which constitute some branches of Linguistics. Therefore, this topic of Globalization of English is the one of the disputable themes in present's life and, therefore we consider our research work to be factual.

The materials served for this paper were the books of Linguistics and Lexicology, and Internet. The works well known scientists, such as “English as Global Language” by David Crystal (second edition) and “Language and Internet”, “Future of English” by English company (UK) Ltd, and David Graddol's works and other literatures. Moreover, special web sites – www.world-english.org, www.eltworld.net, www.internetworldstatus.com, www.globalenglish.com and others.

The subject matter of this course work is to study the area of globalization and its effects and results.

The object of this research is the English global words, which impact on education.

The aim of the research directs to study the English language in the process of global development in education and this work is based on detailed study of Global English, which is the most interesting and important for English Linguistics.

The given purpose follows successive solution of the following **tasks**:

- To consider the origin, spread and definition of the language
- To define the role the language in the education
- To know the effects of the language on the Internet and culture uses.

- To analyze the impacts of the English language among these surrounds
- To give the results of Globalization of English language
- To examine the factors of English for today and future

The actuality of the investigation is explained by the profound interest in learning of English in Global world from the educational and technological spheres inside the culture.

The novelty of this work is that we have studied the usage of English in Uzbekistan, to recognize the effects in using of English in the education, tourism and other areas. Furthermore, we examine the electronic education and the comparison of English and Russian languages to the future prognosis.

The following methods have been used in the paper as synchronic, diachronic, componential, comparative, external and internal ones.

The theoretical importance of the work is in the fact it will present some theoretical basis for working out concrete practical recommendation in studying English. People who are involved in learning English Lexicology can use the results of this qualification paper.

The practical value of this course paper is that it can be used as an aid for the theoretical courses of English Lexicology and word-formation, as well as, in the process of teaching English. And it also can be used as a topic for discussion for the students of the Language Universities and Institutions of the work and achieved gains can be used in lectures and seminars on English Lexicology, the History of English language, General linguistics and Practical English classes.

The structure of the work consists of the Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusion, Glossary and Bibliography.

The Introduction deals with the description of the structure of the course paper.

The First chapter is about Framing globalization and English Education.

The second chapter is about the Role of International and Regional Organizations in the Globalization Process

The Conclusion deals with the theoretical and practical results of a work.

The list of used literatures consists of various linguistic literatures, scientific articles and Internet resources.

CHAPTER I. FRAMING GLOBALIZATION AND ENGLISH EDUCATION

ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE

A global communication expands throughout the world. A language that is recognized and understood by people everywhere, in many parts of the world the language which has been established is English. In most countries English dominates international business, politics and trade more than any other languages in human history. As David Crystal said: “For this world to be truly global, there must be some commonality on ease of communication”². If tourism and trade around the world are going to operate a global economy function and a global culture flourish, a widely shared, reasonably accessible language is requisite.

A global economic and political structure needs common trades between them. Here are just a few samples of what people are saying: Experts attribute the worldwide spread of English to British colonialism and American culture, rather than to the inherent qualities of the language...

English is dominating the globe today because, when the sun finally set on the British Empire at the end of World War II, the United States emerged as a global superpower and cultural giant leading the way in medical research, technological innovation, motion pictures and rock and roll. In the XVII and XVIII th centuries, English was the language of the leader of the industrial revolution – also in Britain.

In the XIX and early XX th centuries, it was language of the leading economic power in the U.S.A. Experts say the simultaneous rise of the U.S as a military and technological superpower and the receding of the British Empire gave many in the world both the design and option to choose American English.

As its mentioned above, there are many reasons associated with the rise of English as a Global language. Host people agree that it has something to do with the emergency of the United States as a world superpower.

² David Crystal, “English as a global language”(2003) British Council

It is estimated that the number of native English speakers is 900 million to 450 million. More than one billion people are believed to speak some form of English.

Although the numbers vary, it is widely accepted that hundreds of millions of people around the world speak in English whether as a native, second or a foreign languages.

English in several form, has become the native or unofficial language of a majority of the countries around the world today. In 20 to 30 countries around the world, English is merging with native language to create hybrid English.

It is widely believed that English is truly the world language. English seems to be emerging, if it hasn't already arrived as a global language. If this were to become official it would reduce the member of mistranslations. It would make communication areas cultures much easier. Language may be corn of culture, but the culture itself wouldn't have to disappear if English were used as a second or third language for the pure purpose of communication globally.

English is the only language used in international air traffic control and is virtually the only language of a whole range of other activities from scientific research to pop music whether we like it or not, English language is becoming the global language.

The linguistic legacy of the British Empire and the indisputable excellence of the United States in many technological areas has led to the use of English as a lingual frenetic rate in many commercial and industrial situations, with the consequence.

The following table shows the figures for English and German in 1991

	English	German
France	71%	11%
Great Britain		7%

Hungary	37%	40%
Italy	69%	6%
Poland	46%	6%
Spain	60%	7%

In the XXI th century, the evolution of the English language is occurring at an alarming note, with the blending of cultures and religions and the advent of new technology such as cell-phones, and global messaging software, the basic care of the languages is becoming to change slangs and shortened versions of words, are becoming universal and accepted. Some of this is like to be trend on fashion, but with a new emphasis on speed and transfer of data many of these word forms will be permanent additions to the global dialect.

So it turns out that the sponge like nature of the English language is what has allowed it to become globally accepted and this same feature will allow it to be generally accepted languages of the future, with new concerns of the world becoming more literature, and many of the teachers using English as their teaching language. Its incorporation can only strengthen and thrive.

What remains to be seen it if the rapid changes in its structure and meaning can sustain it`s unique qualities, in direct contrast to the isolations that allowed it`s unique development. When the use of English reaches the farthest corners of the globe, will the spore dry up collapse in upon itself!

English, from being the language of the American, the British, the Irish, the Australian, the New Zealand, the Canadian and the South African people to being the international language. The variants of English language are spoken all over the world

with its dialects. The Latin of the modern world, spoken in every continent by approximately eight hundred million people³.

Not everybody is in agreement and a few countries have tried to fight the spread of English as a global language. But with the interest growing stronger, not weaker, some linguists say: Why fight against the tide said John Jouques leave who studies globalism.

It is predictable today that wealth will give way to knowledge and information in determining the shape of human society, and speaking the common world language will be fundamental to achieve success. Lingua franca is a language which is widely used beyond the population of it's native speakers. If you want to reach a wide audience, it is a well-known fact that being able to write in English will get you further than writing any other language. However the benefits of English being the dominant global language have been questioned by many statistis

Globalization refers to the expanding connectivity, integration, and interdependence of economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and empowered individuals communicate across cultural and national boundaries as citizens of the world. They have access to new technologies that afford them unprecedented ways to reinterpret, appropriate, contest, and negotiate mass distributed texts in multiple forms. These global interactions force a heightened sensitivity to audiences with different interpretive positions, and necessitate an examination of underlying cultural assumptions and beliefs that frame intercultural communications.

As English educators, our goal is to equip students with knowledge of global literacy and the critical awareness of how globalization defines and positions their languages, symbols, identities, communities, and futures. Consequently, English educators and teachers of English need to envision the subject of English within the contexts of global mass mediation, multimodal communications (communication which

³ D. Crystal book: "English as a global language

employs multiple models of expression), migratory population, and transnational economies.

As English educators we need to explore how globalization is shaping and defining literature, language, composition, and mass media in the following ways:

Literature is broadening in terms of authors, audiences, genres, and modes of representations. Readers have an expanded set of possible identities, discourses, subjectivities, communities, and models of interpretation.

At a time when the globe is becoming increasingly accessible because of instantaneous communications, the corpus of print literature is expanding almost exponentially because of the number of works either being written in English or being quickly translated into English. The consequence is that in some departments the privileged place traditionally accorded British and American literature in high-school anthologies is giving way to courses in world literature and diverse cultural authors. Prospective teachers of English, as well as English educators, must now be much more attuned than they were in the past to works being written by major authors outside the United States or the British Commonwealth.

Non-print literature television and motion pictures are invaluable literary asset in providing viewers with a sense of verisimilitude about the diverse physical and social world of the characters. For a given historical period, geographic setting, or futuristic world, television and film can realistically depict the eating habits, clothing means of transportation, class system, work habits, societal concerns, religious practices, and family life in the context. In short, English educators and their students should recognize the strengths of both non-print and print literature in providing a sense of the outward and inner worlds of persons different from themselves.

With this expanded set of authors and models of representation, the interpretive responses of students to literature provide a basis to examine identities, relationships, values, and beliefs in terms of local and global contexts. Global literature education will depend upon the ability of English teachers to generate critical interpretive dialogues among students from diverse cultural positions within and beyond the classroom. Through such dialogue, English teachers might foster greater respect among their

students for international authors and simultaneously discourage responses to world cultures that center on strangeness and exoticism.

Language is changing the role of English in global contexts, resulting in uses and forms that diverge from a single standard. Communicators have multiple Englishes to mesh for rhetorical purposes within and across cultural discourse practices.

While researchers and teachers of English in the US have been stating for over thirty years that the formal teaching of grammar in isolation from the teaching of writing is simply not effective in a globalized world, this statement becomes more relevant than ever. There is no one English, but a plethora of world Englishes through which our students could communicate. These world Englishes may vary according to the culture or nation in which they are spoken and resultant convergences with that nation's native language.

Technology not only is bringing world Englishes into daily contact, the nature of digital communication is aiding in the demise of a "standard English". Instant messaging, text messaging, and other technological forms of communication are creating new writing practices that often undermine traditional, standard English for the sake of faster, more effective communication, it is also fair to say that English is becoming more complex than ever, and our students will need to be flexible and efficient users of a vast array of discourses that isolated, drill- oriented grammar lessons simply will not teach.

Composition models, purposes and audiences have expanded exponentially as emerging technologies have revolutionized written communication. Authors commonly have multiple models of representation available to them and increased opportunities for interaction and collaboration as they create texts⁴.

Composition has moved beyond the rejection of writing the five-paragraph essay to also include multiple models of creation and expression using visual and collaborative components. Thinking creatively and imaginatively becomes even more important as students must not only devise thesis statements and bullet points, but must decide first on a form to best reflect their argument and then frame this argument to take advantage of

^{4 3} Luke, A & Carrington, V (2002-2003). Globalization, literacy, & curriculum practice

the convention of the chosen form, whether that be a website, a blog, a wiki, a video essay or documentary, or even a traditional written document. While technology has expanded the models of composition, it has also dramatically changed the rhetorical context for writing in school. Students now have access to many global audiences through web publishing, increasing their value for revision and quality compositions far beyond the assignment context and single teacher audience.

Mass media has increasingly become a means to convey dominant ideologies and discourses that demand critical analyses.

In recognizing the identities and values being promoted through rhetorical techniques, audiences use critical strategies to achieve greater agency and consciousness in their future consumption and production.

Teaching media literacy is more important than ever as students grow up in a world where they encounter media messages hundreds of times daily, from advertisements on websites to billboards, TV, radio, and popular music. It is important that they become critical, meta-aware readers of media texts so that they can be thoughtful, critical agents in a world where they are increasingly encouraged to be passive consumers of information, materials and goods. To accomplish these goals, the English teacher must seek multiple texts on curricular topics published in multiple models in multiple global communities; this juxtaposition of texts supports the identification of cultural frames of reference in order to evaluate the values and beliefs constructed through the messages.

Abstract: Today, after 50 years of relevant international bodies, the operation, in dealing with different national Economic and social issues, access to a wealth of experience of particular note is the work of international and regional organizations, greatly facilitates the integration of developing countries in the world economic system, speed up the “globalization” process.

The Rapid Evolution of English

As the British became a world power, they spread their languages far and wide with the influences of Chaucer and Shakespeare, English further evolved, and began its quest to be the global language. The printing of the Bible gave it even greater refinement and exposure.

Due to ever increasing British Empire, many corners of the world absorbed the tongue. This same exposure allowed the language to adapt and change and incorporate the original dialects, and set lands. So, like a sponge, the language absorbed and grew, cleansed itself around the world.

According to a recent article in “New Scientist”, 60 percent of English speakers speak another language as their native tongue. This means that there is an increasing likelihood that the English lexicon is actually Classical or Romance in origin. Plainly, the view that to borrow words leads to language decline is absurd, given that English has borrowed more words than most.

How many people in the world speak in English today?

1st language speakers: 375 million

2nd language speakers: 375 million

Foreign language speakers: 750 million

What is the most widely used word in English?

The form **OK** or **OKAY** is probably the most intensively and widely used (borrowed word) word in the history of the language. The English language is a West Germanic language that originates in England. It is the third most common “first” language (native speakers), with around 402 million people in 2002. English has “lingua franca” status in many parts of the world, due to the military, economic, scientific, political and cultural influence of the United Kingdom and later the United States. Where possible

virtually all students in higher education worldwide are required to learn some English, and knowledge of English is virtually a prerequisite⁵⁴ for working in many fields and occupations

Most higher academic institutions, for example, require a working command of English. When a new language is introduced to new communities, and a new better life is achieved by the new language, it makes people prefer to use the language than their own. With all aspects of life, including political and economical aspects, as well as aspects of science and technology supporting the use of English, people become more attracted to master English than any other languages. This makes English dominate the local language that results in the disappearance of the languages.

In fact, there are at least three factors than cause the loss of language:

The first is related to integration language transfer. Parents who are unable or not willing to pass on the language to their children will cause their own language to die. The second is re-lasted to functions of languages. If the language is no longer the key in communication, it will not live anymore. People will forget it for sure.

The third factor concerns the stability of the society. Community which is unstable is risky to a language to use (Kaplan 2000). An example of this can be found in the former Yugoslavia.

It is used to have a common language, that is not in the use anymore. The Serbs preferred to use Serbian, the Croats began to speak Croation, and the Bosnians started to communicate in Bosnian. Thus, instability caused the death of Serbo-Likewise, the presence of English globally doesn't constitute the sole cause of the death of the languages.

War revolution economic development or urbanization resulting in population redistribution and relocation are among the factors. Besides the spread of the other languages such as Arabic, Chinese, and French cause the language to die. In addition, the development of some areas, like aviation and tourism.

⁵ Prerequisite – Something that must exist or happen before something else can exist or happen

One of the most important drivers of global English has been the globalization of higher education. Universities have been traditionally national institutions- even local ones. Now universities compete at a global level. The changing nature and role of higher education is putting pressure on the rest of the education system.

The ranking of the world's universities provided each year by the Shanghai Jiao Tong University Institute has become a standard international reference: one glance shows a domination by American and other English-speaking universities. In fact, around two-thirds of the world's top 100 universities are in English-speaking countries. This is one reason why English is used increasingly as the medium of education in universities across the world. If an institution wishes to become a centre of international excellence, it needs both to attract teachers and researchers from around the world, and to encourage international students to enroll on its courses. Enriching the university's prestige, revenue, and intellectual climate.

It is often suggested, for example, that there must be something inherently beautiful or logical about the structure of English, in order to explain why it is now so widely used. "It has less grammar than other languages," some have suggested. "English doesn't have a lot of endings on its words or do we have to remember the difference between masculine, feminine, and neuter gender, so it must be easier to learn⁶.

Learners sometimes comment on the "familiarity" of English vocabulary, deriving from the way English has over the centuries borrowed thousands of new words from the language with which it has been in contact. The "welcome" given to foreign vocabulary places English in contrast to some languages (notably, French) which have tried to keep it out, and gives it a cosmopolitan character which many see as an advantage for a global language. From a lexical point of view, English is in fact far more a Romance than a Germanic language.

If asked why everyone seems interested in learning English, it is tempting to reply that it's primarily because of the economy. The extent to which English is used in this way often not appreciated. In 1995-96, there were about 12,500 international

⁶ Graddol, D (2005) English Next. British Council, p. 74

organizations in the world. About a third list the languages they use in an official or working capacity. A sample of 500 of these (taken from the beginning of the alphabet) showed that the 85 per cent (425) made official use of English- far more than any other language. French was the only other language to show up strongly, with 49 per cent (245) using it officially. Thirty other languages also attracted occasional official status, but only Arabic, Spanish, and German achieved over 10 per cent recognition.

Of particular significance is the number of organizations in this sample which use only English to carry on their affairs: 169- a third. This reliance is especially noticeable in Asia and the Pacific, where about 90 per cent of international bodies carry on their proceedings entirely in English. Many scientific organizations (such as the African Association of Science Editors, the Cairo demographic Centre and Baltic Marine Biologists) are also English. By contrast, only a small number of international bodies (13 per cent) make no official use of English at all: most of these are French organizations, dealing chiefly with francophone concerns⁷⁶.

Newspapers are not solely international media: they play an important role in the identity of a local community. Most papers are for home circulation, and are published in a home language. It is therefore impossible to gain an impression of the power of English from the bare statistics of newspaper production and circulation. None the less, according to the data compiled by the Encyclopaedia Britannica in 2002 about 57 per cent of the world's newspapers were being published in those countries (...) where the English language has special status, and it is reasonable to assume that the majority of these would be in English.

More important – though much more subjective – are estimates of the influence of individual newspapers on a world scale. In one such table, the top five papers were all in English: top was *The New York Times*, followed by *The Washington Post*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and the two British papers *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. Of particular importance are those English-language newspapers intended for a global readership, such as the International Herald-Tribune, US Weekly and International Guardian.

⁷ Crystal, D (2003) English as a Global Language, pages 92-93

A similar story could be told in relation to the publication of periodicals, magazines, pamphlets, digests and other ephemera. Information is much more sparse (only half the countries in the world have provided data for comparative listings), but it would seem that about a quarter of the world's periodicals are published in English-status countries. This total refers to all kinds of publication, of course –literary reviews, hobby journals, comics, fanzines (fan group magazines), pornographic literature, technical reviews, scholarly journals and etc.

CHAPTER II. THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE GLOBALIZATION PROCESS

2.1. The Globalization Advancement

Today, the related international agency undergoes more than 50 years movement, in the processing different state economy and the social question aspect, has gained the rich experience. What should point out specially, international and local organization`s work, facilitated the developing country to integrate the world economic system greatly, sped up “the globalization advancement”.

First, in a number of international organizations, at present there are various aspects of a large number of possibilities for cooperation: these organizations on a global scale were working in the financial (IMF), social (ILO), environmental (United Nations Environmental Program), Health (WHO), agriculture (FAO) and culture (UNESCO) to promote the coordination of various aspects of the work; In addition, should also not forget the final establishment of the World Trade Organization, which since the establishment of for the Development of world trade is playing an increasingly important role.

Secondly, we live in a time of peace as the mainstream of the world or the danger of regional conflicts weakened; It was noted that, due to the disintegration of the Soviet Union and subsequent economic changes that occurred during the Cold War the “Group” concept has disappeared; economic changes to the origin of the Soviet Union brought about a sharp turn in the country is indeed difficult to predict, but most of these countries will be able to overcome difficulties, through the establishment of new internal coordination mechanisms, so that their mode of production to adapt to the new international constraints, which fixed and attached to the new global of collection. In this process, international and regional organizations will play an important role.

Finally, some significant regional economic groups are the Americas (North American Free Trade Agreement, Mercosur), Asia (APEC, ASEAN), Africa (Africa – Caribbean – Pacific Group of States, the West African Monetary Union) grew rapidly, the European (European Union, The Commonwealth of Independent States) will naturally not be ignored of particular note is the Yellow Sea in the East Asia was founded around the Economic development Zone, in order to china, Japan and South Korea a number of coastal port cities in the industrial centers of the establishment of an international network and free trade zone plan, has aroused great interest.

(2) Economic and social Council and similar institutions, as a community and civil society representatives, to globalization process of change taking place, and placed great concern. The Economic and Social Council and similar bodies should strive to analyze these changes, should also be made right at the complex, difficult transition countries may have a guiding significance measures. The difficulties facing these countries is that integration into the global evolution of the process of economic integration is full of twists and turns, they must learn to be good at handling the unexpected twists and turns in advance.

(3) There is a view that may no longer to establish new international institutions for good, with the establishment of new institutions, might as well make good use of existing institutions, particularly the World Trade Organization. Of course, The World Trade Organization is being from non-governmental organizations, agricultural operators and consumers criticism. However, by the Marrakesh Agreement in April 1994 resulting from the trans-national institutions is still very young, it has some of the issues that people should be given to understanding the behavior and to uphold justice. Affirmed the organization's another important reason, that is where the decision-making process be called a high degree of democracy, each member only one vote, to express their views have an equal possibility of geo-politics in this organization can not afford a decisive role. We should enable all countries to join the organization. World Trade

Organization, the current 135 member states, while more than 30 countries are applying to join this organization, the country ranks in the application there are Chinese. The international community to China's trade minister Pascal Mr. and UE trade representatives. Mr. Lamy May 19, 2000 regarding the signing of trade agreements are pleased, which means that China's accession to the World trade Organization has been basically there are no obstacles.

(4) In the globalization of economic liberalization, the Council needs to promote the mentality to play the role of the evolution of educators. The Council can also influence the planet and prosperity of the enterprises in developing countries or regions in transition for countries engaged in Investment and business activities, the dissemination of best practical measures to contribute to society⁸.

To achieve this goal, also requires that all international organizations to discuss relevant issues must be better cooperation, in particular the World Trade Organization and cooperation with the World Trade Organization should work in cooperation with the World health Organization, the issue of cultural action should be the co-ordination with UNESCO. In the social sphere, such as coordination with the International Labor Organization, in competition law and labor law are complementary and reach a consensus on the issue, will also be that people want something done. In order to ensure manufacturing and product distribution in the social conditions of greater transparency, this complementary relationship is indispensable.

(5) In the globalized economy should have, the issue of social standards, the Council and similar institutions can play a positive role of educators. To be sure, because of the involvement of the council and similar institutions, the inevitable domestic changes will be easier for people to accept. Economic and Social Council can provide the necessary logistical support and technical support to the people around through the interpretation of globalization of the benefits and difficulties,

⁸ Clarke, K.M (2006) Globalization and ace: Transformations in the cultural production of blackness

through the recommendations to the Government (especially in training), in order to alleviate the inevitable when not suited to contribute.

(6) To enable States to the implementation of social legislation, they must first request the countries to become members of international organizations, in international bodies to express their views may be, there is integration and promote development aspirations. Only when different views are fully reflected in the circumstances, the international community, through the social standards can be universally accepted. Social standards in some developing countries for these remaining concerns, developing countries shouldn't forget that help workers to improve working conditions to increase the input in the production process is conducive to improving the Education level of workers, and through improvement of labor organization, raising labor productivity and production efficiency.

(7) "Globalization" will be accompanied by significant changes in the group, globalization also must be able to closely follow the footsteps of these changes. To this end the Council should be noted that international organizations, increased attention to the environmental agreements, especially by the Rio Conference (June 1992) and the Kyoto conference (June 1997) reached agreement.

(8) The principle and citizens in the community has a hope to promote the harmonization of trade laws and regulations of the strong desire. Built up in this world order, the imperious will gradually disappear, and regulation shall prevail. In this regard, there must be an international body to assist in the formulation of new laws. (China is well aware of this need. For example, just recently, China's legislative body has the concept in foreign countries. For the same consideration, one can see, the EU and China in March 2000 signed the executive departments to outline important)

(9) The establishment of the Council's Experience in France is worth noting. The establishment of the Council's vision a long history in France. Whenever the French social body, a major shock, the French people feel a joint economic, social

and cultural life of national importance, co-chaired the strength necessary. In France there have been many times in history the establishment of the Council or similar body attempt. 1940, France has withstood the last big bang: the military defeat, land occupied, the resistance movement advocates a civil war a decisive step was finally taken to the French reconstruction, in order to restore France`s position in the world must be some form of access to France`s economic and community help. To this end, The constitution of the Fourth republic, de Gaulle offered to set up consultative meeting of the proposition, this is a consultative body of the economic and Social Council.

(10) In many countries despite their different economic development levels, but they want to go into the world economy, this trend will bring about far-reaching nation economic and social change. How to prepare to meet these changes? How can it withstand the residents of these changes have sufficient acceptance and tolerance? Important one is to get all components of civil society, in other words, so that all walks of life (agriculture, industry, tertiary industry, etc.) of trade union representatives and employer representatives, as well as social organizations, cooperation agencies and mutual aid agency representatives as such , all added to the transformation to go. But how can we do that? Approach is to encourage these organizations the creation of the Council, and similar institutions and innovation, encourage these organizations to achieve international recognition, so that all sectors of society within these organizations meet to discuss all levels (regional, national, international) related issues, would also like to set up an institution in the world, so that these organizations can participate effectively in the major international negotiations.

In a way, Mao Tse-tung follow the same line of thought, reflecting the same kind of request, was founded in 1949 the CPPCC.

(11) How the joint citizen`s effective strength, the joint community, dedicated to national development? An increasing number of countries have begun to raise this issue. In 1989, when the world`s Economic and Social Council and similar

institutions for the first time in the Versailles meeting, the participating agencies a total of only 15. 10 years later, the number of bodies has been increased to about 50. This undoubtedly proves that the Council conform to the basic needs of today's society. This trend will not stop there must be recognized that the various Industry representatives from all sectors of society in the future should be able to not only at the national level, but also regional and international level to express their views.

Industry representatives from all sectors of society should become a politician must be attention to the reality of the world's pattern of power.

(12) International Association of the Economic and Social Council and Similar Institutions Honorary President Jean Matteoli the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (International federation of the Council, a key member of Executive Committee) formal proposal calling for the United Nations Economic and Social Council's working methods to be adjusted. The United Nations Economic and Social Council has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years, this is a political representative body, rather than economic and social nature of the representative body. Fight at the international level, particularly at the United Nations Economic and Social Council level, the recognition of civil society's role in the economy, the time has now arrived. This is certainly not to replace The United Nations Economic and social Council, but to promote this with representative body of political power more attention to the various industry representatives from various sectors of society to shoulder the economic and social responsibility. This reform will be able to better their economic and socially responsible citizens who function, in the matter of the overall situation is concerned, that collective wisdom and benefit⁹.

(13) International Federation of Economic and Social Council and similar institutions can play a very useful role in negotiation and mediation. Because in the

⁹ Ribble, M & Bailey, G (2007) Digital citizenship in schools. Eugene, OR: International Society for Technology in Education.

International Federation of the internal, inclusive of representatives of States, whether from developed or developing countries, they all have one thing in common: strive to make the economic and social factors complement each other. Because of this, investment, competition, or the environment and a series of differences with the United States on the issue of the International Federation can be a difficult debate gave an impassioned speech, highlighting the other cross-sectional view. The International federation has also indicated that the different social dimensions of the problem investigation and understanding of the different.

2.2. Global language of communication

In today's business world, English is no longer viewed as a foreign language - it is the global means of communication: the language of communication wherever a deal is being done internationally. Officially, English now has a special status in more than 75 countries, with a total population of over 2 billion speakers.

LCCI Examinations Board (LCCIEB) has been offering internationally recognized business-related qualifications for over 100 years in 86 countries around the world. Our qualifications are recognized internationally by employers, universities and professional bodies as a standard of excellence.

We have been in the 'business English' market since before 'business English' in its modern sense became fashionable, and have been offering language awards since the early 1950s. LCCIEB certificates test not only the linguistic abilities needed by employers, but also the performance skills necessary for specific business purposes.

The full range of English language awards includes written exams (English for Business), specialist oral exams (Spoken English for Industry and Commerce), specialist sectoral exams (Written English for Tourism) and multiple-choice proficiency tests (English Language Skills Assessment tests). In 1998 a clear,

coherent and detailed linguistic framework was devised to underpin LCCIEB awards with explicit linkage to The Council of Europe and UK National Standards Frameworks. This link ensures that the most significant international linguistic framework underpins LCCIEB's certificates. All LCCIEB awards contain an explicit practical business English focus in terms of linguistic content, so that we remain true to our claim to being the business language awarding body.

Why specialize in business English? General English certificates confirm that individuals can survive in an English-speaking country, but in a business environment they cannot carry out their job function. As more companies recognize this fact, the tendency to ask general English teachers to deliver specialist business English is now changing. Our new qualification 'Foundation Certificate in Teaching Business English (FTBE)' is already proving popular in a number of overseas markets, because it certifies a candidate's basic knowledge in areas that we know are important to employers. Wherever there is a need for practical English language skills oriented to the business world, LCCI Examinations Board offers the right target qualification. There are many difficult choices that have to be made if there is to be further standardization of English in the future. These include the choice over whether to adopt a current standard, or move towards a more neutral, but artificial one. A true International English might supplant both current American and British English as a variety of English for international communication, leaving these as local dialects, or would rise from a merger of General American and standard British English with admixture of other varieties of English and would generally replace all these varieties of English.

We may, in due course, all need to be in control of two standard English—the one which gives us our national and local identity, and the other which puts us in touch with the rest of the human race. In effect, we may all need to become bilingual in our own language. — David Crystal (1988: p. 265)

This is the situation long faced by many users of English who possess a 'non-standard' dialect of English as their birth tongue but have also learned to write (and perhaps also speak) a more standard dialect. Many academics often publish material in journals requiring different varieties of English and change style and spellings as necessary without great difficulty.

As far as spelling is concerned, the differences between American and British usage became noticeable due to the first influential lexicographers (dictionary writers) on each side of the Atlantic. Samuel Johnson's dictionary of 1755 greatly favoured Norman-influenced spellings such as centre and color; on the other hand, Noah Webster's first guide to American spelling, published in 1783, preferred spellings like center and the Latinate color. The difference in strategy and philosophy of Johnson and Webster are largely responsible for the main division in English spelling that exists today. However, these differences are extremely minor. Spelling is but a small part of the differences between dialects of English, and may not even reflect dialect differences at all (except in phonetically spelled dialogue). International English refers to much more than an agreed spelling pattern.

Words only used in American English.

Speakers of British English are generally aware of the American English term, but would not generally use it:

American	British
Blinders	Blinkers
Blood sausage	Black pudding
Busy signal	Engaged tone
Canola	Oilseed rape
Chacking account	Current account

American British

Cookie <understandable in UK and Biscuit often used of chocolate chip cookies>

Cotton candy candy floos

Cupcake fairy cake

Diner café

Dumpster skip

Fall autumn

Fanny pack <N.B: Do not use in UK!> bum bag

Faucet tap

Flashlight torch

French fries chips

Garter belts suspenders

Gasoline petrol

Green thumb Green fingers

Hood <of car> bonnet

Line queue

Math maths

Normalcy normality

Pantyhose tights

Ride <in car> lift

Sports sport

Stroller	pushchair
Tic – tac – toe	noughts and crosses
Traffic circle	roundabout
Trunk <of car>	boot
Turn signal	indicator
Tuxedo	dinner jacket
Undershirt	vest

Words, which have one meaning in British English and another in American English.

Word	British meaning	American meaning
Ass	donkey burro	butt <buttocks>
Asian	coming from India Pakistan etc.	coming China, Thailand etc. <in British these tend to be “Oriental”>.
Band	A strap	a finger – ring
Billion	1.000.000.000.000.	<however, 1.000.000.000 American meaning, gaining influence>
Bum	butt <buttocks>	hobo, homeless person
Café	Diner	French café
Chemist	Pharmacist, Pharmacy <also British >	a person whole profession chemistry
Chips	French fries	crisps
Chippy	carpenter or fish and chip shop	loose woman <rare>

Biscuit	Cracker or cookie	A pastry similar to a scone
Dead beat,	Exhausted	Welsher, someone who does not pay
Deadbeat		their debts
Dummy	Pacifier	Mannequin, esp., for automobile crash tests <also British>
Entrée	Starter <first course>	Main course
Fag	cigarette	Queer <used only with intent to insult>
Word	British meaning	American meaning
Fanny	pussy <vagina>	Buttocks <not obscene>
First floor	the floor above ground	the floor at ground
<of a building>	level	level
Ground floor	the floor at ground	Not used-American
<of a building>	level	English uses “first floor”.
Homely	<of a house> Comfortable, cozy, rustic. <of a person> Home-loving, domesticated, house-proud	<On used of a person> Ugly
Longe	living room	noun: a bar <pub>; verb; to laze about, to relax <also British>
Muffler	Scarf	Silencer <on automobile

Tap	Faucet	Devise for dispensing beer from a keg
Tea	A beverage usually taken hot with milk; and variously an afternoon snack or an evening meal	A beverage, usually taken cold with lemon and sugar
Tramp	A homeless person	A loose woman
Vest	Equivalent of an undershirt in US	Equivalent of waistcoat in the UK
Wash up	Wash the dishes	Wash your hands

2.3. Comparison with the Globalization of English and Russian in Uzbekistan

I have invested the research about the difference between English and Russian for influence to the Uzbekistan in the future. In addition, I have known that there are several various facts and arguments that English will catch up with Russian language in Uzbekistan by help of some surrounds, such as Technology, Mass Media and Culture.

Initially, we should know about the details of Uzbek language. Uzbek (*o'zbektili* or *o'zbekcha* in Latin script; ўзбектили or ўзбекча in Cyrillic script; *ىلىكتى اوزب* or *كچهى اوزب* in Arabic script) is a Turkish language and the official language of Uzbekistan. It has anywhere between 20 and 26 million native speakers and is spoken by the Uzbeks in Uzbekistan and elsewhere in Central Asia. Uzbek belongs to the Eastern Turkic, or Karluk, language group of the Altaic language family. The Uzbek language gets its lexicon and grammar mostly from Turkish languages. Other influences rose from Persian, Arabic and Russian.

Before 1928, the Uzbek language, like most Central Asian languages, was written in various forms of the Arabic script (Yana imla) by the literate population.

Between 1928 and 1940, as part of comprehensive programs to educate and politically influence Uzbek people, who for the first time now had their own cartographically delineated administrative region, Uzbek writing was switched to Latin script (Yanalif; a proposal for the latinization of Yana imla was already developed in 1924). The latinization of Uzbek was carried out in the context of latinization of all Turkic languages.

In 1940, Uzbek was switched to Cyrillic script under Joseph Stalin. Until 1992, Uzbek continued to be written using a Cyrillic alphabet almost everywhere, but now in Uzbekistan the Latin script has been officially re-introduced, although the use of Cyrillic is still widespread. The deadline in Uzbekistan for making this transition has been repeatedly changed. The latest deadline was 2005, but was shifted once again to provide a few more years¹⁰.

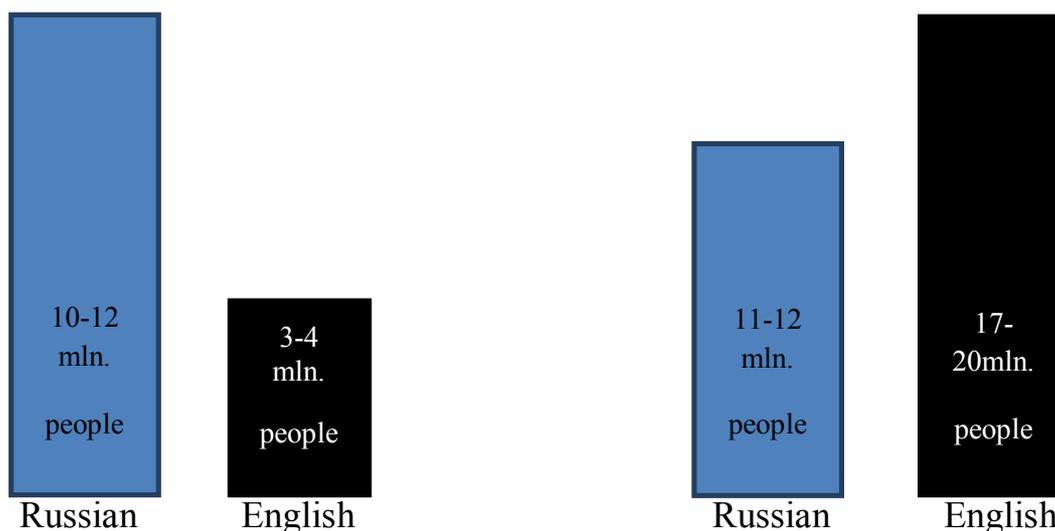
Already education in many areas of Uzbekistan is in the Latin script, and in 2001 the Latin script began to be used for coins. Since 2004, some official websites have switched over to using the Latin script when writing in Uzbek. Most street signs are also in the new Latin script. The main national TV channel of Uzbekistan, *O'zbekistontelekanali*, has also switched to the Latin script when writing in Uzbek. Therefore, it can be noticeable that as English scripts as Uzbek ones are appeared from Latin scripts.

Thus, I consider one research how English will catch up with and leave behind Russian in Uzbekistan from present-day to the future and in compliance with it, there are some arguments for evidence.

To begin with, there are two bar charts given in which first chart illustrates the present time how many percentage of Uzbek nations put together, whereas the second scheme will show the future proportion of the attainability and outstripping of English in compared with Russian in the usage of the Uzbek population.

In 2012 surveyed year in 2030-2035 researched years

¹⁰http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Languages_of_Uzbekistan



As is seen in the first chart that the hugest point is observed by Russian language in use than English in the 2012 surveyed year, with a result of 10-12 million people that 3-4 million ones.

Nevertheless, then in the 2030-2035 years English language will increase its result from 3-4 to 17-20 million people Uzbekistan. It will be very significant and sudden jump in the future.

In accordance with these results, there are some *arguments* for evidence.

First of all, from the point of technology, Uzbek nation are under influence of using Internet. And, Internet is predominately in English words to have an access on the Web-sites. Moreover, modern technological devices, like mobile phones, laptops, notebooks, terminals are existing in Uzbekistan. To use these devices, for instance, to enter the Internet, to fix the programs, to copy images, songs, documents, to correct the specific settings, it necessary to know the technological language, and all of these devices contain the special language is mostly English.

Second of all, from the point of mass media, it can be noticed that in Uzbekistan there are many programs, reports, break news, correspondences, newspapers etc. which give the information for our population not only about Uzbek language, but also usage of English and Russian. Surely Russian language is often used in mass media today, but English as well. However, English is the

less significant than Russian is, because the whole population of Uzbekistan do not understand English. However, after the President's solution of English development in 2012, this has been directed to the mass media completely. Because there has been the missions which must bring the young generation some programs, news, cartoons and films in English language. Why mass media? Cause it is an opportune variant to develop this language. Consequently, it is a better step to the future.

Finally, from the point of culture, Uzbekistan is the secular state and does not prohibit new generation to know such culture. In general, our youth are obsessed with American and British culture. For example, most Youngers prefer these countries films, songs, books, fashions so on than national ones. Because British and American cultures have unusual events as something new and fantastic than ours. However, it is remarked that present day mass media ensures for our young nations even Uzbek films with English subtitles and video movies, which means that English gives the education of right structure of grammar and visual learning of vocabulary how are written correctly for newly educators. In fact, it is said that Future of English will occupy the Uzbek culture than Future of Russian.

English of Future in the Uzbek education

English is very influenced and global language in the today world, in Uzbekistan especially, an independent researcher and director of Academic Lyceum under the Uzbek State University of World Language, Dr. Feruza M. Rashidova has written one message about how English effects to the education of Uzbekistan and how it will works in the Future.

She wrote below:

Higher Education in Uzbekistan is initiating a major reform by implementing use of the Common European Framework of Reference for languages learning, teaching and assessment (CEFR) - and the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) in the country.

We would really appreciate your help in find us partners to apply for a TEMPUS Structural Project grant.

Both projects will be part of the implementation of Presidential Decree Number 1875 of December 2012 in enhancement of the teaching and learning of foreign languages in order to strengthen the communication skills and international effect of future Uzbekistan specialists in all fields.

Here in Uzbekistan the Uzbekistan State World Languages University will be the main partner in implementing the use of the CEFR for General English, Medical English, English for Agriculture and other instances of English for Specific Purposes.

However, this innovation brings a new way of learning, teaching and assessment in compulsory education for children from 7-19 years old and higher education for older youth, who are the intellectual potential of the country. Therefore, the Government of Uzbekistan has been instructed by the Presidential Decree 1875 of December 2012 to analyze the situation and realize an important project on this issue, together with international organizations and partners.

Uzbekistan is planning to align the educational system with the new internationally recognized framework described by the CEFR in learning, teaching, assessment, with a national content. This will be aligned to international standards in the following divisions by level:

- A1 - Elementary Schools, General English, Part I
- A2 - Secondary Educations, General English, Part II

- B1 - Vocational In 2012 Uzbekistan accepted the CEFR as a nation-wide educational standard of reference for learning, teaching and assessment of foreign languages.

As English is the key language in economy, society, education, and industry, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of Uzbekistan has undertaken an initiative to align English Language programs nationwide with the CEFR.

Schools and High Schools, English for Specific Purposes, including language programs:

- B2 - Higher Education non-language programs and High School language programs
- C1 - Language programs, Masters, Doctorate

Thus, the Ministry of Higher Education and its partners seeks a partnership in order to establish an enhanced system of education in foreign languages which may serve Uzbekistan without losing the national characteristics of Uzbekistan education and society so that we will continue bring to the world, through our young people, our unique culture and tradition to contribute to world education, science, economics and all other fields of enterprise in today's internationalized society¹¹.

¹¹<http://uztea.uz/education/dr.rashidova/CEFR/message>

Conclusion

In the conclusion of course paper, I believe that Globalization of English is an international scale in education, as British culture is an influential machine in the technology and ELT. So, The main aim of the work was to know Global English in the usage of ELT and Internet, as well as culture. Today all the English – speaking countries have their own national varieties of usage “pronunciation, spelling, grammar and vocabulary”. The national variety is defined as the speech of a nation and the written form of usage of English Language formally and informally.

Standard English is a general term for a form of written and spoken English that is considered the model for educated people. There are no set rules or vocabulary for “standard English” because, unlike languages such as French, English does not have a governing body <see Academie francase> to establish usage. As a result, the concept of “standard English” tends to be fluid. Various regional and national “standard” exist.

The issue is particularly complicated because English has become the most widely used language in the world, and therefore it is the language most subject to alteration by non – native speakers.

The two most common internationally recognized varieties of standard English are American English and British / Commonwealth English. However, opposition to these two varieties, which are often too closely associated with their countries of origin the United States and the United Kingdom, has given rise to many local English people .

British English is a collective term for the forms of English spoken in the British Isles. In particular, when used by other English speakers, it often refers to the written Standard English and the pronunciation known as Received Pronunciation <RP>, the term is often used to make a distinction from American English. In such context the written form is sometimes called International English, since few other English – speaking countries have adopted the changes in spelling

introduced by nineteenth century US lexicographers. Concerning the comparison of the Globalization English and Russian in Uzbekistan, I took the investigation and carried out the prognosis between them. In addition, I concluded that Global English would leave behind Russian language by means of Mass media, technology and culture in the future. Because by these fields are dominants to Uzbek people, especially for young generation. In addition that English rank is more than Russian because interest of English is higher than Russian, e.g. English is an international one and a leader in any surround.

So, the last conclusion about English system will come to Uzbek system of education as mentioned by one researcher, Dr. FeruzaRashidova says that Uzbekistan is planning to align the educational system with the new internationally recognized framework described by the CEFR in learning, teaching, assessment, with a national content. This will be aligned to international standards in the following divisions by level:

- A1 - Elementary Schools, General English, Part I
- A2 - Secondary Educations, General English, Part II
- B1 – Vocational educations
- B2 - Higher Education non-language programs and High School language programs
- C1 - Language programs, Masters, Doctorate

Thus, we may draw a conclusion that nowadays the role of English in the Globalization presents so many questionable areas that it can still be considerable as an actual topic for linguistic research.

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