

ENGLISH IN INTERNATIONAL SPACE

Awaish Asim¹,*(Scientific Leader: Yorova Sayora Karimovna, Head of the Department of Languages, PhD)***Abstract:**

English language has spread in various parts of the world leaving a strong impact. It has created a global effect positively and initiated competitions on National and International levels. As English rapidly develops more complex relationships within and between communities of speakers around the world continue to expand. Considerable debate has recently arisen regarding the status of English as an international language.

Key words: impact, global, international, science, technology, community.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.2024/v3i1k5d58>

Introduction.

The predominant global language in the field of science and technology is English, which contributes significantly to its status as the primary international language. Its pivotal role in facilitating information access and technology dissemination is a key factor in the widespread adoption of English. Since science and technology is progressing, there are tremendous changes taking place in the lives of the human beings everywhere in the world. As a result, the whole world has become a global village and the people have to maintain good relationship with others. Moreover, business, trade and commerce have become international and most of the business organizations have their offices in most of the countries. In order to maintain international relationship in science, technology, business, education, travel, tourism and so on, English serves the purpose as a common language and a global language. It is the language mostly used not only by the scientists, business organizations and the internet but also in higher education, and tourism sectors. Worldwide, over 1.4 billion people live in countries where English has official status. One out of five of the world's population speaks English with some degree of competence. English is divesting itself of its political and cultural connotations as more people realize that English is not localized to only a few countries. However, as English serves as the medium for global interaction and as it underpins the shaping of cultural identities, numerous regional variations could emerge instead. English holds a dominant position in the realm of education globally, making it essential to acquire proficiency in the language due to the prevalence of English-language books in higher education. English is used for more purposes than ever before. Vocabularies, grammatical forms, and ways of speaking and writing have emerged influenced by technological and scientific developments, economics and management, literature and entertainment. English is the only language where 85% of the scientific journals are published in that language. Generally, the difficulty level of a language varies from person to person and it also depends on the culture to which one may belong. When it comes to languages, one can make a strong argument that a strong link exists between dominance and cultural power. Furthermore, the main factor that the languages become popular is due to a powerful power-base, whether economic, political or military. Modern English has become a global lingua franca, serving as a common means of communication among speakers of different native languages. The advent of the internet and technology has further accelerated linguistic evolution, introducing new words and expressions into everyday usage. English has adapted to

¹ Awaish Asim, Samarkand State Medical University, the student of International Department

accommodate diverse cultures and contexts, solidifying its role as a global language of diplomacy, business, science, and popular culture. The English language, with its rich tapestry of history, has undergone a fascinating metamorphosis, transitioning through various stages from its ancient roots to the dynamic and widely spoken Modern English we know today. This linguistic evolution is a testament to the ever-changing nature of communication and the cultural influences that have shaped the language over centuries. . The existence of EMP (English for Medical Purposes) owes much to the late twentieth-century emergence of English as the foremost international language of science and medicine. There is considerable scope for future EMP research.

Methods and Materials.

Utilizing qualitative analysis of seminal developmental texts, the research elucidates the dynamic interaction between language and development. The findings highlight the crucial role of revolutionary works in both reflecting and shaping linguistic evolution, providing insights into the ongoing transformation of Modern English.

Articles from google scholar were researched and analyzed .The method of analyzing and deducting the information was useful for the abstract. A search of the English language literature in querying Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), PubMed, and Scopus identified various feedback-related papers using either quantitative or qualitative methods (exploring important phenomena in emergency medicine [EM] education) and review methods was made. Two reviewers independently screened each category of publications using previously established exclusion criteria. Publications relevant to the education of medical students, residents, fellows, attending physicians, and other health care professionals were included. Included paper categories were explorations of educational problems using either quantitative or qualitative methods or review papers that synthesized existing literature to provide a new understanding of the current state of medical education feedback.

For just 50 years, English has been a widely used international language. If historical language patterns continue, there is still approximately 100 years before another language becomes dominant globally. Nevertheless, the rise of English does not indicate the replacement or impending replacement of other languages, as some people worry. Instead, it might complement or coexist with other languages by enabling communication across different language barriers. It could serve as a tool for connecting people across the world, creating opportunities, and broadening our perspectives to new concepts. English is certainly the most widely spoken language in the world by far. On a global scale, English has the most number of speakers, who speak English either as a first or second language. Without a doubt, no other language in the world can come close to English in terms of its immense popularity. The language has absorbed influences, navigated historical shifts, and embraced global diversity. Understanding this evolution provides insight into the cultural, social, and historical forces.

Conclusion.

English undoubtedly plays a major role in various aspects of development. Nevertheless, it is important that we should not exaggerate the importance of English nor should we undervalue the importance of other languages. We must temper our enthusiasm for English with a sense of responsibility towards those who do not have easy access to it. One major implication of these studies is that a broad-brush approach to the English-development relationship is probably not very useful. Instead, a more fine grained approach is required, looking at particular types of economy and particular sectors of activity. For example, it has been suggested that service economies are most likely to have a widespread need for English language skills, whilst in manufacturing economies it may be that only a relatively small number of personnel concerned with international trade will require English.

References:

- [1]. Brant, Martha. "Log on and Learn," *Newsweek*, August 25, 2003.
- [2]. Davis, Harriet. "Assessing Multimodal Texts in Multilingual Classrooms," http://www.engl.polyu.edu.hk/ACLAR/ltrc_documents/ltrc_networks
- [3]. Fariás, M. "Análisis conversacional de un corpus reducido de lenguaje de salas de chateo," en Valencia, A. (ed). *Desde el Cono*
- [4]. Sur. *Homenaje a Juan Lope Blanch*. Santiago: Sochil.
- [5]. Kress, G. Leite-Garcia, R. and Van Leeuwen, T. "Semiótica Discursiva," en Van Dijk, T. 2000.(ed). *El Discurso con estructura proceso*. Barcelona: Gedisa.
- [6]. Kress, G. and van Leeuwen, T. 1996. *Reading Images: The Grammar of Visual Design*. London: Routledge.
- [7]. Kress, Gunther and Van Leeuwen, Theo. 2001. *Multimodal Discourse. The Modes and Media of Contemporary Communication*. London: Arnold.
- [8]. Lankshear .1997. *Changing Literacies*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- [9]. Roca, Kevin. "Defining and designing literacy for the 21st century," en Gwen Solomon, Nancy Allen y Paul Resta (eds.).2003.
- [10]. Toward Digital Equity: *Bridging the Divide in Education*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. Silva, Roberto. 2002. "The effects of Hypermedia Annotations on Incidental Vocabulary Learning," trabajo presentado en el Congreso de la Asociación Chilena de Estudios Norteamericanos, Valparaíso: Univ de Playa Ancha.
- [11]. Warschauer, M. 2002. "Technology and School Reform: A View from Both Sides of the Tracks," *English Language and Technology*.