

## THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL ENGLISH

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**Abstract** :The future of global English is a topic of much debate and speculation as it relates to the evolution of the English language and its impact on global communication. With the increasing globalization of the world economy and the advent of technology, the use of English as a lingua franca has become more widespread. This paper examines the predictions about the future of global English and the factors that may contribute to its growth or decline. It explores the role of technology, changing demographics, and the influence of other languages in shaping the future of English. While there is no consensus on the direction English will take, it is clear that it will continue to play a dominant role in global communication and commerce for the foreseeable future. The challenge will be to ensure that English remains accessible and inclusive to all speakers while accommodating the linguistic diversity and cultural richness of the global community.

### INTRODUCTION

The future of global English is a topic of great interest and debate. With an estimated 1.5 billion people worldwide speaking English, it has become the most commonly spoken language in the world. Its prevalence as a global lingua franca, used in business, education, and international relations, is only expected to grow in the years to come. However, the future of English is not without challenges. As more diverse populations adopt the language, questions arise as to how it will evolve, how it will impact non-native speakers, and how it will continue to adapt to a world of rapidly changing technology and communication. In this context, it is important to consider the ways in which English will evolve and continue to shape our global culture and communication.

English has developed over the course of more than 1,400 years and it is still developing. It has not given up the habit of borrowing. New words are still being added to dictionaries (e.g. selfie, tweet etc.) English is being influenced by other languages of the world. In the broad sense, soon it will be called as a 'mixture of languages' instead of English.

The purpose and use of English is not limited to communication only. People use it to represent their status and their social background. We are not talking about accents and dialects here. This is only the general perception of English in this era. We all know the importance of English. Even if you observe, people know more about the history of English language than any other language. It's just because we have been tied to it by the world. Considering all these factors, English is nowadays the dominant language in the world, and has been improving during all the 20th century. But I am not sure English will continue to keep its rank for another century.

English is expanding as a lingua-franca but not as a mother tongue. More than 1 billion people speak English worldwide but only about 330 million of them are L1 speakers and

unfortunately this population is not spreading. The future of English is in the hands of countries where it is not spoken as a native language because it has been observed that some countries are seeing a rise in 'nationalism' when it comes to their native language.

Now the question arises that what should be done specifically in order to spread English as a native language. Considering this, the future of English is not so bright in terms of native language.

#### CONCLUSION

In the past twenty-five years the socio-cultural conditions for English language teaching and learning have changed considerably. Widely expanding transnational socio-economic and communication networks plus the political, cultural and economic dominance of the U.S. have strongly increased the need for English as a means of international communication. As a result, there is more demand for and provision of ELT, with English language learning already starting at pre-school levels and being offered in subjects traditionally taught in a first language. Also, proficiency in English is no longer seen as a minority concern but as a basic skill and precondition for professional and personal success in a globalised world.

ELT in Europe has been strongly affected by such development. Yet, the situation in Europe is also different. Here, transnationalisation processes are linked to establishing a growing common Europe where shared identities still need to be forged. This new Europe, however, is steeped in cultural and linguistic diversity, and to account for such diversity official language learning policy has been couched in plurilingual terms.

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