
English As A Language Of International Communication

Norkulov Javohir – Student of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages
(javohir-norqulov99@mail.ru)

Makhmudova Zulhumor - Student of Samarkand state institute of foreign
languages (ikromjonovna00@mail.ru)

Bakhriddinova Zarnigor - Student of Samarkand state institute of foreign
languages (zamigor7755@gmail.com)

Abstract: This article is dedicated to the main reasons of using the English language in international communication and the importance of language in any field such as business, tourism, education, and others. In addition, this article reveals using the English language in history and current days.

Keywords: foreign language, international language, grammatical structure, dictionary, second language.

Any foreign language cannot exist separately in society in the same way as it cannot develop in isolation. It is directly connected and interacts with almost all spheres of public life: politics, economics, art, the military sphere, education and reflects the culture and mentality of the country it represents. It is also worth noting that a foreign language serves as a means of not only interpersonal but also interstate, interethnic, international communication.

When becoming a member of any kind of interethnic contacts, people communicate with representatives of other cultures, and often these cultures have significant differences from each other. First of all, this is reflected in traditions, languages, clothing, norms of social behavior, concerning the work performed, and national cuisine. Often, these factors make communication difficult, and in some cases even impossible. However, these are only private issues of intercultural contacts.

The main reasons for their failures are beyond the obvious differences. They are in the individual differences of worldview, that is, in a special relationship to the world and other people.

The main difficulty for successfully solving such problems is that we perceive other cultures through a certain prism of our culture, and for this reason, our conclusions and observations are limited to its scope. Having put a lot of effort, we can understand the meaning of actions, words, actions, which are to some extent or

completely unusual for us and our nation. From the above it can be concluded that effective intercultural communication is not able to arise on its own, it must be formed, contribute to its development, and also show tolerance and tolerance towards other peoples.

The most obvious factor in rapidly accelerating the progress of the universal lifestyle is the widespread use of the English language. Language is the greatest agent of homogenization, the very wave with which any culture is transmitted. Since English is becoming the main international language of communication, the consequences of this phenomenon are obvious: the cultures of English-speaking countries will be dominant and influential throughout the world.

English is primarily the main language for the British and Americans, one of the two official languages of Canada, Ireland, Malta, the official language in New Zealand and Australia, it is spoken by the population of some countries in Africa and Asia (Pakistan, India, etc.), including as official languages. [9, p. 134]

English is on its way to becoming the first global universal language. And this is confirmed by some facts: it is the native language for 500 million people in 12 different countries of the world. This is significantly less than about 900 million Mandarin-speaking Chinese speakers. However, another 600 million people speak English at a decent level and use it as a second language. And also several hundred million possess some knowledge of the English language, which in turn has a semi-official or official status, and this is in about 62 countries. But there may be as many people who speak different dialects of the Chinese language as English speakers, English is undoubtedly more widespread on a geographical basis, and in fact, is more universal than Chinese. Its distribution is growing rapidly. Currently, there are approximately 1.5 billion people who speak English. [11, p. 12]

You can repeatedly hear that the English language is mixed: this applies equally to its vocabulary and grammar. In the grammatical structure of the English language, it is difficult to isolate the elements by which it owes the influence of the Norman-French dialect from those elements by which it owes its development. In addition to the vocabulary borrowings already indicated, it should be noted the flow of Italian, Latin, Dutch, Spanish, Arabic and other words that were assimilated in the Renaissance, the era of flourishing trade capital. To such foreign words, it is necessary to add a certain number of words of indigenous languages, which entered the language due to the expansion of the colonial power of English capital: canoe - American Indian boat, jungle - Indian jungle, taboo - Polynesian taboo - ban and others. English has a huge and rich lexical "baggage": Webster's complete vocabulary has approximately 425,000 words.

Such lexical abundance according to its etymology is distributed as follows: words of Latin-French origin - 55%, words of Germanic origin - 35%, words of Italian, ancient Greek, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Dutch, etc. origin - 10%. The situation is different if we turn to the "living" dictionary.

Concerning the oral dictionary, only assumptions exist, and for the written dictionary, such work has already been done by individual writers and scientists. The overall result for writing was 85% of German words to the total number of words in the text. For example, writers such as Shakespeare - 86% of German words, Chaucer - 90%, Tennyson - 90%. The percentage of German words in scientific prose is reduced to 75–80. Worldwide, English is the most taught language, but it does not replace other languages but complements them. About 300 million Chinese learn English, provided that it is more than the entire population of the United States of America.

In fact, in 90 countries around the world, English is either widely studied, or is a second language. In the administrative district of the People's Republic of Hong Kong, students in nine out of ten secondary schools study English. In France, students in public secondary schools are required to study German or English for four years, and most - at least 85% - choose English. Students in Japan must study English before graduating from high school for six years. In some countries, learning foreign languages for children is necessary, for example, in Russia, where most people choose English. In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, children are also required to learn English. Not taking into account the UK, from all European countries, Holland ranks first in the number of people who know English. An interesting fact is that for some time since Portugal joined the European Community, the demand for English lessons exceeded and even replaced the demand for French lessons. "Teachers, young professionals, students, government officials, and business people in most countries are experiencing a general shortage of materials and technology in English," says Charles Wick, former director of the United States News Agency. The agency promotes English language courses in more than 100 countries in 200 cultural centers. USIA sponsored English classes for 450 thousand people. [9, p. 95]

English predominates in the transport sector, in the media. English is the language of communication on international airlines; it is the language of travel. Dispatchers and pilots at all international airports speak English. The importance of the English language in the modern world is also confirmed by the words of Warner Sims, an employee of the American Maritime Border Service: "if the ships had to communicate verbally, they would find a common language, which probably would be English."

The five largest television companies around the world: NBC - CBC, BBC, ABC, and SBC - attract a significant audience of approximately 500 million people using broadcasts in English. It is also the language of satellite television.

English obscures the earliest dominant European languages for centuries. For example, he replaced French as the language of diplomacy, English as the official language of international aid organizations such as Save the Children, Oxfam, NATO, UNESCO, and the United Nations.

English serves as a language of communication in countries in which people speak all kinds of languages. About 200 different languages are spoken in India, and only 30% of them speak the official Hindi language. When Rajiv Gandhi addressed the country after the murder of his mother, he used English. The European Free Trade Association works only in English, although for all member countries it is a non-native language. English is adopted by the official language of the World Council of Churches, and the greatest events are the Olympic Games and the Miss Universe contest.

English is the language of world youth culture. All over the world, young people, teenagers pronounce words from the songs of the groups "U-2" (U2), "The Beatles", Madonna and Michael Jackson without awareness and understanding of their meaning. It is also worth noting an important fact - this is youth slang. Words like Rap Music, Break Dance, Windsurfing, Bodybuilding seep into youth slang in every corner of the vast land. [10, p. 413]

Thus, in modern society, the English language takes its confident position. It is used on 158 national airlines (taking into account that there are 168 of them in the world), it is written and spoken by millions of people of different nationalities. English is recognized as the language of science, business, information technology, paperwork. It is difficult to say for how long it will maintain its current status as an international language, but it will take more than a decade.

Resources:

1. Antrushina G B., Afanasyev O. V. "Lexicology of the English language". - M., 1999 .- 173 p.
2. Arakin V.D. "History of the English language". - M., 2001 .- 280 p.
3. Barkhudarov L. S., Shtelling D. A. "Grammar of the English language". - M., 1973. - 234 p.
4. "Variants of multinational literary languages". - Kiev, 1981. - 319 p.
5. Goldenkov M. A. "Caution! Hotdog! Modern active English". - M., 2000 .- 205 p.

6. Evdokimov M. S., Shleev G M. “A quick reference to American-British correspondences”. - M., 2000 .- 97 p.
7. Koptelova E. “Speak English! // Foreigner” 2000. - No. 25. - 51 p.
8. Crystal D. “English as a global language”. - M., 2001 .- 168 p.
9. Matyushenkov V. S. “Dictionary of English slang. Features of the use of slang in the UK, North America and Australia”. - M., 2002 .- 513 p.
10. Sweizer A. D. “American version of literary English: modern status and ways of formation. // Questions of linguistics” 1995. - No. 6. - 32 p.