

THE PROBLEMS OF LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

Globalization is an objective process, one which produces a major impact on the practice of global information exchange. The way in which language functions and transforms in the context of globalization is one of the most pressing challenges associated with the social development and increasing interdependence of countries and peoples in our world today. The language of a people represents the most vital component of its national culture which takes shape as the ethnic group emerges; this process being a prerequisite and condition for its existence. Therefore, problems related to ethnic identity and opposition to increasing globalization cannot be solved without language, the leading instrument of cultural expression, taken into account.

Keywords: globalization, language, ethnic identity, interdependence, transformation, national culture.

INTRODUCTION

The national wealth of any nation is its original culture. An integral part of any national culture, its main means of expression-the national language, through which the communication of generations, the transfer of knowledge, traditions, experience. At present, there is every reason to talk about the critical state of many languages. Changes in the world associated with the development and dissemination of the latest information technologies and means of communication, with the universal process of globalization in all spheres of life, are reflected in modern national languages. All languages of the world will inevitably undergo some kind of transformation, due to the modern conditions of existence of a globalized world and the achievements of scientific and technological progress [1].

Globalization is a complex multidimensional process that manifests itself in the economic, political, informational and cultural universal, when territoriality disappears as the organizing principle of social and cultural life. Striving for economic unity of the world, globalization causes a tendency towards its linguistic unity with signs of a stable connection and dependence of the functioning of the language on social conditions. However, if earlier this dependence in all spheres was manifested mainly within one state, then over the past few decades, under the influence of globalization, it began to manifest itself at the global level [2].

Globalization is manifested in the crowding out of languages by others, it is also manifested in the global enlargement of a language, the formation of a globalized language that absorbs language space. And, as in the case of a multicomponent language situation, within one language system, an important factor in its globalization is the diversity of its elements and capabilities.

The richness of language is determined by its diversity. In turn, the richness of the language determines its use in various fields and ensures its multifunctionality. Language must constantly evolve, producing new forms of its realization. The lack of development of the language system leads to its death. The dying of the tongue does not occur through degradation and involution; the tongue dies due to stagnation and oblivion.

That language is dying, which does not have time to develop along with a person who ceases to realize the constant needs of a person in a new way and to learn and describe the world in more detail.

GLOBALIZATION IN THE LANGUAGE SPACE

The language of the people is an essential component of the national culture of its speakers. It is formed together with the formation of an ethnos, is a prerequisite and an integral condition for the existence of this ethnos. Therefore, the problems of ethnic identity, confrontation with the ever-increasing processes and challenges of globalization cannot be solved without taking into account the main tool of cultural expression - language. Through language, its transformation and transformation of the original system, a person is given the opportunity to predict the future, to understand not only what will happen to the language, but also what will become of the world tomorrow [3].

The social conditionality of this world linguistic process is expressed in the action of two opposite trends:

1. The increasing role of world languages in the life of different linguistic communities.
2. Restriction of the functioning of a number of languages of the peoples of the world whose languages are not part of the world.

These two trends reflect the level and directions of development of the modern world language space.

The first trend is related to the spread and competition of world languages as a result of globalization processes. World languages are languages accepted as workers in international public organizations and common in different areas of communication between people from different linguistic communities (English, French, Chinese, Russian, Spanish and Arabic). Today, the process of globalization is primarily associated with the dominant role of the United States in the world. Therefore, it is obvious that globalization is based on the Anglo-American model of society, its economy, politics and culture. The linguistic consequence of this is the expansion of the functioning of the English language in the world. It is he who acts first and foremost as the "home" of an increasingly globalizing world being.

Modern advanced information technologies based on the English language also contribute to the increasing spread of the English language in transcultural communication. It is no accident, of course, that at international scientific conferences, congresses, etc., reports are often read and published in English, international negotiations are also conducted in English. At the same time, the international role of languages such as Russian, German, and to a lesser extent French, is declining. Thus, the English language makes possible intercultural linguistic communication and provides mutual understanding between different subjects of communication on a global scale.

Spreading a foreign language violates such a natural human need as the desire in all situations to use one's own language, mastered in early childhood. People are forced to learn a foreign language. The effects of this trend can be:

- a) The further spread of the English language and the crowding out of some world languages;
- b) The expansion of the linguistic space of the Chinese language, especially in the countries of the East.

Today, there is a process when a huge number of people in the world effectively and quickly learn English for everyday and professional communication. The world has entered an era of communicative shift, the essence of which lies in the objective need for national-English bilingualism.

The English language today performs the function of the language of international communication, a kind of world community in the era of globalization. The number of people in the world who speak English is more than 1 billion. 100 million people, of which only a quarter recognize English as their mother tongue. For the vast majority of people, English is either the second language of everyday and business communication, or the first or second foreign language necessary for a limited number of functions, primarily related to the performance of professional tasks [4].

The unprecedented spread of the English language in the world leads to the fact that there are ever new types of it, formed under the influence of other languages and cultures. Language is a reflection of mentality, moral values, cultural and historical realities, traditions, and norms of behavior of a people. It is noteworthy that if before, while studying English as a foreign language, the student set himself the goal of communicating verbally and in writing without a translator with a native English speaker, now such communicative situations are more likely that for both interlocutors English, being an intermediary language, will be in equally stepless.

With the spread of the global Internet, a new phenomenon has appeared in the language - the "Internet language", a kind of social dialect of computer users and virtual social networks. Communication on the Internet can change not only the language and text, but also the train of thought, content and presentation. The language quickly responds to changes in interactions. As a result of this, foreign words and expressions are introduced into it, specific slang, concepts and terms crept in [5].

Along with language expansion, the loss of the quality of the national language leads to the fact that language ceases to be a means of identifying people and individuals. Many segments of the population, social and professional groups do not want to identify themselves with a foreign language, barbarism or jargon. Thus, the linguistic and cultural disintegration of various social strata and groups occurs.

In connection with the increase in the volume of information, there is a tendency to save language efforts and time. Significant changes undergo vocabulary as the most mobile layer of the language. The enrichment of the vocabulary of the language occurs due to word formation, a section of lexicology responsible for the emergence of new words. Modern English has a relatively new and highly productive word formation method - abbreviation (abbreviation). It is abbreviations as a regular way of forming morphological neologisms in recent decades that reflect the very tendency to rationalize language [6].

CONCLUSION

Current trends suggest that English will retain its status as the most important language of international communication for a sufficiently long time. This state of affairs will be promoted not only by the world role of the largest and largest English-speaking countries, but also by the specific linguistic advantages of the structure of the English language, which make it quite easy to master it at an elementary level. Most likely, his role as the language of science, culture, diplomacy, world trade and transport will continue, and all this will make it possible to overcome the "anti-globalist" negative attitude towards him. At the same time, he himself in oral speech can significantly differentiate, but the visual form will preserve its unity.

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