
INGLIZ TILINI KELAJAGI

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili fanini kelajagi va uning hozirgi kundagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, muhandislik mahsulotlarida 2000 yilda asosiy tillar safida va Internetdagi bosh sahifalar tillari orasida mavjudligi tahlil etilgan. Bu esa, talabalarga ingliz tilining kelajagini o'rganishga imkon berish

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili, muhandislik mahsuloti, ingliz tili kelajagi, dunyo tillari, internet sahifasi, mahalliy dastur.

БУДУЩЕЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается будущее английского языка и его актуальность сегодня. Кроме того, было проанализировано наличие машиностроительной продукции в 2000 году среди основных языков и среди языков домашних страниц Интернета. Это позволит учащимся узнать о будущем английского языка.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, инженерный продукт, будущее английского языка, мировые языки, веб-страница, локальная программа.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article examines the future of English language and its relevance today. In addition, the presence of engineering products in 2000 among the main languages and among the languages of the homepages of the Internet was analyzed. This is to enable students to learn about the future of English

Key words: English language, engineering product, future of English language, world languages, web page, local program.

No language has spread as widely as English, and it continues to spread. Internationally the desire to learn it is insatiable. In the twenty-first century the world is becoming more urban and more middle class, and the adoption of English is a symptom of this, for increasingly English serves as the lingua franca of business and popular culture. It is dominant or at least very prominent in other areas such as shipping, diplomacy, computing, medicine and education. A recent study has suggested that among students in the United Arab Emirates “Arabic is associated with tradition, home, religion, culture, school, arts and social sciences,” whereas English “is symbolic of modernity, work, higher education, commerce, economics and science and technology.” In Arabic-speaking countries, science subjects are often taught in English because excellent textbooks and other educational resources are readily available in English[1]. This is not something that has come about in an unpurposed fashion; the propagation of English is an industry, not a happy accident.

English has spread because of British colonialism, the technological advances of the Industrial Revolution, American economic and political ascendancy, and further (mostly American) technological developments in the second half of the twentieth century. Its rise has been assisted by the massive exportation of English as a second language, as well as by the growth of an English-language mass media. The preaching of Christianity, supported by the distribution of English-language Bibles, has at many times and in many places sustained the illusion, created by Wyclif and Tyndale and Cranmer, that English is the language of God.

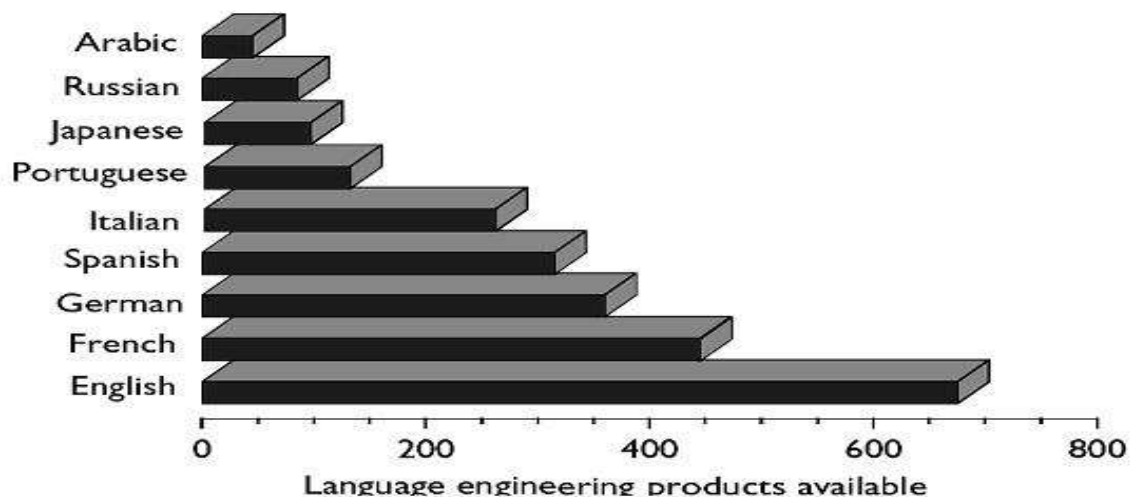
Today it is English, rather than any created alternative, that is the world’s auxiliary tongue. There are more people who use English as a second language than there are native speakers. Estimates of the numbers vary, but even the most guarded view is that English has 500 million second-language speakers. Far more of the world’s citizens are eagerly jumping on board than trying to resist its progress. In some cases the devotion appears religious and can involve what to outsiders looks a lot like self-

mortification. According to Mark Abley, some rich Koreans pay for their children to have an operation that lengthens the tongue because it helps them speak English convincingly[2]. The suggestion is that it enables them to produce r and l sounds, although the evidence of the many proficient English-speakers among Korean immigrants in America and Britain makes one wonder whether the procedure is either necessary or useful. Still, it is a powerful example of the lengths people will go to in order to learn English, seduced by the belief that linguistic capital equals economic capital.

The Role of Technology:

English today has been produced by the possessions of the industrial revolution. As English became the world's language of discovery and invention and as rapid advances were made in materials science, engineering, manufacturing and communication-information technology, computer technology and mobile communication- new communicative functions were required of the language. Industrial and communication revolution created legal, management structures, each with different forms of information given. Thus, the 'information age' began in the 19th century, establishing many of the styles and conventions we take for granted today.

English and computers have seemed to go together. Computers and the programmes, which make them useful, were largely the invention of English-speaking countries. The hardware and software wants the needs of the English language. The computer operators interacted with the programmes using instructions in English. The Internet illustrates the way technologies have been converging – television, telephone, music and new consumer technologies, such as multimedia computers and 'Net TV' bring the English language in homes, schools and workshops[3].



(Figur-1) Language – engineering products available for major languages in the 2000.

The majority of the research and development in technology is carried out in the US, Europe and Japan. At present, the most advanced tools are based in English.

Many global engineering companies e.g. Boeing have constructed new, simplified forms of English, which are claimed to make maintenance manuals more comprehensible to overseas intended to engineers. But the use of ‘controlled English’ is also intended to make automatic translation easier - opening up the possibility of human writing in restricted forms of English so that machines can translate documents into restricted forms of target languages. The growing use of English as a ‘relay language’, to permit translation from any language to any other language via English, will produce new forms of language contact with may encourage the union of other languages, at least in their controlled forms, with the semantic and syntactic structures of English.

The Internet, from its beginning as a tool for international communication between a global academic privileged, will increasingly serve local, cultural and commercial purposes. Technological developments, changing the way the world’s citizens communicate and the way organisations operate. The Internet is regarded by many as the flagship of universal English. English is the medium for 80% of the information stored in the world’s computers. It is certainly true that growth of computer use – and of the Internet in particular- has been impressive in the last few years. A major improvement of intellectual property rights in connection with electronic texts has been provoked in part because of the way information and ideas now surround the world. Using the same infrastructures as the telephone, the Internet carries English language services into nearly every country and English id deeply established among users of Internet user- scientist as the international lingua franca and from this beginning, English appears to have extended its domain of use to become the preferred lingua franca for the many new kinds of users. Now the English language is operating standard for global communication[4].

The Internet epitomises the information society, allowing the transfer of services, expertise and intellectual capital across the world cheaply, rapidly and apparently without pollution. At present 90% of Internet hosts are based in English-speaking countries. The majority of traffic and of Web sites are based in English and that those users based in other countries and who normally work in other languages, find they have to communicate with others in the cyberspace community through the medium of English. The quantity of Internet materials in languages other than English is set to expand dramatically in the next decade. It is clear from the research by linguists that new genres and forms of English are arising on the Internet. The system is not simply encouraging the use of English, but transforming it. English will remain pre-eminent for some time, but it will eventually become one language amongst many. As computer usage spreads, it is predicted that English content on the Internet may fall to 40% of

the total material. The Internet Society has reported preliminary findings (figure-2) in a survey of the language of 'home pages' using different methodology. The main conclusion is that language other than English is now being used on the Internet and this trend is likely to be of growing importance.

	Language	Estimated servers	%
1	English	332,778	84.3
2	German	17,971	4.5
3	Japanese	12,348	3.1
4	French	7,213	1.8
5	Spanish	4,646	1.2
6	Swedish	4,279	1.1
7	Italian	3,790	1.0
8	Portuguese	2,567	0.7
9	Dutch	2,445	0.6
10	Norwegian	2,323	0.6

Figure-2. Languages of home pages on the Web

The English provides a vehicular language for international communication; it simultaneously finds itself acting as a language of identity for larger numbers of people around the world. L1 speakers of English will soon form a minority group but the EFL speakers will increase in numbers 100 millions to 400 millions by the year 2050[5]. Local communication on the Internet is expected to grow significantly, this, and the increasing use of email for social and family communication, will encourage the use of a wider variety of English language. The indications are that English will enjoy a special position in the multilingual society of the 21 century: it will be the only language to appear in the language mix in every part of the world. Satellite technology has been regarded as a major driver of global English. National networks such as Star TV, MTV, CNN, in English speaking countries will continue to establish operations in other parts of the world, but their programming policies will may emphasise local programme. Such language technologies, widely available, may significantly reduce the need for learning English for the casual user, although the English language will provide a reliable means of communication between speakers of different languages[6]. Yesterday it was the world's poor who were multilingual; tomorrow it will also be the global elite. So we must not be hypnotised by the fact that this elite will speak English: the more significant fact may be that, unlike the majority of present-day native English speakers, they will also speak at least one other language – probably more fluently and with greater cultural loyalty.

We could find that the technology (especially internet and computer) would have great impact on the future's English language.