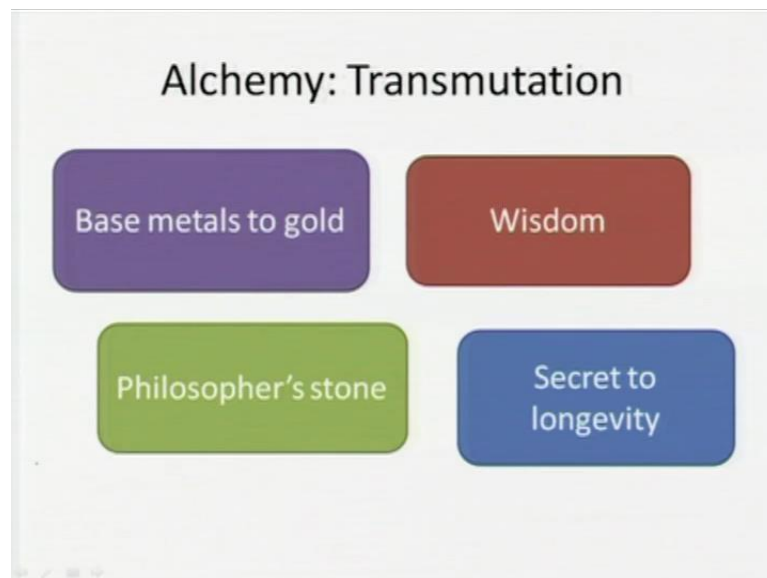


**English Language and Literature**  
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**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati**

**Lecture - 04**  
**International English**

Welcome back to NPTEL the national program on technology enhanced learning. We are in a series of lectures under the larger rubric of English language and literature. We are as you know in module one of five modules that are there in our course. We have already dealt with a few lectures on various you know talked about the scope of English studies for instance and today's lecture is entitled international English; before you know as always before we move on to what you in talk about that is an international English let us look at what we did in our last lecture.

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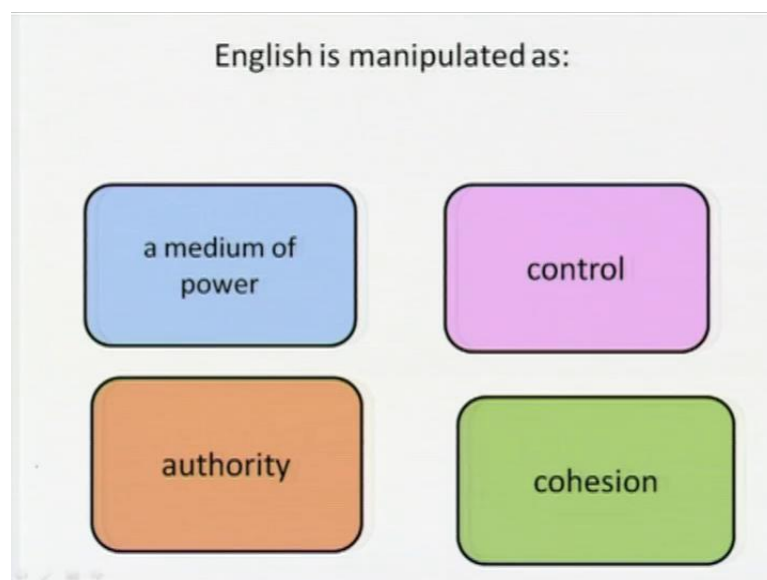


Now, by way of recap we look at the ideal of alchemy if you remember the last lecture was on the alchemy of English and we understand alchemy as transmutation. It was in an attempt as we know by earlier you know people who sort of doubled with a word in alchemy with a view with a gold, which never came about that was for of turning base metals to gold. Alchemy also means by extension wisdom it is also call the search for the philosopher's stone that is ultimate wisdom and the secret to longevity and he found that Braj Kachru in his work entitled alchemy the alchemy of English; he likes English to

alchemy at least as English has alchemic properties of the able to change things in a good way.

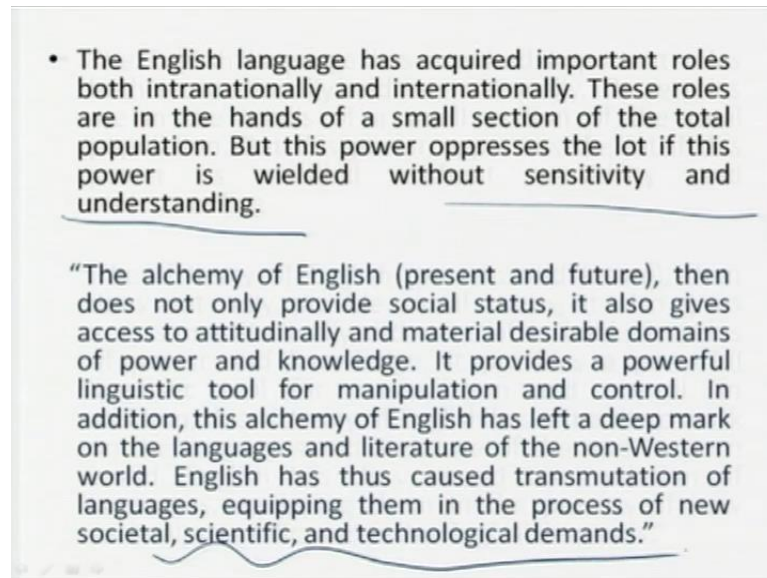
So, there are you know there are ways in which English is talked about you know the spread of English is talked about in a derogatory senses as over shredding vernacular languages. But Kachru we saw pointed to the transformative or transmutative if you will qualities of English; particularly with you know involution to you know issues of because for instance we do not have word differentiating, you know people on the basis of social of class structures various in Indian languages. These markers these verbal markers of cause may be very pronounced.

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So, we also found that English is manipulated and it is manipulated also the other side of the picture it is manipulated as a medium of power it is a medium of control authority and you know suppose cohesion of society.

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- The English language has acquired important roles both intranationally and internationally. These roles are in the hands of a small section of the total population. But this power oppresses the lot if this power is wielded without sensitivity and understanding.

“The alchemy of English (present and future), then does not only provide social status, it also gives access to attitudinally and material desirable domains of power and knowledge. It provides a powerful linguistic tool for manipulation and control. In addition, this alchemy of English has left a deep mark on the languages and literature of the non-Western world. English has thus caused transmutation of languages, equipping them in the process of new societal, scientific, and technological demands.”

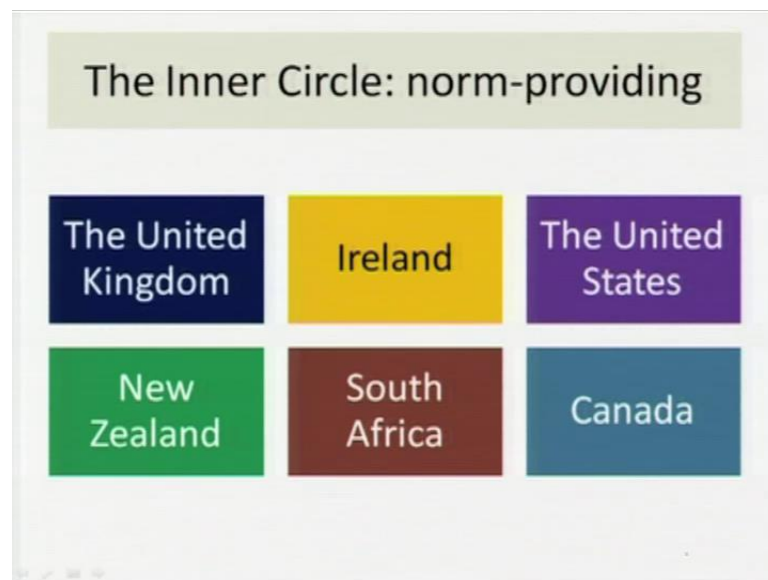
Now, again quickly reading from what we saw last time the English language has acquired important roles both intranationally and internationally; these roles are in the hands of a small section of the total population. But this power oppresses the lot if this power is wielded, now this is important this is the caveat we get from Braj Kachru in his lecture. So, there it may be that only a few you know compare to the entire population say in India that English is a tool that is in the hands of a very few are has very small percentage of the population compared to the rest of India. He gives us this warning if it is not if this tool is not use with sensitivity with responsibility and understanding.

Then, as I said it will become not something that is alchemic or you know as great transformative positive transformative power. But is something that becomes a tool of operation there is as a the alchemy of English then does not only provide social status it also gives access to attitudinally and materially desirable material desirable domains of power and knowledge you can this is what we found in the last lecture. It provides of power full linguistic tool for manipulation a control in addition this alchemy of English has left a deep mark on the languages and literature of the non-western world.

English has thus caused transmutation of languages equipping then in the process of new societal, scientific and technological demands. So, this is there is face of the double face of English and its transmutater pass at we saw in a last lecture. Then, there was you know we looked at what attitude and literality and neutral the attitude in a literality an

power meant for instance you found that in core in when you core mixing when we use two languages whiling will code mixing in our conversation; it helps to neutralize identities in native that are there in native languages and dialing. So, you also found that this neutralization can be used really as a linguistic strategy.

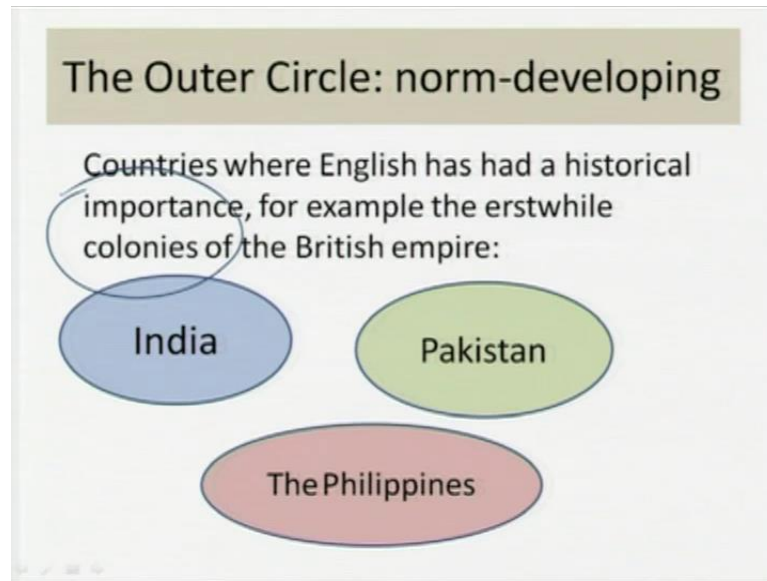
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This part of alchemy related to from here we move on to international English. You remember that he has professor is very famous is a standard way of looking at you know this fade of English and the use of English in different parts of the world. It is not that it is it has not been contested by others call as linguist; however, at this elementary level it is; however, at this elementary level this is what we can stay with. So, he says a there is a in a circle of English the English speaking population and this circle is non-providing it provides a normative ways in which English has to be spoken, in which English has to be words has to be pronounced in which the grammar has to be to be used within this in a circle.

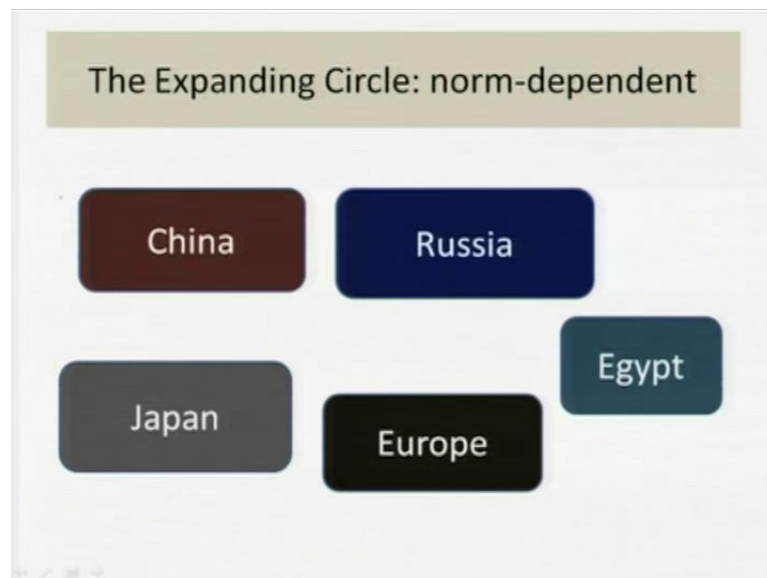
Obviously, the United Kingdom from where we had the language Ireland, the United States, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada these form the code. So, this is it saw the first circle or the inner code circle of English using nations.

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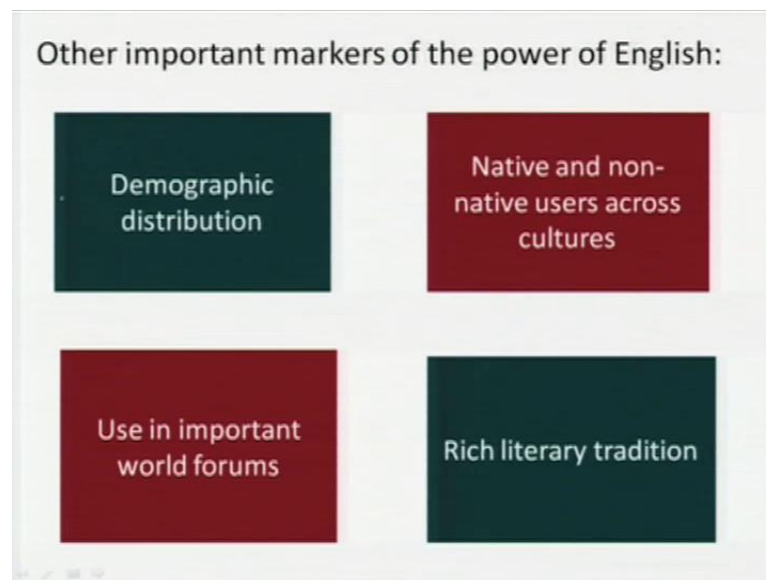
Then, it talks about the outer circle which is called not normative, but norm developing; these are countries like India, Pakistan and the Philippines. Now, these are countries where English has a historical importance for example, this is the erstwhile colonies of the British Empire. So, here we find that these countries are once develop the norm that have been setup may not may not be that today, but in the times in colonial times these are the countries, where the norms world also be developed.

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The outer most bring we have the expanding circle which is norm dependent. So, they are China or instance Russia, Egypt, Japan and Europe. So, this form, the expanding circle and as more and more countries begin to have a considerable number of speakers in the English language; these expanding circle will accommodate those countries.

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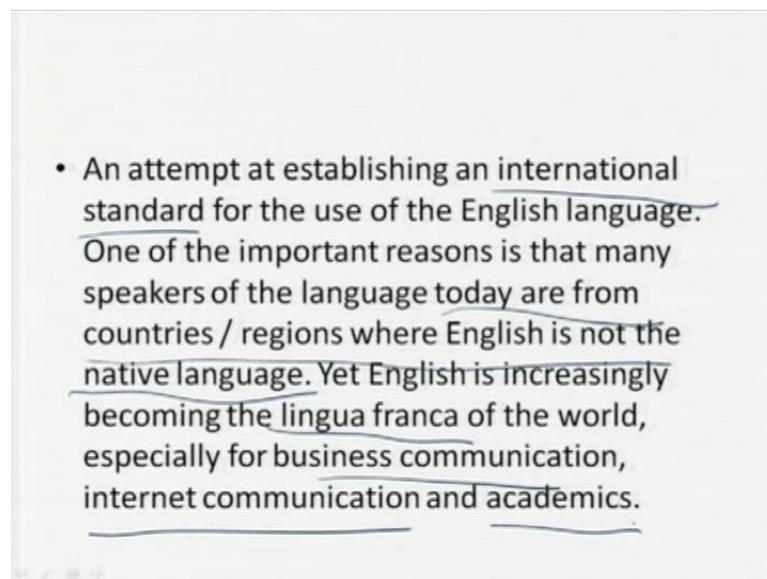
Then, the other important markers of the power of English is Kachru has said and for which also leads us to the question of international English; is it is sheer demographic distribution over the world. It is use in important world for a it is native and not native users across different cultures and of course, its considerably rich literary tradition that many are you know many are equated rate consider the number of English language and literature departments that are there in countries other than England. You will be able to get a graph of how the rich literary tradition of England is something that is studied in so many different countries.

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So, when we come to international English we can look at this.

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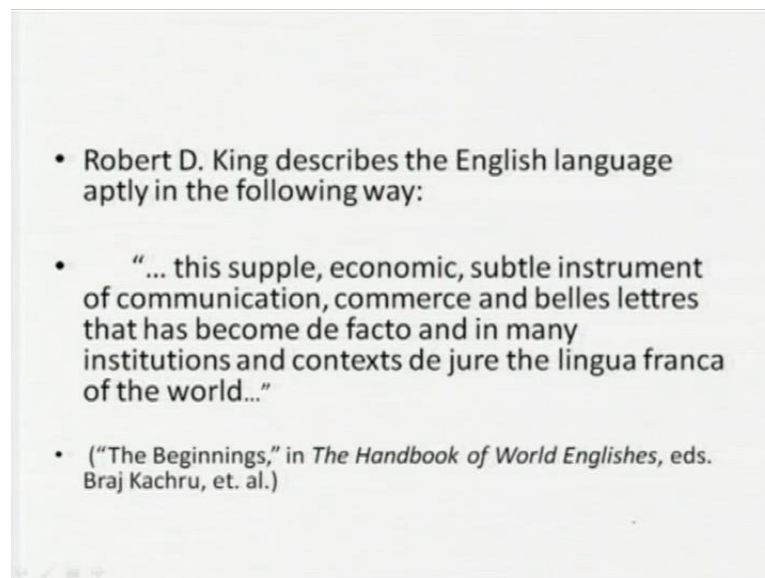


An attempt at establishing an international standard this is very important. It is an attempt at establishing an international standard for the use of the English language. One of the most important reasons is that many speakers of the language, today are from countries this is important are from countries and regions, where English is not the native language. This is something, which we discuss also in a interdictory lecture and yet English is increasingly becoming the lingua franca or the world language; the lingua

franca of the common means of communication of the world especially in which categories in business communication, internet communication and academic.

Now, this it is enough for us to enough that rally for international English to make their point that English is use in you know in world business for in academics. Consider the many conferences to which there are people from all over the world presenting their findings, their papers. So, they have to be a certain standard standardize norm of English, which they want to call international English also for internet communication. So, this has made it almost all imperative when there has been you know there has been number of attempts of formulating international an International standard for the use of the English language.

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Now, let us look at the definition; this definition I have taken from the hand book of world Englishes edited by Braj Kachru in which Robert D. King describes the English language in the following way. Now, he says that this cause this language to supple, economic, subtle instrument of communication. So, communication of you know do with commerce you know to be literature and that has become de facto and in many institution institutions and context the language of the lingua franca of the world.

So, there are many scholars; in fact, whom who have the literary the importance of English from its point of view of usage and its use and economics; it can make it up economic transactions in use. So, the internet as an instrument of communication all over



the world and it is not that it is just a de facto; you know that the de facto instrument in many countries de jure it has become de jure, which means that it is actually by law that this language is to be use.

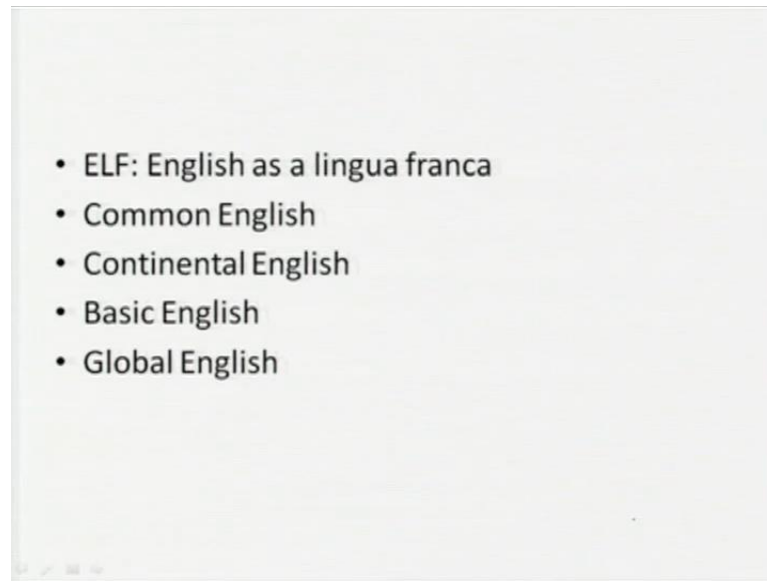
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Therefore, English as an international language as an acronym and the acronym is EIL and as we know an international standard is sort to be set as a global means of communication. Essentially, is what differentiates international English from world Englishes in world Englishes; you will find that is a celebration of the varieties of English there is an instances. So, to speak it is a recognition of I know there is a recognition of the resistance to a standardize use of English. There are questions of culture; there are questions of ideology inherent in world a world Englishes.

However, by contrastive if I here this more for you know pragmatic you know sort of way should I say transitory for may use the word transitory concerns that the need for in standard international English is sort. Now, having said that the picture is not really happy one it is not that we do really you understand have do really have an international English has yet, but there have been a number of attempts that have been there in a they have been made in trying to made; I know an international variant of English.

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- ELF: English as a lingua franca
  - Common English
  - Continental English
  - Basic English
  - Global English

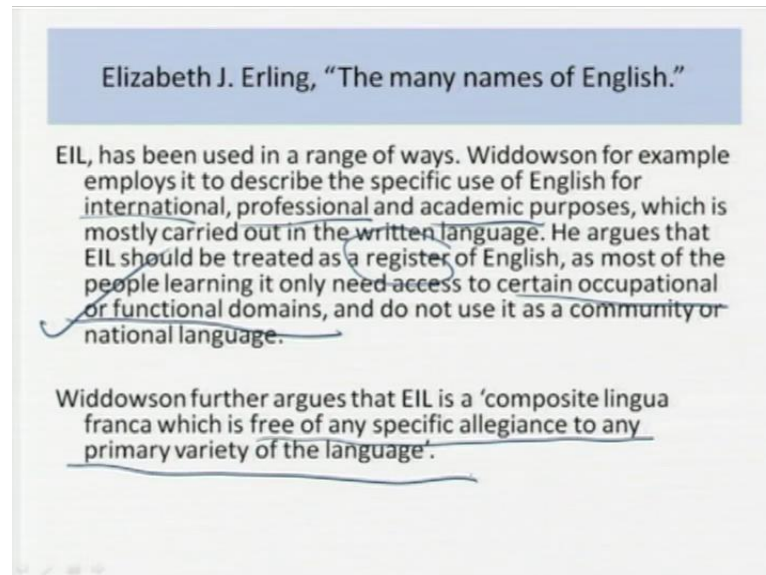
So, what are the other ways in which scholars have you know, in which scholars have tried to name this endeavor. There are it is not that is only as international English you also have a term ELF that is English as a lingua franca. Another term, for it going by the commonality issue is a common English, then continental English, basic English and global English. So, these are the various terminologies that are given to international English and if you go by these terms you also understand where the particular trust lays conscience Basic English.

In many institutions in India you will find there is a course on Basic English. So, to you know what is the course going to do that course is now you talk about the variations of English is going to give you as far as possible the normative way, in which you have to learn English. For instance in IIT's, in engineering colleges you often find such a course this is enable you know the people who are going to be engineers and scientist to be able to use the language in such a way that that they can make themselves intelligible to world audience. So, these are some of the various terms English ELF English as a lingua franca, common English, Basic English, global English, and continental English.

These are the terms with their specific, so to speak specific agents in trying to carve out a standard sort of English. Now, I will what are doing rest of the essay is see by now you know is very simple you know that the international English is an attempt made by several scholars and linguist to device particular kind of English. Now, I will like to

bring to you what some scholars has said in the rest of the essay about international English and you know way no answers and problematic of international English.

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Now, let us look at an essay I think was published in the journal English; today if I am not mistake in by Elizabeth Erling and the title of the essay is the many names of English. Let us read what is she says, EIL or English as an international language has been used in a range of ways. Now, she points to a well-known linguist name Widdowson. Widdowson for example, employs it to describe the specific use of English for international, professional and academic purpose, which is mostly carried out in the written language.

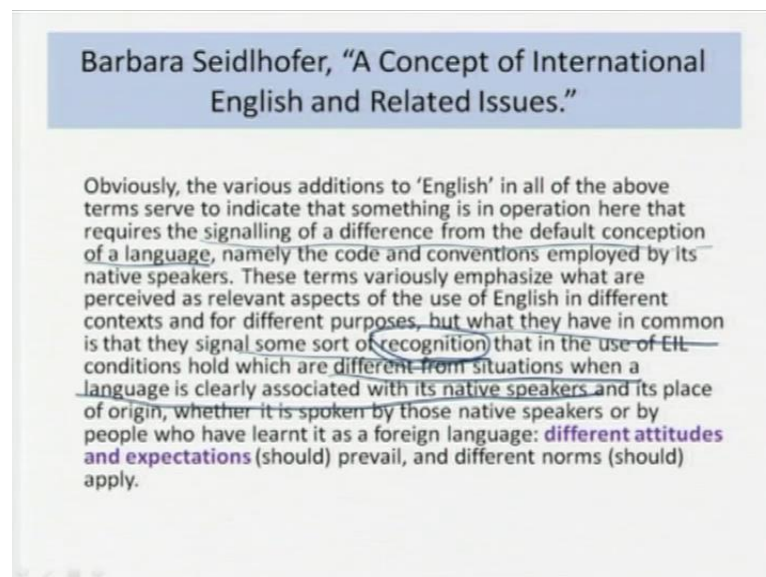
Look at this specific use of English for international, professional and academic purpose, which is mostly carried out in the written language. He argues that English as an international language should be treated as a register of English that is what registers is the particular refer to our words. So, it should be considered a register of English as most of the people learning it only need access to certain look at this certain occupational or functional domains. This is something that I have mentioned ago the functionalist approach of the pragmatic approach of international English.

So, this is only so, that they can an access to you know an occupational and functional and do not use it as a community or national language. So, also implies you may speak your English your world English your variant of world English, but have the same time

as we does not says you need to be competed; as a person who is we talking at an international level you need to be competent at a certain standardize way of speaking English. However, they basic and however, give to words occupational interest and goals it is not that there is obviously, there is no politics involved her. But what we Widdowson says is that certain level of competent is necessary for instance if you an engineer; if you an academician or policy maker.

So, that he can make you intelligible this is the standard way of looking at International English. Then, earning points out the Widdowson for the argues that in English as an international language is a composite lingua franca, which is this is important free of any specific allegiance to any primary variety of the English of the English of the language. So, need not be the Anglo American variety. So, it may be quitted discreet you know collection of norms, which have been the device for people in you know in various occupations to be able to present themselves in the language in an international setup. Now, one of the most well-known scholars if I may point to her in this domain is Barbara Seidlhofer.

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So, Barbara Seidlhofer as may several contributions to this issue of you knows international English and I point to our work concept of international English and related issues. This is spiracle to do with the European context, but let us look at what she has to say about the issues of international English. Obviously, the various additions to English

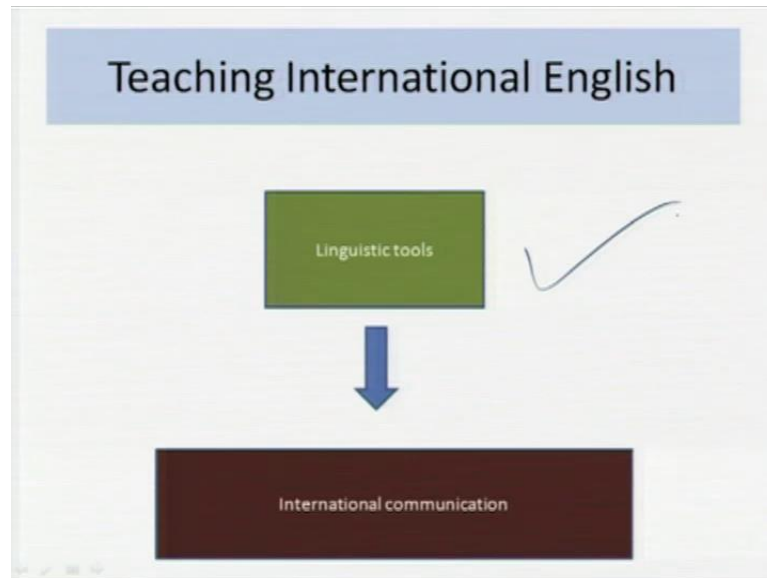
in all of the above terms serve to indicate that is above terms of the different different terms are seeing available. Obviously, the various additions to English in all of the above terms serve to indicate something is in operation, here that requires what she says the signaling of a difference the signaling of a difference from the default conception of a language; namely the code and conventions employed by its native speakers.

This is what we discuss a while ago; these terms as the different terms use for international English variously emphasize what are perceived as relative aspects of the use of English in different contexts for different purposes. But what they this is important what they have in common is that the signal some sort of recognition; this is the word some sort of recognition that is the use of English as an international language conditions hold, which are different from situations when a language is clearly associated with its native speakers and its place of origin. This is a very important point here that all these different terminologies may their like common English for incense of Basic English.

But there is what these entire haven common and you know an acceptance of the fact or recognition of the fact this is uses of recognition here that in the use of in the specific use of English as an international language. There are certain conditions, which are different different from the situations when a language is clearly associated with a native speakers and it is a place of origin; whether it is spoken by those native speakers or by people who have learn it as a foreign language. Different attitudes and expectations as we she said should prevail and different norms should apply. So, this is again both are recognition of the fact that there is a commonality being sort.

But at the same time also employed here that there are difference say the different norms and expectations that all always will be there. So, these are some of the issues in international English. This slide your shows again we mentioned the while ago that while world English; focus is on the variety insist on the variety of English and use is the word English is international English is an attempt at what we call a non-localized English in attempt at brining you know kind of English, which will be adopted by everyone. Particularly, as we saw while ago in matters of world for you know occupational issues.

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So, when it comes to international English from pedagogical point of view that is another aspect that has to be dealt with by many which is the teaching of international English. So, the teaching of international English may be in general are in a broad way described as a linguistic tools that we will build if we are people have sort to build for as we as we found international organic inter cultural communication; so what kinds of linguistic language tools as far as English is concern I going to bill for international communication.

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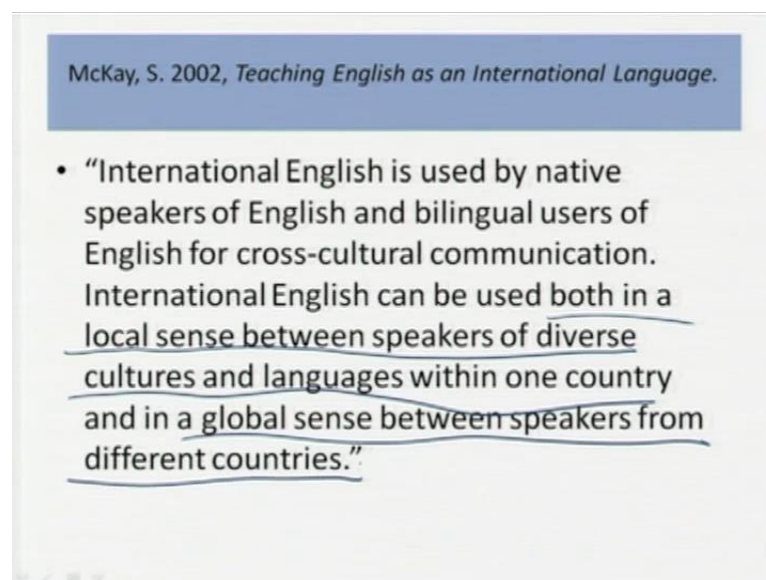
Barbara Seidlhofer, "A Concept of International English and Related Issues."

English is used by plurilingual and monolingual people alike (but obviously, due to the numerical predominance of non-native speakers, the plurilinguals outnumber the monolinguals), and, ... it is the non-native speakers of English who will be the main agents in the ways English is used, is maintained, and changes, and who will shape the ideologies and beliefs associated with it.

Now, again side of slays in the same word English is used by plurilingual and monolingual people alike. But obviously, due to the numerical predominance of non-native speakers the plurilinguals outnumber the monolinguals. She finds that it is the non-native speakers of English; you should point of the future. You know it says it is a non-native speakers of English, who will be the main agents in the way is English is used. It is maintained and changes and who will shape the ideologies and beliefs associated to it. So, it is not you know it is on we should be alone that the years again you know you know hegemonic sort of you know hegemonic sort of orientation in trying to be international English.

He says on the other hand if points as we mention say the plurilingual and monolingual people. It is in future that non-native who is going to device this sort of international English and will decide. We will decide the ideologies and beliefs that are associated with that kind of linguist so, that kind of English. So, it is left to us to look at the brighter side of a as not really another you know another colonial is or new colonial is imposition of the English language it is the non-native speaker, who is going to perhaps contribute more to devising that language.

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Now, let us look at S McKay, again we are talking about the teaching of English as an international national language and even in the case of Barbara Seidlhofer; you found while ago even in the teaching of English as an international language. The non-native

the non-native plurilingual teacher is also going to be an important component in devising such a language. So, S McKay says international English is used by native speakers of English and bilingual users of English for cross cultural communication. International English can be used see mentions here; both in a local sense between speakers of diverse cultures and languages within one community and in a global sense between speakers from different countries.

Now, here we find another angle to all those value we have been saying that international English is going you know is attempt to formulae devise in English; it is going to be use international for a for international global communication. But McKay says here that that need not be the case; here that international or basic or common English will also be used as a said here can be use also in the locals sense between the speakers of diverse cultures or languages within the country take a country like NGA for instance so, many hundreds of languages.

You know how English is spoken pronounce; how it is written in different parts of the country. So, it is not that you know make enlarges of concept of international English in saying that it is also English use intra now internationally, but intranationally within the country where are diverse cutlers on languages. So, their also we have a Basic English or an international English that will be the lingua franca of that particular country. English that is you know which as his own norms and which have its own of words and its own grammatical rules.



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D. Graddol, "English in the Future." *English*

The widespread use of English as a language of wider communication will continue to exert pressure toward global uniformity as well as give rise to anxieties about 'declining' standards, language change, and the loss of geolinguistic diversity. But as English shifts from foreign-language to second-language status for an increasing number of people, we can also expect to see English develop a larger number of local varieties.

These contradictory tensions arise because English has two main functions in the world: it provides a vehicular language for international communication and it forms the basis for constructing cultural identities. The former function requires mutual intelligibility and common standards. The latter encourages the development of local forms and hybrid varieties. As English plays an ever more important role in the first of these functions, it simultaneously finds itself acting as a language of identity for larger numbers of people around the world.

Then, we find another essay in title English in the future by D. Graddol let us read from here. The widespread use of English as a language of wider communication will continue to exert pressure toward this is the wide uses global uniformity as well as gives rise to anxieties about declining standards language change and the loss of geo linguistic diversity. This is something that is any way going to be there and this is a point highlights in the essay by Graddol. That is all in the one high there is contrary contradictory poles; on the one hand because of the increasing use of English as a language of wider communication across nations.

They always be this pressure is says pressure for global uniform uniformity in the use of the language, but attend as it happens in many cases in cultural phenomena so, in language. There are a tented opposite problems here as that they this as going to be the rise in anxieties about declining standards language change and most importantly to celebrated in world English is the loss of geo linguistic diversity. So, it is almost like you know losing languages. So, here we have world English is a variety as the movement; we come into a global uniformed way standardized way of doing English.

It will almost sort to speak may result in a sort of language death of variety of English in the country is a language. So, result in as we say very happily here the loss of geo linguistic diversity. Then he goes on to say, but as English shifts from foreign language to second language status for an increasing number of people we can also expect to see

English develop a larger number of local varieties. This is point at will take up further in the lecture on world Englishes. Now we know that that Graddol as rises to contradiction the contradictory poles it for the goes on to say these contradictory tensions arise; because English has two main functions in the world.

This is very important why we should have these contradictory poles. Then he says as English has too many functions in this world it provides a vehicular language or carrying language. It provides a vehicular language I think is a phrase found also in in alchemy of you know in alchemy of English in the last lecture. So, it provides using the same term here of vehicular language for international communication and it forms the basis for interestingly also constructing cultural identities. These are the two paradox of English; it is it is you know suppose if the lingua franca; it is supposed to be vehicle for you know for you know furthering of once socio economics status.

In many situations, it is a tool for international communication for also if forms the basis for constructing and expressing in manifesting or cultural identities. The former functions requires what it requires mutual intelligibility this is what is mutual that we understand one in other in a language and certain common standards, obviously. Now, the latter, which is the construction of cultural identities the latter, encourages the development of what of local forms and hybrid varieties. So, this is bound to happen when particularly in you know very strongly in countries with long colonial history you know of British domination.

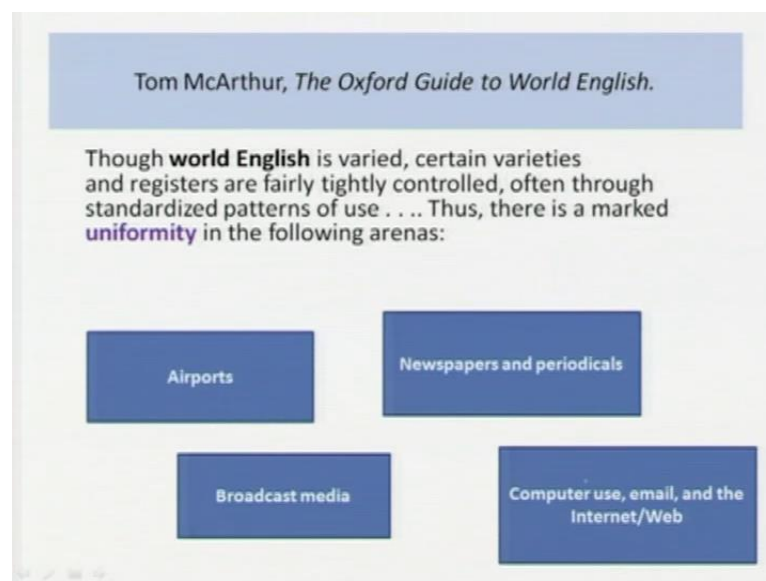
Their also as even in the expanding circles is not only in you know the outer circle of the you know mentioned that Braj Kachru that is going to happen for also in expanding circle in countries, where yeah you know that word not necessary dominated at some point of in the historical time by coronial you know pass involving the British. So, the latter encourages that is of cultural identity encourages the development of local forms and varieties of English in hybrid varieties of the English foreign English now may have cross it Hinglish. That is the mixture of Hindi and English. English is many things is going to take over English as we know it in India this is some part.

So, when the other now you have papers and books on written on Hinglish. So, these are that is the hybrid verity that Graddol is talking about. So, as English plays and ever more important role in the first of these functions it simultaneously loot at this simultaneously

finds itself acting as a language of identity for larger numbers of people around the world and really in the end this. So, paratroops here; as you know if in cries for linguistic difference are articulated in a once stories are articulated in the English language. So, this is you cannot do without that language the language that brings uniformity and together is also helps you also helps you realize also helps you know to insists on resistance.

That is the part and also as we found in the last lecture this last lecture is really also related to this lecture the alchemy English. Both are with as is vehicular load and at the same time it also encourages hybrid forms. We look at you know the need for all this value we talked about there is a need for you know for various purpose is particularly if you know in the academic year in all for instants.

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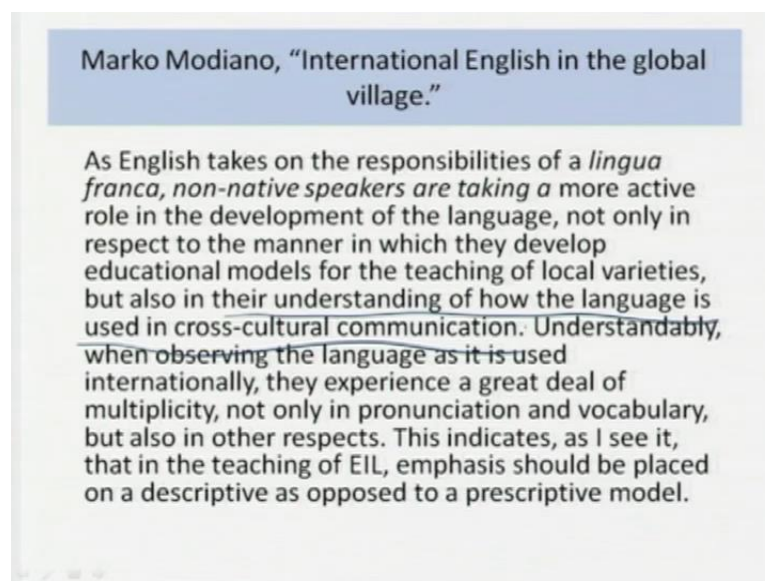


Now, let us look at what Tom McArthur; Tom McArthur is well known is name in the said we know in the field of international English and he has in, *The Oxford Guide to World English*. He refers to this particular you know areas, where this international English is sort to be device. So, this is though world English is varied certain varieties and registers are fairly tightly controlled. So, you cannot make we cannot be creative that; you cannot you know use their way they tightly constrained; you know as far as the use of words in concerned without, which they also could be dangerous situations for instance a ports once loot at this term he refers to a ports.

So, you can all get creative in a in a situation which is so, tightly. So, comes fair by rules by schedules terminologies. So, there are certain you know certain areas rare you have to by a certain standardize English. So, though world English is varied certain varieties and registers are fairly tightly controlled; often through standardized this is important patterns of use. So, international English is not just matter only of world for ever also in very you know in very agnatic situations; for instance such there is a marked uniformity they as to be a marked uniformity particular say in the following areas: airports, in the broadcast media communication cannot be garbled here communication cannot be waged here in the broadcast media; in newspapers and periodicals and in computer use email and the internet web.

So, you see that the MacArthur here his again enlarging the scope of using uniform an English with uniformity a language is a uniformity and some of the areas as we found are airports, newspapers and periodicals and the broadcast media and in computer use email and the internet web, which tends a can you know this call for uniform English.

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Now, I will point on another essay which is by Marko Modiano other well-known name international English in the global village. Now, let us see what Modiano has say about international English. As English takes on the responsibilities of a lingua franca non-native speaker are taking is more active role in the development of in which it was the point that is made a while ago I think by one the scholars at we you know we talked

about. So, English takes on the responsibilities of a common world language the non-native speaker is also taking a more active role in the development of the language not only in respect to the manner, in which they develop educational models for the teaching of local varieties.

But this is the important also in their understanding of how the language is used in cross cultural communication this is more communication in the world among people. There has to be a learn in how you device for a language for inter cultural communication. Understandably when observing the language as it is use internationally they experience great deal of multiplicity not only in finalization and vocabulary for also in other respects. This indicates has I see it that in the teaching of English of the international language in emphasis should be place on a descriptive as oppose to prescribe modern. We find another now get another on other side of the problem if may call win brought by Modiano.

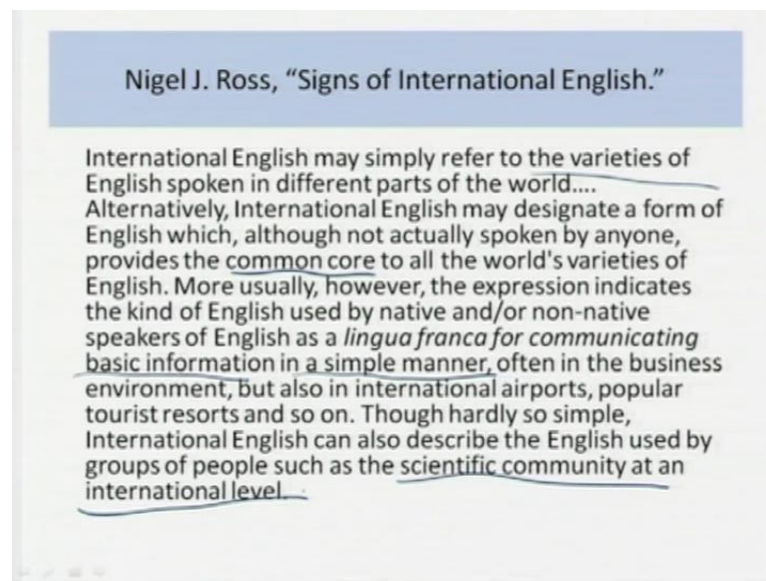
This entire values look at scholars, who you know have said that there is they should be all almost descriptive you know international English because they cannot be you can have variations in same international in mentions in the computer in the digital world or a airports, etcetera. In public places, how can you have you know different varieties of English? Modiano here says, the movement in non-native speaker takes on in important role in not just has he says in not just developing educational models for teaching English in their non-native English speaking communities. But also in you know are putting in the part in the cross cultural communication of English.

So, this is an important point I think that Modiano makes says that you cannot as per as long as the non-natives speaker is involved. We will be involved in the creation of the English language; you can no longer go by the descriptive model. So, you have to a large the scope you have to have a descriptive model; perhaps even you cannot have like you have world English is today perhaps, you cannot have international English you got to have international Englishes is just my way of you know talking about it. If you have need to have international English is need to understand that it says that there are there will be they will be descriptive model that is for more important than one.

You know one standard form of international English. So, like in world English is variety is also another important aspect that is coming in into the international English.

International English has you know several they have been several attempts at international at international English; why as it has those attempts failed perhaps as Modiano tell us that we have always you know gone by the prescript model were the linear model. We have not looked at fact that you have to have it is descript modern and perhaps at different kinds we sound paradoxical gave at the different kinds and varieties of an international English.

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I will refer to again Nigel J. Ross and what he has to say, Signs of International English. Now, Ross say that international English may simply refer to the varieties of English spoken in different parts of the world, alternatively international English may designate a form of English, which although not actually spoken by any one provides was we also common code. First, what does Ross says Ross that international English in the same main as we saw ago. International English may refer to the varieties of English spoken in different parts of the world. But also if may refer to a common core a common core to although words varieties of English.

More usually however, they expression in the kind of English use by native and or non-native speakers of English as a *lingua franca* for communicating basic information; this is point that is important here conveying not all kinds of information. Now, probably he can say that for those kind of information you may have it descript model or you may have you know you may with acquainted you know English that is color. So, to speak as

a different use given by non-native speakers, but he says that this common core going again going by the you know more traditional is mode of looking at international English this common core is to do what is to give basic information in a simple manner.

So, lingua franca for communicating basic information in a simple manner often in the business environment, but also in international airports, popular tourist resorts and so on. Though hardly so, simple and he agrees that is not so, simple has it may look like. However, international English can also describe the English used by groups of people again such as the scientific community at an international level. So, we find that while Nigel Ross tells us about you know about international English may refer to different varieties of English she on as a scholars prefers to go by the traditional this model of English for basic you know the basic vocabulary and basic to convey basic information and in the simple manner.

So, let us look you know lets for a recap by way of discursion and for instance what are the questions that we may get and you know an paper on international English only in the very elementary level. So, one of the questions you may get is how to you define international English? So, you may use quotations from any of this college given here basic definition you may also talk define international English as kind of English, which has as its goal which has is as goal you know the communication of English in an international setup. Then, you may go on to say that this is use usually in world of business, academics, policy making etcetera.

Other question that you may get is, what is the different between World English and International English? So, world English say that world English international English differs in very important way, which is that where world English a world English is talks about is. Sometimes, on the varieties of English spoken develop in spoken in different parts of the world including the non-native. You know English speaking world international English is an attempt at devising a code English, which can be used by people all over the world without their non-native specificities in order for a smooth basic information of transfer at the international our level.

Then, you in another question you may got you may get is international English is known by several different names and what are those names. You say that these are ELF for English as a lingua franca common English, continental English, Basic English,

global English etcetera. Then what finally, you make at a question like what are what the complexities are; what are the difficulties in devising international English or for what are the circles talking about international English. So, one of the things that he may say is the increasing role of the non-native speaker the increasing role as summarize pointed out here.

Barbara Seidlhofer, I think the increasing role of the non-native speaker means two things are the same time means a that the non-native speaker is going to take an import increasingly important part in developing English as or in developing international English. But at the same time the local varieties of English of the non-native speaker may also be incorporated. So, we have the has he said that enhance face or two-sided problem on the one hand you there is there is clearly a goal of developing a language is a lingua franca and on the other hand you also have the English language almost paradoxically helping in the magnification of cultural identities.

Therefore, ones caller as said that you will always remain with this problem the earlier traditional is way of looking at English language at attempts at devising international English as an international language have follow the perceptive models. Follow these you know the single you know core Anglo American usage of world, which will then form a collection of worlds be used in various international situations. But we need to look more at it we have to adopt of mode descriptive orientation not follow the prescriptive ones. So, giving again beginning full circle we began the talking about world English is as different and international English as being you know as relinquish differences.

So, it seems like now you have to follow a middle part sort of a were international English is also probably going to was international English is not perhaps in the world English is manner. But were not native elements are also to be incorporated. So, where the model becomes it script one. I think, at this point of time as we speak a lot is you know going to happen in the future EIL is concerned and in to looking at the literature here business in these essay was concern more at several others shut down have to time to talk about now. In these lecture will looked at various you know inputs by scholars of international English in what they had to say.



So, we found that it may go the world English way world English is way of having several international Englishes or English is for international as uses in international language, one has to adopt oneself and learn the different international English is for different parts of the world. So, this is one way where it may go or if you like it may also another important. I think diagnosis here may be that like for incense having when there was is attempt a Esperanto or the world language, for everyone, which down probably in English for as an international language may also see that their as the attempts at formulating and English variant.

For international language, may even see if it goes the way of Esperanto or a world language it may in that fail, but it is an important for us in a greater understanding of the English language; to take into consideration also these attempt that has been made under I said we do not know, where it is it may go both face may completely give up relinquish the idea of an international English and get to learn varieties of English or depending on you know depending on the world economic scenario.

Most importantly, the increasing use of the internet, where also might which also might help again in the re-servicing of an attempt to make international English or English as an international language. So, let me stop here and leave you with these really is open and one of the most open end and I think, we do not have a conclusion here not have a solution here all that remains is for us to watch and see.

Thank you.