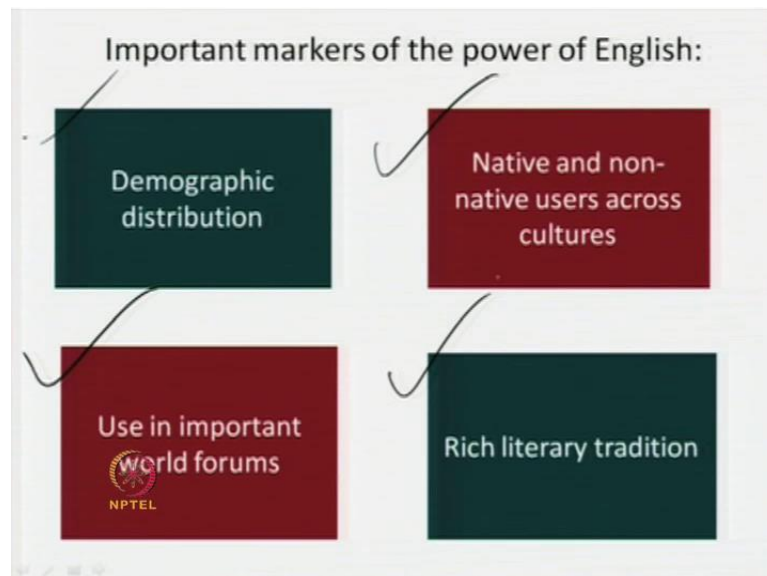


English Language and Literature
Prof. Liza das
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati

Lecture - 05
The Globalization of English

Welcome to NPTEL the national program on technology enhanced learning being brought to you by the Indian institute of technology and Indian institute of science. As you are aware our course is entitled English language and literature and we have already been through a couple of lectures. This module, as you know is introductory in nature; we shall be talk about we have already talk about say this scope of what this course entails we had an introductory lecture also to that effect and in the same way today's lecture is entitled the globalization of English. Now, as always let us do recap of what we did in our last lecture.

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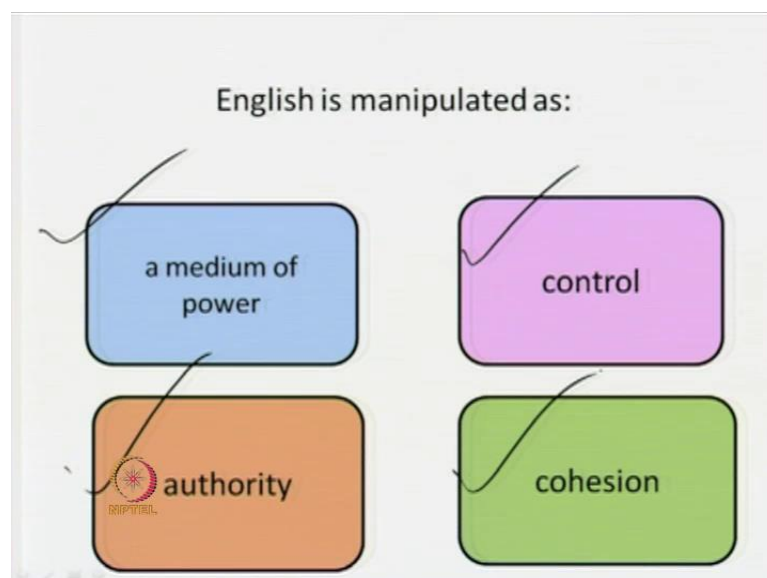
The last lecture as you would recall was about the alchemy of English and that lecture was largely based on the work of one person namely Braj, Professor. Braj Kachru and I had mentioned in the lecture that you know the globalization of English or rather the alchemy of English is a topic that has not been dealt with only professor Kachru. There are several others who have pointed to music of English. As we also know there are

those who has pretty the idea of the magic of English. Let us too of brief recap of what we saw in our last lecture.

Now, let us look at this slide in the last lecture we found that whenever we speak of power of English; there are important markers to that effect for English. For instance, it is not said causally that English has to mean this power and we say that this may be a tested to or this may be you know equal this may be proven by referring to for instance lets look at the slide the demographic distribution of the English language. Then, second the native and non-native users across cultures, the number of people who speak English across different cultures whether native or otherwise. Point number three, we also saw the importance of the increasing importance of English in world forums or whether it be important commitment in the international government through meeting or whether be conferences in seminars.

As you have seen or will be seen in further English is used as the medium of the communication information and exchange of knowledge and views; in these important world forums. Last but not the least, English has a very rich literary tradition as you say these in the last lecture these are some of the markers of the power of the English. These are some of you the testimonies regarding the power of English.

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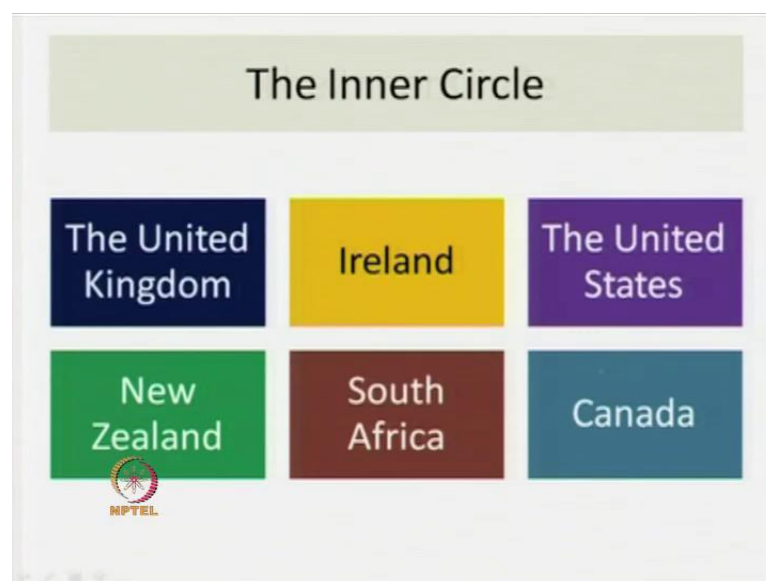


Next, we saw let us look at the slide there is also of course, apart from the magic of English, this also the use you know the use of English almost to the point of we know to

the point of manipulation. For instance, we saw that English is a medium of power; it is a tool of power, which can easily be tool of manipulation second it is a tool of control it is definitely manipulated as far as it is a tool of authority and it is also a tool of cohesion. Now, how you may we wondering how cohesion is a matter of manipulation. Sometimes it may happen that the cohesion that you see or you know so, have you get in that you see whether in in as far as language is concerned or as far as politics is concerned may really be a matter of you know the working of the dominant ideology.

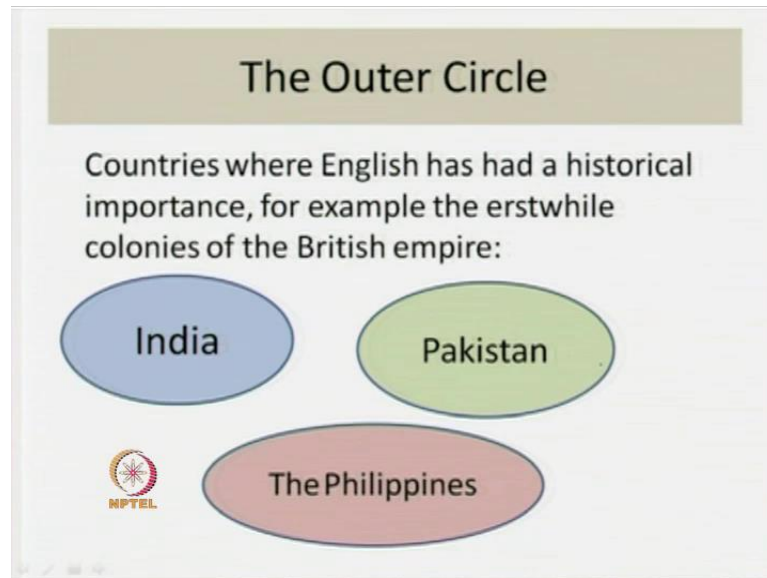
We this kind whether you know commentary on this kind of work done in discipline like cultures that is for instance. So, cohesion is also you know a time of matter of manipulation at the times of matter of corrosion or say manipulate manufacture constant. So, English is it not simply matter of demographic distribution or a matter you know use as a lingua franca in international forum English is also can also be a tool of manipulation; this is what we saw in the last lecture.

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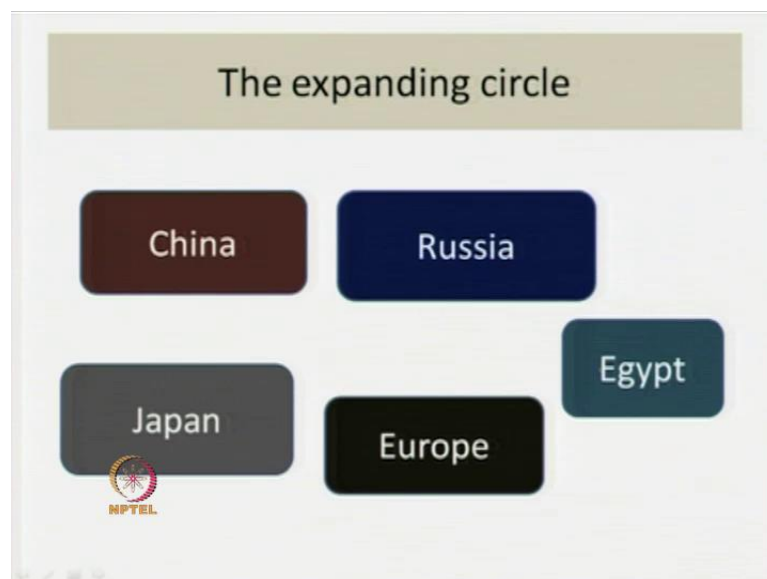
Then, we also saw an important formulation for which professor Brag Kachru is well known today and we saw the circles, the circles of English as far as its globalize spread is concerned. Professor Kachru in the last lecture talks about three circles; the first being the inner circle comprising: The United Kingdom, Ireland, The United States, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, where English is used as in parts of Canada of course, where English is used as you know in a native speaker sense.

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Then, we saw the outer circle the outer circle is saw refer to countries like India, Pakistan and The Philippines; for instance these are countries where English historical important for example, the erstwhile colonies of the British Empire.

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Finally, the expanding circle in the expanding circle we saw is where you know the expanding huge and influences of the English language; for instance in countries like China, Russia, Japan, Europe and Egypt.

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Attitudinal Neutrality and Power

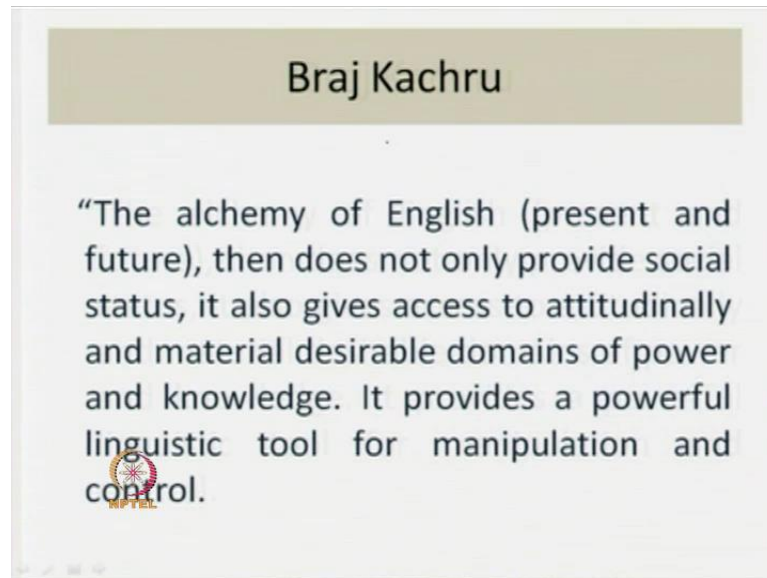
- *Code mixing* in English to *neutralize* identities in native languages or dialects.
- Neutralization as a linguistic strategy and its uses.
- Association of the power of neutralization with English:

1. Provides an additional code with or without “mixing” that has referential meaning with cultural connotations.
2. Such use of English results in the developing of new code-mixed varieties of languages.

I would like to end with one or two points in as far as recap is concerned. Because these are immensely important and it help us to you know you know to relook take another look at you that the point of attitudinal neutrality. Let us look at the slide the point of attitudinal neutrality for instance, where we found that English again its alchemical power is one in which it may you know contribute to say the social sociological factor; for instance we support mixing in English to neutralize identities, as we saw in the last lecture in native languages or dialects identities, social stratification may you know certificatory measures that may be division with nature that may be exploit with nature for cost for instance in India.

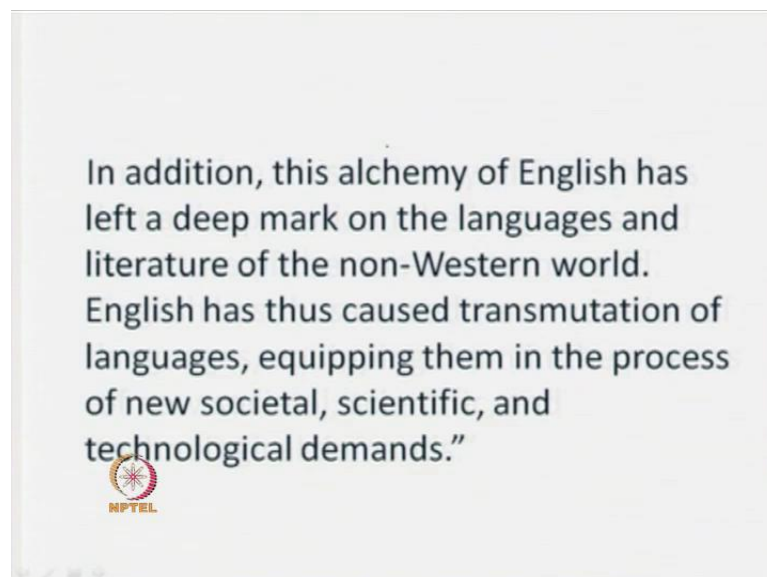
So, they English helps as a neutralizing linguistic strategy; let us look at this idea neutralization as a linguistic strategy and its uses and it provides an additional code with or without mixing that has referential meaning with cultural connotations; such use of English results in the developing of new code mixed varieties of languages. This is extremely important the attitude neutrality and power of the English language.

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Then, let me end this recap with reference again to Braj Kachru words and I am coating directly from you know the alchemy of English. Kachru says, the alchemy of English is this the alchemy of English present and future, then does not only provides 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.

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In addition says Kachru again this alchemy of English has left a deep mark on the languages and literature of non-western world. English has thus caused transmutation of

languages equipping them in the process of new societal, scientific and technological demands. So, this is brief recap of our last lecture on the alchemy of English and on the power of English and as also the manipulative; you know potential of the English language. The lecture of the topic of the today's lecture is related to the last lecture and our lecture today's entire full the globalization of English.

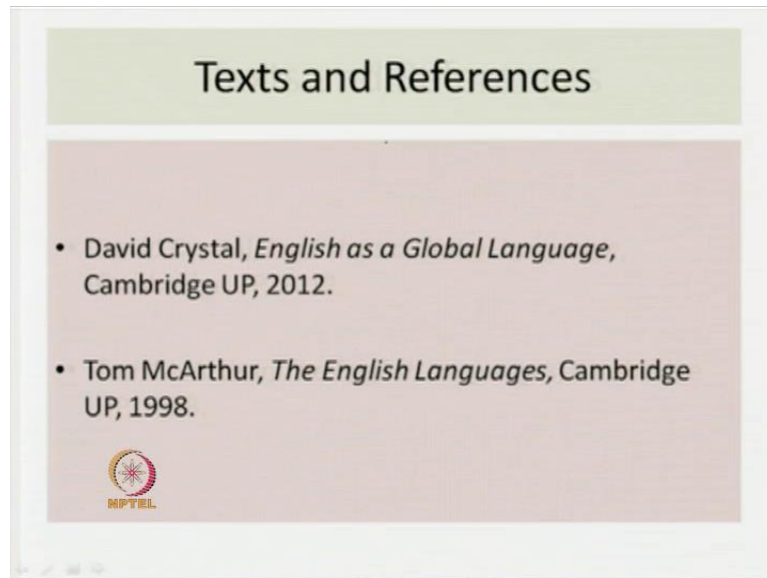
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Let us see what we have install today; there are definitely so, ways in which you can talk about English as a global language. You can talk about how English historically became a globalize language; you can talk about the extent of the global spread of English you can talk about also the politics inherent in the globalization of any language for that matter. So, there is definitely so, much to be spoken you know about as far as globalization and English are concerned within the constraints of a single lecture.

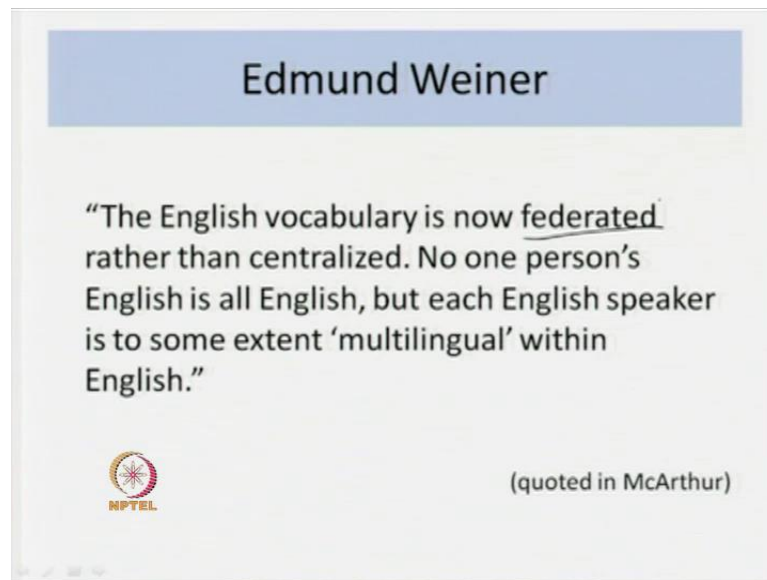
I am well aware there it is not possible for me for use to discuss several aspects of this nevertheless this being or course being or introductory course. I will touch upon a few you know points and as always I shall be referring to work done in this you know; in this context by a few scholars. Both you know both contemporize scholars and scholars who has also in the past contributed a lot in this respect. So, the globalization of English is what we talk about and for that I refer two books.

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You as mentioned in one the earlier lectures we know, David Crystal is of the most important scholars as far as the English in the English language is concerned. So, his book *English as the global language*. This book, which is definitely very important for those of view, who are you know who want to work on this aspect of English has the global language of the globalization of English. The second book that I have referred to is by Tom McArthur and it is entitled *the English languages* published by Cambridge university press. So, these are two books from which I shall be large the drawing this lecture you are of course, free to refer to several other books you know dealing with the same topic with the same area.

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The first, I would like to begin with a quotation and this is by Edmund Weiner. This quotation is you know it is taken from McArthur book. Tom McArthur the English language is, referring to this tendency or the historical fact of the development of English as a global language this is what Edmund Weiner has to say and I am coating from him the English vocabulary is now federated rather than centralized. Look at the import of what you say it is now is drawing this analogy or metaphor from a political system.

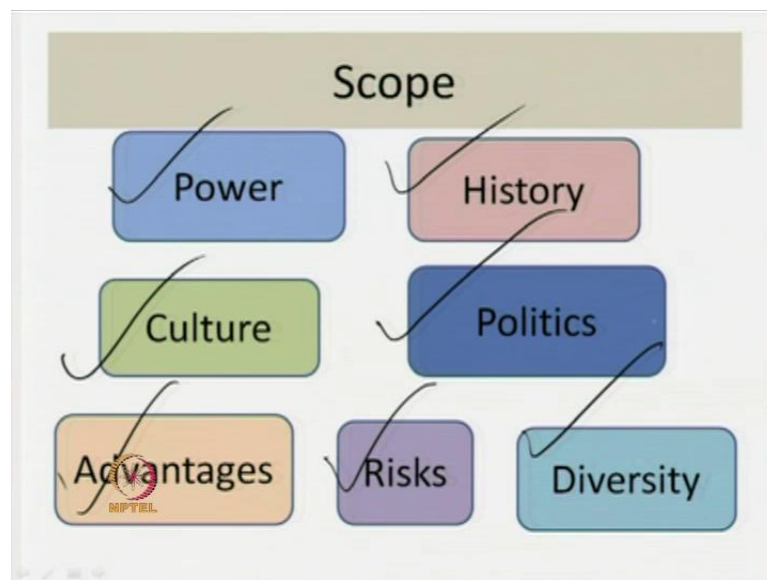
He says that rather than especially we need to talk about the English vocabulary of English words; the English vocabulary is no longer centralized the English vocabulary is federated. No one person English is all English, but each English speaker is to some extent multilingual within English. So, very early on now in our discussion on the globalization of English we have come across a scholar, who points to Englishes who points of the fact that the older ideology; if you may or the older ways of talking about standard English talking about received pronunciation.

All these are now revise and it is the spread of you know the English language it is you know the availability, the growing vocabulary and growing acceptability of English vocabulary for which uses what federated rather than centralize is something, which is a reality that we have accept today. So, there is a definite shift there is a definite shift older ideology of English, which is what we say the quinces English or then English which is British English. Speakers, all over the world who had anything to do with English

usually whatever the degree our have the appropriate English and they are as is mentioned by Weiner here.

Each English speaker let us look at this again each English speaker is to some extent multi lingual within English. So, we shall we looking we saw part of these in the last lecture; we will also understand this more as you go on to talk about the different aspects of the globalization of English.

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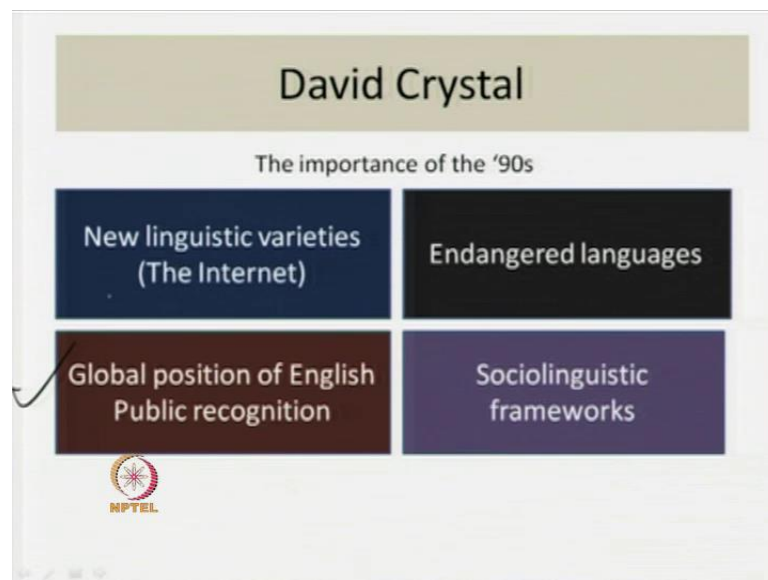


So, if we ask this question let us look at the slide viewer please, what is the scope? The scope of talking about the globalization of English in the sense that what are the different ways in which we may talk about English as a global language upon whereas, the fact that English as the global language and the globalization of English and not the same thing. But how the purpose of this lecture, I am really calculating to we talking about when we talk about the different aspect to which we can approach or different way in we can speak about the scope of you know the globalization of English.

We may assuming on these for instance this is now these are these are not only may not accept of the scope such a study; however, for or elementary level. We can talk definitely about power of English increasing power of English; we can refer to the history of the spread of English we can talk about culture and the English language. We can obviously, talk about the politics of the globalization of English, we can talk about the advantages of the spread of English of the global reach of English.

We can talk about the risks involved in it as well as the diversities in which this globally you know this global reach of English has taken in the different shapes. So, power history, culture, politics the advantages as well as risks of you know the globalization of English is this scope for part of the scope for studying the global reach of this language.

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I refer to David crystal while ago when I said that he is one of in other importance call as far as the English language is concerned some aspects of the study of the English language. I concerned and crystal in his book about English as global language. He talks about the importance of a particular decade the nineties according to David Crystal are very important as far as you know this the global reach of English is concerned. In his book, Crystal says that is this why are the nineteen nineties very important as far as the globalization are the globalization of English is concerned; he points to among other things four factors.

One very important factor, which is not just matter of information and communication technology, which is also a sociological, cultural and linguistic matter for us, is the factor the internet has given asks new linguistic varieties. You will find we know that the internet is you know by its propaganda celebrated as democratic medium; celebrated as one that you know in which one can be voice once you know ideologies in which different ethic cultural. You know are show case different debates are you know given adequate space in the same way even language wise.

We find that they are a new linguistic variety even that means there are new Englishes. Now, you know there are new Englishes; English in the plural English is as far as the internet; I have is concerned internet has enabled, has enabled this new English varieties to be seen and this be used by everyone. Then, second the nineties also important for another reason and which is the increasing in danger endangerment of languages. Remember, we said that we said that scope of study English studying English as the globalized language. So, entails the risks you talk about the risk again while later. So, entails the risks involved in such a spread of such a language. So, the second is the growing and endangerment of languages.

Third, let us look at this idea the global position of English. In the nineteen nineties, this is what the statistics Taylor's the nineteen nineties; they was increasing public recognition of the English language and there was you know English feel to have achieved, what is called a global position? The use of English had by the nineteen nineties given a definite you know establishment to its uses as a global language as maintaining a global position. Then, fourth was the redrawing of sociolinguistic frameworks. The revision of theories, you know the re-articulation the new areas that came up in the study of sociolinguistic because of the increasing if you will the global march of English.

So, what do you have here as far as David Crystal formulations are concerned as quickly look at this slide again. He points to on the one hand new linguistic varieties available in the internet new English is also being available in the internet. He talks about the global position in our English being establish around the nineteen nineties; perhaps with any doubt. He also talks about the new sociolinguistic framework that way coming up the revision of all the theories. Finally, on the other hand it says that they was also the recognition perhaps of the fact that many languages one have been endangered.

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The slide is titled "Global English" in a dark box at the top. Below the title is a list of six bullet points: "Loss of linguistic diversity", "Acute homogenization", "Cultural saturation", "Cognitive loss", "Endangered languages", and "Power and politics". To the right of the list, there is handwritten text in black ink that reads "Sapir-Whorf hypothesis". At the bottom left of the slide, there is a small circular logo with the text "NPTEL" below it.

Therefore, we need to talk about on the hand, you know English doing or global language English is as say in the last lecture neither in English having certain English having certain alchemy at certain logical quality in the sense that not nor not simply in the sense. You know it is common medium of communication Linguistic Franca, who speaks we also say in the last lecture, how English would also help neutralize? Remember, neutralize certain neutralize certain culture specific exhortative system; for instances certain words in you know invulnerable languages in countries foreign ask, where there are different words for the same thing to be used different cards.

On the other hand, scholars have pointed and I am trying to lecture so, balance on cannot simply this is not a celebration of you know the global purposive global march of English. I look at from two different aspects: one is the positive aspects of you know the grow for English as a global language and also you know the fall out or other we know the disadvantages or risks as we put it of having language over taking other languages so, from the other aspects. Let us look at global English you know these some of the points given by critics. This is a for instance loss of linguistic diversity; obviously, it is quite common sensual; it is quite common scenically; it is quite sensual; it is quite rational for us.

Assume that the one language, you know one language is being used increasingly by separate parts of the world. There is other languages are useless; other languages a fewer

languages or sort of in being using international forum. Then there is a loss of linguistic diversity and there are many scholars also point to the analogy between ecological diversity. Linguistic diversity many more will go on to say that there are so, many as many perceptions of reality as their languages; for instances they we have this theory by to linguist Benjamin whoof and Edward Sapir. Why this is of Sapir thought this let me quickly write this here.

Quickly write down the names. So, that it painted it as the Sapir Whoof hypothesis. Similar, you know similar theories, which go on to propose that the language you speak determines you know the language speak determines your view of the world. The language you speak determines you are perceptions. So, some language would go on to argue that the loss of a language is not just the loss of words; it not just the loss of particular syntax; not just a loss of phonology. It is also the loss of perception; the loss of another to do speak window to the world.

So, loss of linguistic diversity is one important point as far as you know of the risk of global English are concerned. Next, the similar point you put in a different way is says in a cute homogenization. Homogenization of language would also lead to homogenization of values; homogenization or narrowing of world of perception windows super perception, which again is not just matter of losing certain way of looking at the world. It is much larger you know aspect of losing ways of thinking; this is ways of cognition the point admission come to a little later.

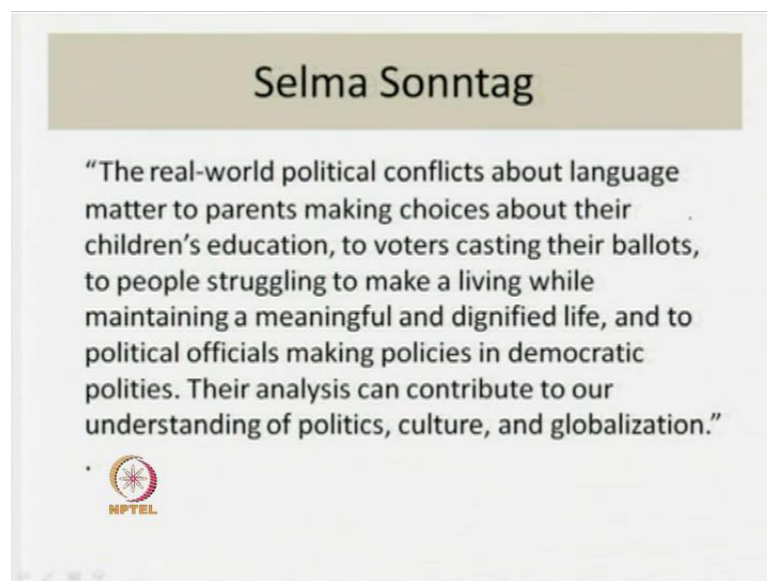
There is also because the scientist not just English because of any sort of globalization. We can also relate to the larger cultural here, in the sense of globalization as base of life why just the language ways of life. We can existence of believers of values not even the emotions that we have the some cultural practices argue. So, this also cultural saturation next there is cognitive loss. Now, the point of cognitive loss is related to our you know the point that we made about perception. So, there is cognitive loss different loss different ways of cognising the world different.

So, the procedural to speak, which may which has some predicted say interface is very important ways with language. So, it is seems the more languages in the world the more you know different kinds cognitive of course, the world is unreality. So, to speak of course, the other point as this let see here in the slide. Of course, the increasing as you

discuss increasing endangerment of languages, they have more and more endangered languages are dying at an alarming rate. As Crystal have mentioned in the nineteen nineties, you know this this phenomenon was registered you know registered very strongly, which was the dying the best of several languages of the world.

There are books, which are going to tell you know how many languages die for day or for week for instance in our world. Finally, of course the most one of the most important points is that lets look at this slide of power and politics. Those, who have English as their language in many ways also, have power also have not just you know political power, but cultural power, linguistic power, academic power. So, as we say you know as I mention while ago we are not when you look at you know. The English has the global language or the globalization of we have also to take other you know factors you know equally seriously insert of going on the celebration of a language.

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Now let me bring to your notice; another quotation, which I find interesting which is by the caller Selma Sonntag. As you know from time to time you bring and the words of different scholars not just what they have you know not just the ideas or concepts; they may give us the theories may give us we have always believe that one of the great rewards of the reading. The reading these scholars as not just you know not just knowing; otherwise you can simply have bullet then have to do to know point wise as we do may know in some of our classes.

The point is how they articulate how they articulate for instance we say a Edmund Wiener; you know we important interesting was like the federated you know English vocabulary is getting federated and now centralized. So, there are different ways very beautiful ways, in which scholars are articulated. There points and in that ways Selma Sonntag words, the real world political conflicts about language matter to parents making choices about their children education. Now, these villages to the fact that having a language whether it is English or Chinese; another Chinese or you know what have you.

The fact is the real world as you set conflicts about language they matter to different people for different region and they are really these are very important; these are real issues to do with language and language choices. So, reading again the real world political conflicts about language matter to parents making choices about their children education. As you in our country in India it is really an important you know it is important decision one takes and once life you know as we got to send once a children to you know vernacular medium, school with vernacular medium of instruction are to be send the children to an English medium school.

These are important really life matters. Second, it also making choices people they can choices about the children education to voters casting their ballots to people struggling to make a living while maintaining a meaningful and dignified life and to political officials making policies in democratic politics. Why really brought this quotation to you is to show you know the width; you have to show the scope of you know, how you know to extend to show it extend to which propagating a language a language in English. In fact, so, many different areas of my life; so, my children education to innovators political choices, who making electrical choices to people says a people struggling to making a living while maintaining a dignified life to political officials making policies.

I read on their analysis can contribute to our understanding of political, cultural and globalization. So, the analyses again made by you know cultural critics made by linguist as far as language is concerned conflicts about language are concerned; if something that can enrich or understanding of both language and of our cultural systems.

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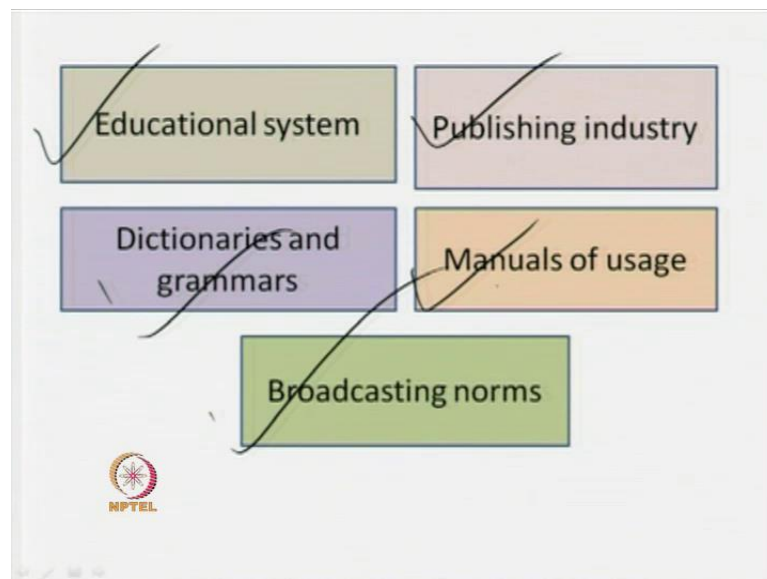
So, we have seen that there are you know we come across that world; we came across this word somewhere in non-education not just in this cause of Standard English. It was especially in Standard English was very important they are certain standards of vocabulary standards of receive pronunciations standards of ways of speaking of international etcetera. So, today we talk about not a Standard English but we talked about standard Englishes. For now let us see how this has changed; for instance in the nineteenth century we can safely say that standard English was the English of the united kingdom and it is colonies and we call that the king's English or the queen's English.

In the early twentieth century, The United States of America the US English was getting in importance as US became overall power one of the most important political pass on the world. There was you know instance migration of students of people into the United States of America. So, much of the bench markers in engineering and technology and also the humanities and social sciences, where coming from the United States of America. So, the Standard English that was there in the nineteen century seemed to change and to be the English at was use in the US. In the twentieth you know the in twentieth and twenty first centuries also a part from The United States of America.

We have you know Englishes standard Englishes is coming up also from Australia from countries like Canada, from New Zealand and from South Africa. Today, we have English the standard you know the English in India being another standard court on court

standards. So, to speak as we see later on in one of our lectures on you know English in India and in countries like Nigeria. For instance so, you see the very idea also our standard English is no longer say we do not say English and you will say Englishes also for standard English; we do not say standard English today we say standard Englishes also from a historical point of view.

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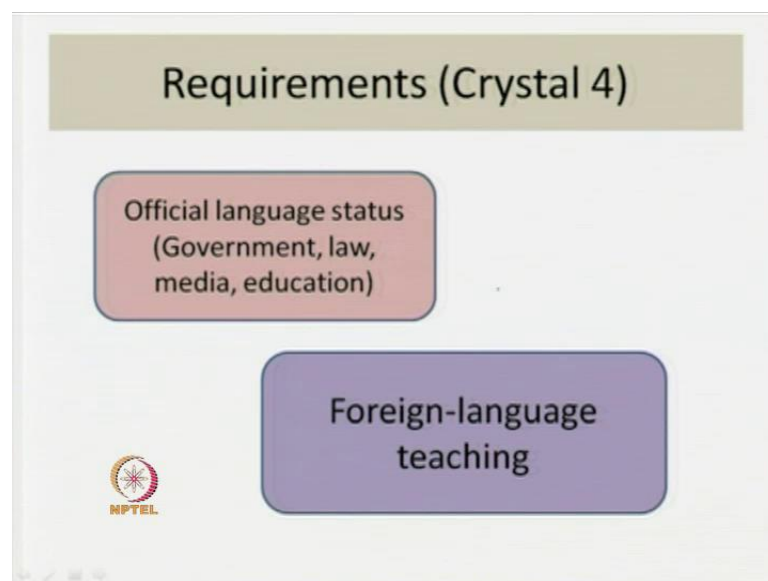
Now, this again as happen will said the example of The United States of America for instance, why this development of a standard English that was based on the US system came about. For instance increasing importance of the US let us look at the slide US educational system. The US educational system this not just education in the graduate and you know the under graduator and the graduate levels also includes research done; it includes the way the kind of English used in journals. What was acceptable and not it refers to the saw you see here the publishing industry; write the kind of dictionaries once is the excess dictionary all are familiar with dictionaries and grammars, adverting written which we different from. So, the called nineteenth centuries Standard English manuals of usage and as far as the media represent the broadcasting norms.

These helped on us looking here at the example of United States of America. So, this helped in sort of establishing a different standard English, which was the English that was coming United States of America, which was being consumed by us, which was you know quickly which are quickly said itself of as the English. That is going to be in today

for instance many scholars wonder whether to use American English or British English as you know institutes the truth for instance institutions declare what kind of English they are using are they using the British English or the American English.

So, as we see the global the globalization of English is therefore, non-simply a matter of English being in a very simple to say that it is a matter of English being used; use by the globalization means English will use by different path people in different parts of the world increasingly being used. It is also matter of the different standards of English growing up. So, this vary is you realize by hopefully that it is a very you know a very interesting way of looking and they you know the scope of this areas about the global reach of English is something; that is in the different aspects that are being other to it you know over time by scholars.

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Now, a different crystal then it is bacon you know on English and its global reach English as global language in page four. He also talks about the official language status for a language to be really accepted and language should have a certain standard certain kind of a language should have different you know certain standard would require it is certain official language status to be used by government law. We saw this in the previous line media education and all.

So, very important see something than we should be talking about we talk about international English, is foreign language teaching. There has to be not just use of a

particular language or in this case. English as you know official language, but it will be used by you know wings of government, law, media etcetera would also you know in another in a country where English is not the native languages the teaching of English as a foreign language. This is also a marker so; it is making of the reach of English in that particular country.

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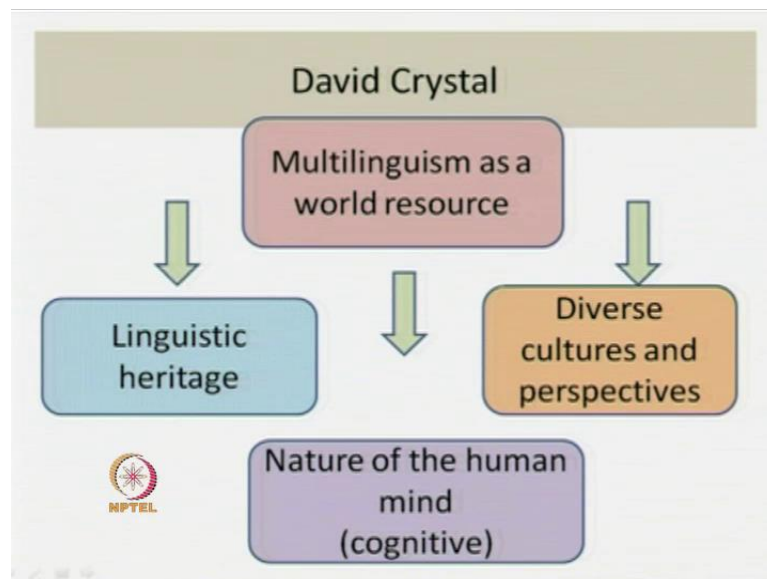


The reasons now why should you know a country choose foreign language this is of the question that Crystal David Crystal rises, why a country that is not should then it is where the native are not of speakers of English. Why should that global reach we sort of you know, we sort of expected also allowed in our country any says there are different reasons from the global reach of English are not the least, which is a let look at this slide historical tradition many colonization may be trade if not direct colonization.

The historical tradition is something that we has to look into no we just do not just look at only the current status of use of huge of certain language the current statistics; it is important for us to go back history and see how historical traditions, historical facts event and historical ideologies have enabled you know the spread of English language as enabled it come to a status, in which it is today. So, first are what we historical tradition and find to draw the trajectory of the global sort of reach of that language from historical perspective; second is also political feasibility. Definitely, there is if language is not feasible politically, then it is not you know it is not appropriated by a certain region.

So, historical tradition political feasibility and also of course, contact commercial cultural technological both historically is not that only historically that language should reach task for also in the current scenario, matters technological, matters commercial and cultural. These are what keeps a language which is not native matter certain country or region in which makes that you know. I have tremendous impact on the populous on the people of that region even as you say matters of power of the prestige; how can you success life can also social sociological changes or enabled by that particular language.

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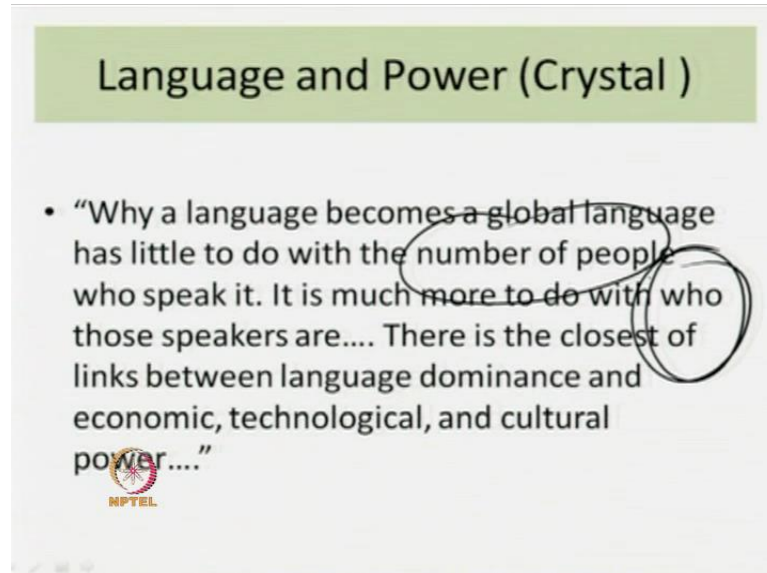


This may also we put in if you look at the slide give you can we can put it another way the point come from David Crystal that we can have different map of this. For instance, Crystal says that multilingualism is a world resource. Now this is one of the reasons, why we do celebrate the global reach of language and why some scholars say that you know to have one language, which has one language. So, determined for several hundreds of years you may as the language are the only language of reason or our country may lead to our certain narrowness as you saw of perception of perspectives of cognition.

So, multilingualism is then a world resource the more languages we know the more the more languages; we have in you known in the repute of languages of the world. These become resources again not just for particular region of our country becomes resources also do for the whole world. Then, multilingualism as a world resource leading to linguistic heritage and also diverse cultures and perspectives; see in this slide. We have

we can get as understanding of the cognitive functioning of human mind as far as languages interfaces, which such cognitive propensities.

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The slide features a green header with the title "Language and Power (Crystal)". Below the header, a bullet point contains a quote: "Why a language becomes a global language has little to do with the number of people who speak it. It is much more to do with who those speakers are.... There is the closest of links between language dominance and economic, technological, and cultural power....". The words "more to do with" and "who those speakers are" are circled in black. At the bottom left of the slide, there is a small NPTEL logo.

Now, let us meet from crystal and this again is very telling in talks for language and entire the power of language as global language. Why languages are as Crystal, why are languages become a global language has little to do with the number of people, who speak it. So, English may not know demographical speaking may not be the language that has the maximum number of speakers in this world; as we have already refers to this world earlier. So, it is if need be case or English is not the most spoken than most values spoken by most people in the world.

He says via language, let read the second via language becomes global language as little to do with the number of people, who speak it. It is much more to do with who those speakers are is very important and the global reach of English in that sense you know you may say that one of the talking about the global reach of mender in Chinese. For instance, then you crystal would give this answers it is answers it is not the important. How many speak how many people are speaking in that language? You are not going by a head count.

What is the important is who the people are? Who are using this language? So, it is much more do with who those speakers are? There is the closest of links between languages dominances and economic technological and cultural power. So, I think very important

point here that is raised by Crystal is you know not as I said not the number of people, who speak English talking about the globalization of English also in relation to the whole phenomenon of globalization.

The phenomenon of globalization is a first importantly matter of economics, the matter of finances, the matter of resources, a matter of market. Second, if not less you know if not more you know important for us is cultural globalization the you know where languages included is about ways of life it is about values it is about I said even emotions it is about arrangement social arrangements; it is about the books we read; it is about the ideas that we hold and in that sense he is talking about the globalization of language now of English which you understand this.

So, English as the globalized language is not about the reach of English and the number of people who speaking English. It is the question is very refaced as which language is spoken by the most powerful nations of people in the world. Now whether we like it or not this seems to be a reality.

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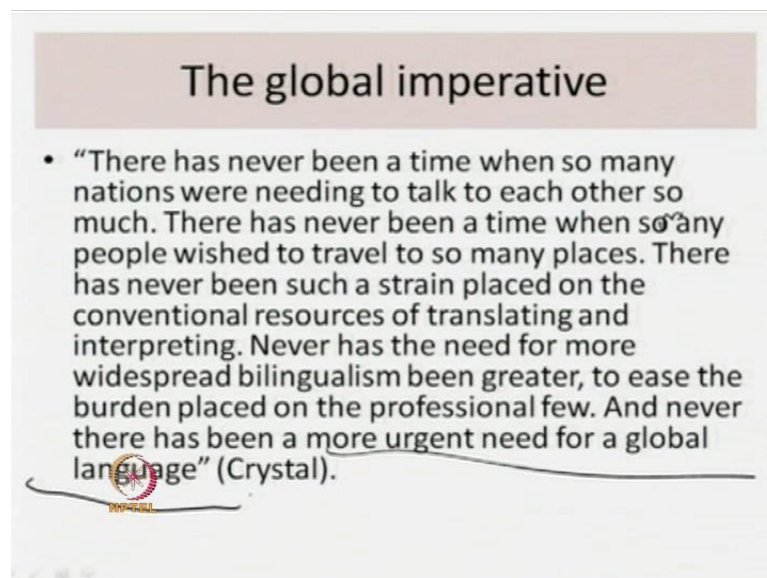
The need for such you know you know globalized language is also to do with certain you know say certain not benefits very is it do with certain conveniences. So, with the certain convenience that has to do with too many two kinds of world, which is the academic world and the world of commerce. This is also point mentioned not simply by David

Crystal by several other scholars is that you know imagining a world, where there are different academic activities going on in several parts of our planet.

We are unable to share that academic knowledge; we are unable especially I would say you know an especially scientific knowledge; we are unable to share that knowledge because our languages are different. On the other hand also and that is also the other aspect is of the commerce. Commercial transaction commercial relationships are not possible if one does not have a language, which is the language use as far as you commerce is concerned. So, this is another I think the commercial aspect of it is highlighted by many people.

But really the importance again of having a global, you know global languages are academic is consigned is has not really is not really spoken about at least a you know in in general conversation; lot of work has been done on by linguistic in this area. So, academic a change commercial a change these are the two broad areas under, which you know there are benefits of having you know awarding knowledge of language like English.

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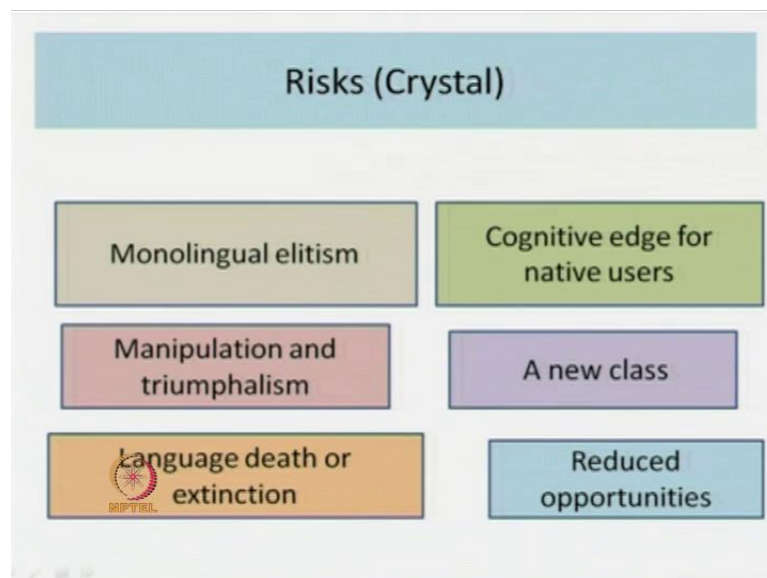
Then, again let us see what Crystal has to say here; he infinite we can use term here they are not his for you know the global imperatives is almost seems like when we talk about this we are talking about we are talking about a global imperatives. So, to speak that they has to be imperative for a global language and there Crystal says they has never been a time when so, many nations when need to talk to each other. So, much number it offer

the nineteen nineties onward, when the seems to become onwards an imperative. They have never been a time let read them again when so, many here.

So, many people wish to travel. So, many places they has never been such a strain place on the conventional resources of translating and interpreting never has the need for by bilingualism been greater to east broaden of place of the professional. I never has been they has been a more urgent need sense your quite categorically. They never has I been a more urgent need for a global language. So, they almost I had said that seems to be impetrative to have a global language particular you look at the speed at which the intensity, at which you know all this different things; whether it translation or whether it is you know you know nation conversing with one another with their tourism to understand that it is bilingualism.

So, many things factors come together; in fact, to propel so, to speak a language as language with a global reach. So, the risk then finally, end with risk and the risk and again I point to by crystal the risk.

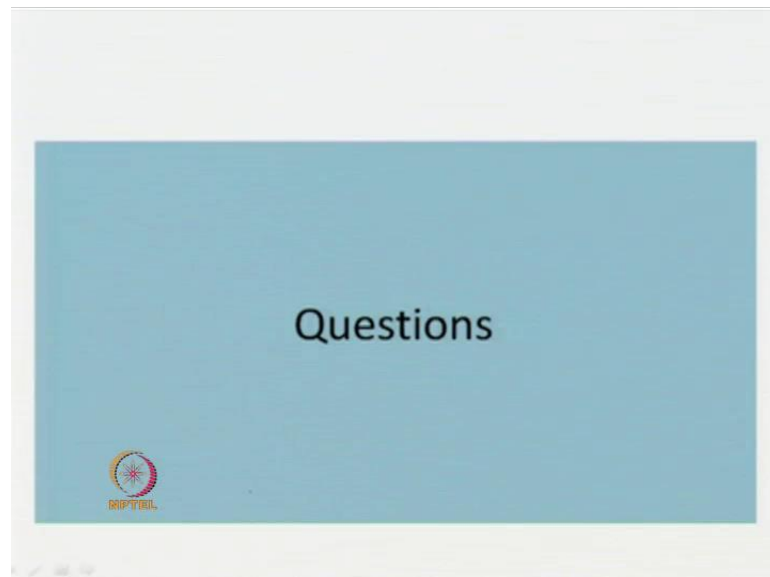
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Here again, among those you know over about we saw here are monolingual elitism whenever there is one language is always for instance a Sanskrit in India could have let to sort of you know sort of very dangerous sort of you know Brahmin linguist here were others are excluded because they cannot speak. So, called pure language then there is cognitive edge for native uses compare to other uses a new classes found.

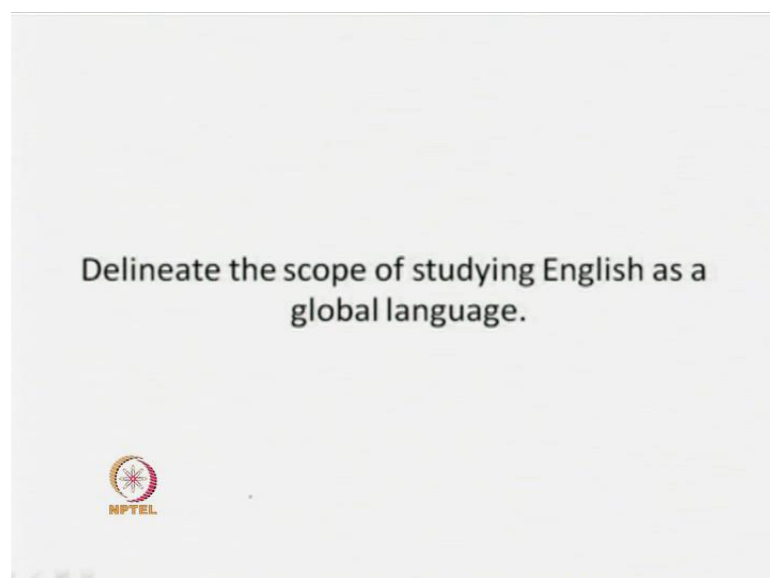
Then, there is manipulation and triphalism language death; they some other languages apart from other than English or extinction and reduce opportunities for those who do not know. So, there is again I said there are risk involved. Your triphalism is not going to work here. So, there is should be a balanced looking at English as a global language.

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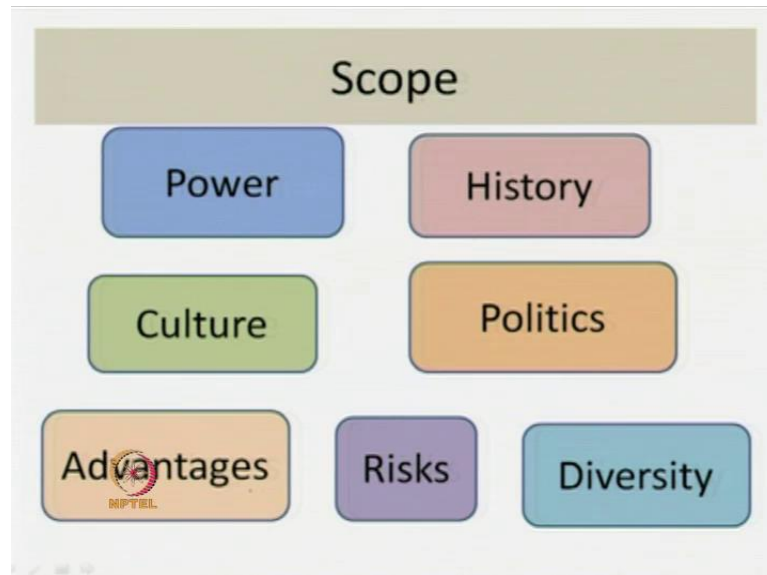
So, we now come to the questions I am just a couple of questions really with which we shall end this this precaution on the globalization of English.

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If you ask the question like delineate the scope of studying English as a global language that is involved. How many different ways can you study English as global language?

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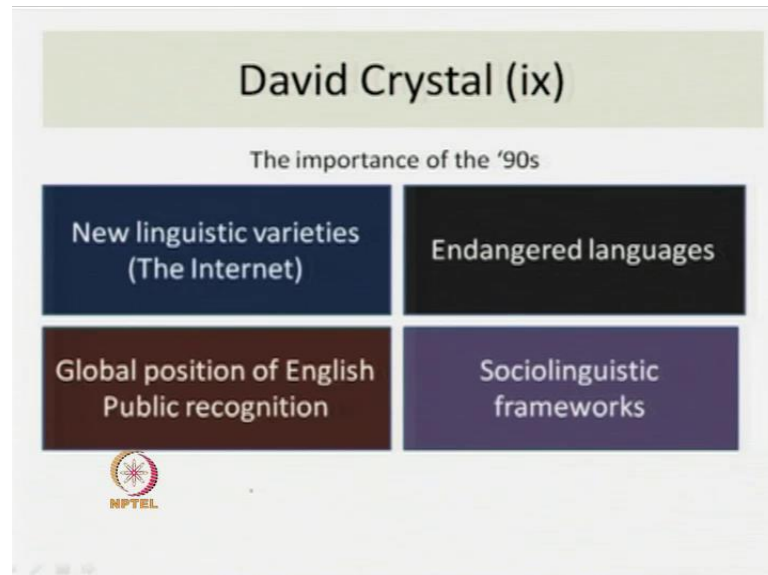
We know that the answer is this that we can study you knows English as the global language from the point of view of power, history, culture, and politics. The advantages of I think global language and the risk there in also and also regard to the diversity of Englishes the different is including as we say different standard Englishes.

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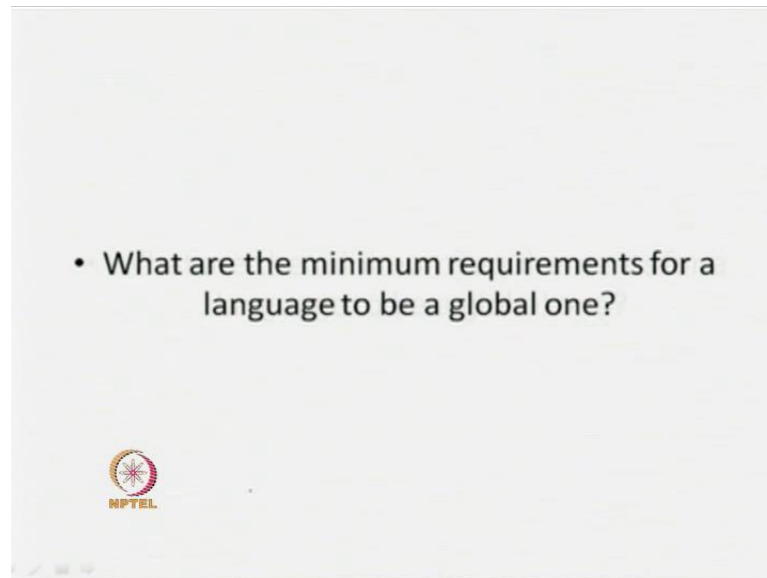
Then, why were the nineteen nineties that from David Crystal crucial for the consolidation of English as a global language.

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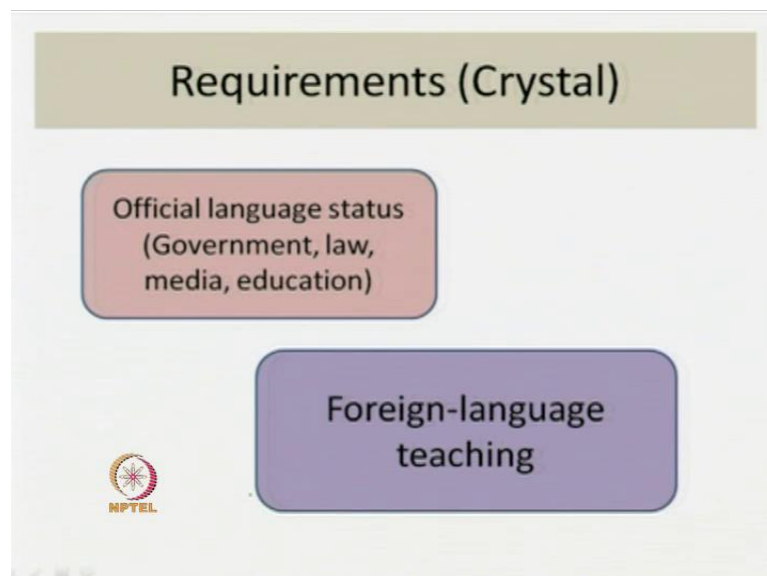
He says the answer is that they in the nineteen nineties a realization of you know the important of English as and you know the global language. Surprisingly, with the new varieties linguistic varieties coming up in the internet; the global position of English is public recognition the redrawing of social linguistic frameworks in academics. You know the importance of understanding endangered languages. These also give us you know two different aspects of one is you know the aspect of understanding the advantages of the English and the other of understanding disadvantages of having English or any other language again for that matter as a global language.

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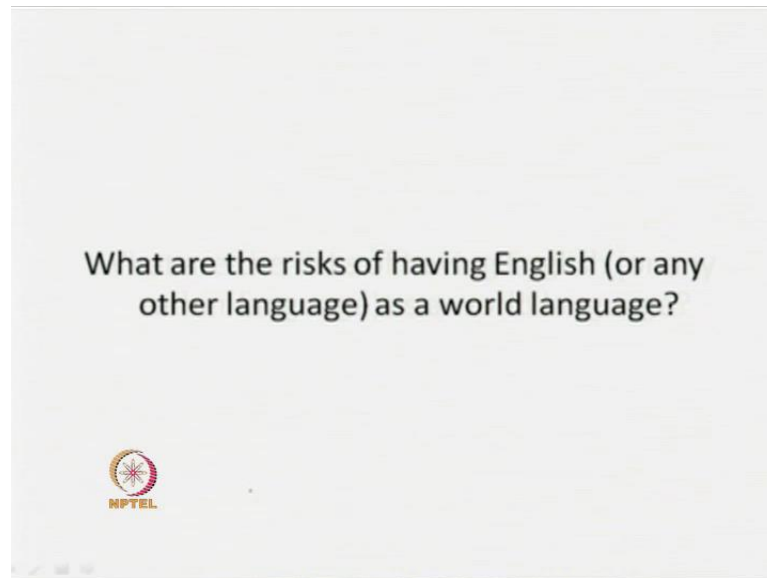
Then, what are the minimum requirements for a language to be global one?

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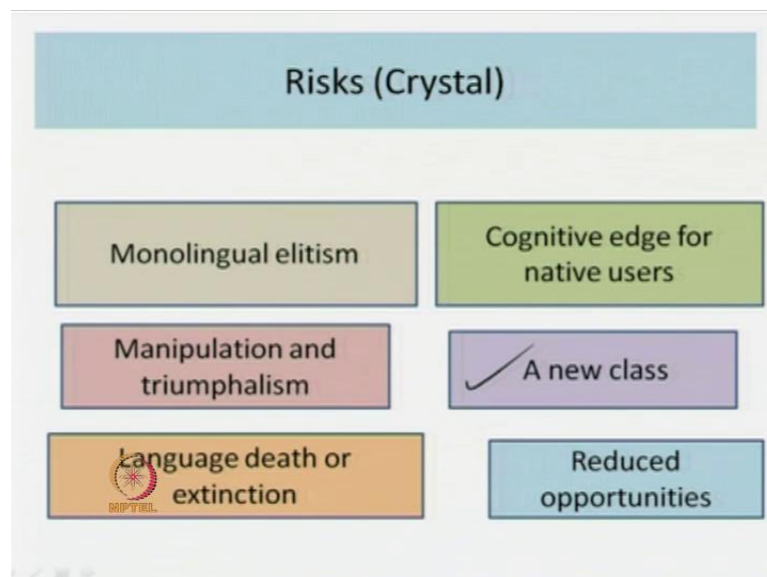
The minimum requirements given by Crystal, is that it has to official language status it has been use by different wing of government, law, media and definitely education also importantly they has to be foreign language teaching of that language.

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Then, finally we end with this, what are the risks of having language and I said for not any other language as the world language as a global language.

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That it may lead to elitism where those who speak English I have form an elite as I say here new class. Then, there is a cognitive edge for native users of English there is also a triphalist, the danger of simplistic triphalism of manipulation is definitely the danger of language death and extinction of languages and reduce opportunities for those, who do not you know who do not have axes to the global language. So, as I said in the beginning

there are so many ways of you know you can even have whole course on English as global language of globalization of English.

I said in the beginning that I am conflicting the two the globalization of the English; the English language and English also global language we can have obviously, these two do not mean exactly the same things. But for the purpose of this lecture, I may have sometimes use one for the other, but essentially this talks about you know the spread of English and you know it two things is the consequences one, which is which talks about the good aspects of the other the risks of having language of in this case English as the globalized language.

Thank you very much. We shall meet in the next class.