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Тенденції та перспективи розвитку науки і освіти в умовах глобалізації

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Tetiana Zhukova (Melitopol, Ukraine)

THE MAIN REASONS OF GROWING NEED OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

Some main reasons of growing need of the English language education in modern society are substantiated in the article. Significant advantages of learning English over other languages are presented.

Key words: *language education, language of communication, science, literature, information age.*

Деякі основні причини збільшення потреби у вивченні англійської мови обґрунтовуються у статті. Також представлені важливі переваги вивчення англійської мови у порівнянні з іншими мовами.

Ключові слова: *мовна освіта, мова спілкування, наука, література, інформаційний вік.*

Every day we can see that it is very important to know foreign languages. The Internet and satellite TV enable us to get information from all over the world. We are able to get education or a job in any country of the world. But we all know that we have to know the language of the country we want to study or work in.

English is also the language of the information age. Computers talk to each other in English. More than 80 percent of information of any kind (scientific, commercial, and personal) is stored and exchanged in English. Business and trade can't exist now without English. It is the official language of international aid organizations such as Save the Children Fund, NATO as well as of UNESCO and the United Nations. If we listen to the talk of young people we often hear words like 'rap music', 'bodybuilding', 'windsurfing', 'computer hacker' and others. English has become a part of youth culture all over the world.

As it is known, language is a system of communication, medium of thought, and a vehicle for expression of thoughts, a social institution, a matter of political controversy and a catalyst for nation building. All human beings normally speak at least one language and it is hard to imagine much significant, social, intellectual or artistic activity taking place in its absence.

English is used as an official or semi-official language in over 60 countries, and has a prominent place in a further 20 ones. It is either dominant or well established in all six continents. It is the main language of books, newspapers, airports and air-traffic control, international business and academic conferences, science, technology,

medicine, diplomacy, sports, international competitions, pop music, and advertising. Over two-thirds of the world's scientists write in English.

Besides, three-quarters of world's mail is written in English. Of all information in the world's electronic retrieval systems, 80% is stored in English. People communicate on the Internet largely in English. English radio programs are received by over 150 million in 120 countries.

Over 50 million children study English as an additional language at primary level; over 80 million study it at secondary level. Improvements in the technology of travel brought commerce and tourism to a point where a single common language was needed, and the world chose English. Advances in electronics produced global networks for sound world's news: in repressed societies British, American and Australian news in English was relied upon its accuracy.

Politically English became the international language of protest and economic development. In today's business world, English is no longer viewed as a foreign language – it is the global means of communication: the language of communication wherever a deal is being done internationally.

Officially, English now has a special status in more than 75 countries, with a total population of over 2 billion speakers. If we consider the role of English in the institutions of the European Union we need to distinguish between internal communication (among officials) and external communication (between institutions and citizens). For the purpose of internal communication, the institutions have long used a single language. This used to be French and is now to an increasing extent English.

The recruitment of officials from Eastern Europe will lend further impetus to English. The European Union has virtually adopted English as its major means of communication, to the point that every educated European speaks English. English language comes to our aid in our commercial transactions throughout the globe. English is the language of the latest business management in the world. English is a means not only for international commerce; it has become increasingly essential for inter-state commerce and communication.

A language attracts people because of the wealth of literature and knowledge enshrined in it. English is available to us as a historical heritage in addition to our own language. We must make the best use of English to develop ourselves culturally and materially so that we can compete with the best in the world of mind and matter.

English language is our window to the world. English language is one tool to establish our viewpoint. We can learn from others experience. We can check the theories of foreigners against our experience. We can also propagate our theories among the international audience and readers. We can make use of English to promote our worldview and spiritual heritage throughout the globe.

Present-day English is an immensely varied language, having absorbed material from many other tongues. It is the language with the most potential for global communication. In some respects this development is a positive step for humanity, because English language offers significant advantages over other languages.

English has an especially wide and precise vocabulary, and a fairly straightforward way of speaking. It is part of the huge Indo-European language family that stretches from Iceland to India, with about half of its vocabulary being derived from

Germanic languages and about half from Romance languages. This history of shared vocabulary with the two main branches of European languages makes English easier to learn by speakers of both of those large language branches.

Throughout its history English has adapted new words freely from other languages, and it continues this openness toward adoption of new vocabulary today. Scientists today continually make up new terms using Greek and Latin prefixes like “macro-, micro-, poly-, para-, maxi-, mini-.” Besides its adaptability and flexibility, English is not plagued by wide use of tones which make learning more difficult. Tonal languages like mandarin Chinese or Thai are much more difficult for outsiders to learn.

English is easier to learn because it lacks much gender terminology. English has one word that can be learned by all persons, as opposed to a gendered language like Thai, where men and women use different words. The idea of gendering words is obsolete and obstructionist in the modern world, and makes a language more difficult to learn.

The position of English in some fields of science is also very stark. The vast majority of articles in computer science, for example, are published in English. The major journals in all disciplines are in English, from the general scientific journals to more specialist ones. Even many journals of smaller nations' scientific societies are published in English. In this way, the articles are accessible to a world audience. Otherwise, the works may be ignored simply because they are published in a language unknown to the rest of the world.

The English language is taken as an international language and lingua franca in the world today. In the minds of many people, there is no longer an issue. They argue that English has already become a world language, by virtue of the political and economic progress made by English speaking nations in the past 200 years and is likely to remain so, gradually consolidating its position. Surveys of range of use carried by UNESCO and other world organizations reinforce the general statistical impression.

Thus, the number and interest of the people to study the English language either as formal education or in the form of informal education is increasing day by day. So, the need of the English language education is growing per day. It is taken as a basic means of communication and instruction in this global world. It has become an inevitable source for native and non-native speakers.