

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Understanding cultural differences is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication. This is true of communication in the English language, particularly speech, which is one of the two ways to communicate through language writing being the other. Diversity in speech styles encompasses non-verbal behaviors like kinesics, proxemics, and paralinguistic elements in addition to verbal communication.

Key words : Language, culture, speech style, contrastive approach, cultural perspective

Annotatsiya: Madaniy farqlarni tushunish — samarali madaniyatlararo muloqot uchun muhim hisoblanadi. Bu ayniqsa ingliz tilidagi og‘zaki muloqotda muhimdir, chunki til orqali muloqot qilishning ikki asosiy shakli mavjud: yozma va og‘zaki. Nutq uslublaridagi xilma-xillik nafaqat og‘zaki, balki kinezika, proksemika va paralingvistik elementlar kabi noverbal xatti-harakatlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Til, madaniyat, nutq uslubi, kontrastiv yondashuv, madaniy nuqtayi nazar

Аннотация: Понимание культурных различий имеет решающее значение для эффективной межкультурной коммуникации. Это особенно актуально для общения на английском языке, в частности устной речи — одного из двух основных способов языкового взаимодействия наряду с письменной формой. Разнообразие речевых стилей включает не только вербальное общение, но и невербальные элементы, такие как кинезика, проксемика и паралингвистика.

Ключевые слова: Язык, культура, речевой стиль, контрастивный подход, культурная перспектива

INTRODUCTION

Today's lingua franca is English. It denotes that the language is that of the moderator (Berns, 2009). Compared to individuals who speak English as their first or native language, there are more people who speak English as a second or foreign language. The former can be found mostly in North America, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada. The inner circle is the term used to describe them. In 67 different nations and 27 non-sovereign organizations across the world, English is recognized as the official language. There are several nations where English is an additional official language, including Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia, and Sweden.

The numbers are unexpected. English is the most widely used business language in the world, used by one in four people. The nations with the most proficient speakers are England, the United States, and Canada, followed by India, South Africa, Hong Kong, and various Caribbean nations (English-speaking countries, 2022).

Literature Review

The history of the English language has been the subject of extensive scholarly research, tracing its evolution from early Germanic roots to its present-day global significance. Key historical texts, such as *A History of the English Language* by Albert C. Baugh and Thomas Cable, provide comprehensive overviews of the language's development through various periods—Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, and Modern English. Their work emphasizes the profound impact of historical events, including the Norman Conquest and the Renaissance, on vocabulary and syntax.

David Crystal's *The Stories of English* presents a more inclusive approach, highlighting regional dialects and marginalized voices often omitted from traditional narratives. He explores how social and political forces influenced the spread and standardization of English, offering a broader, sociolinguistic perspective.

Scholars such as Otto Jespersen have contributed significantly to the structural analysis of English, focusing on grammatical and phonological shifts over centuries. His historical linguistics approach uncovers how contact with Latin, Norse, and French shaped English morphology.

Modern studies increasingly examine English in the context of globalization. Works by Braj Kachru and Jennifer Jenkins investigate the rise of World Englishes and the changing identity of English as a lingua franca. These studies reflect the transition of English from a language of empire to a tool for international communication and intercultural exchange.

Overall, the literature reflects a multifaceted history influenced by invasion, colonization, migration, and modern globalization—each stage leaving its distinct imprint on the language.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

English is one of the officially recognized languages of the organizations, international bodies such as United Nations, the European Union, NAFTA, the African Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations (The World Factbook, 2007).

These numbers tell the story regarding the direct reasons why we should learn English and find ways to easily teach it. As a matter of fact, the numbers above are increasing day by day, requiring professional English teachers around the world to find new approaches, methods, and ways of teaching English efficiently.

English is held in high regard in three enormous walks of life, such as the economy, social life, and culture. From an economic perspective, individuals take advantage of their ability to speak English to join the world economy as they can easily get access to crucial knowledge and skills and, eventually, these lead them to profitable employment opportunities.

On the other hand, international corporations enjoy a workforce that speaks English, has many functions, and comes from different backgrounds with higher productivity levels. From an economic perspective, individuals take advantage of their ability to speak English to join the world economy as they can easily get access to crucial knowledge and skills and, eventually, these lead them to profitable employment opportunities. On the other hand, international corporations enjoy a workforce that speaks English, has many functions, and comes from different backgrounds with higher productivity levels .

Speaking English opens up countless potential to enhance societal progress through enhancing education, communication, and quality of life. As a result of being able to communicate in a single language and better understand one another, it fosters greater social cohesion and brotherhood. Additionally, people nowadays may read any book, travel to any place, and make friends from all over the world without worrying about being misunderstood. As technology develops, it is crucial to speak and comprehend English since most instructions, programs, and apps are written in this language.

From a cultural perspective, having English as a common language helps different countries approach and develop cross-cultural dialogue. Peace is assured on a bigger scale because, as Edward Hall claims, proficiency in cross-cultural communication increases tolerance of individuals throughout the world (Rogers, 2002). English speakers can learn more about the customs and cultural practices of other nations through films, soap operas, music, art, sculpture, and other creative endeavours.

Learning English has become very critical and desirable for non-native speakers for the following reasons. First of all, English has become the language of the globe. Every fifth person out of 10 on the globe speaks, or at least understands, English. Secondly, knowing English has become one of the compulsory criteria for taking on employees. Employees who speak English have prestige over those who don't. Thirdly, English can aid in broadening the circle of friends irrespective of the place of residence as it is a lingua franca. Furthermore, English is the language of science and researchers should know English as long as they need materials to base their studies and investigations or literature reviews on. Today's era and contemporary people are dependent on the media. Most of the media content is released in English and it is the next reason why many people are taking English courses. Traveling may become easier than in the past as travellers don't have to be afraid of not being understood by locals, travel agents, airport staff, and others. This is also urging people to learn English. Additionally, business opportunities appear if a person knows English. Business is the dream of many prospectors, and they have a burning desire to make a financial profit. Knowing English is one of the primary ways of expanding business abroad and boosting income. Another incentive to take English courses is for educational purposes. English can open doors to any country today. Even if their native language is not English, their mutual language can be English. Last but not least, English can help to break the borders of culture, making more and more people culturally aware, tolerant, intelligent global citizens. This can lead to mutual understanding and solutions to many global issues.

In summary, most desire English as it is a global lingua franca and it guarantees good working opportunities, educational and academic conditions, cultural and social development, and easy and enjoyable travel.

**Conclusion**

The history of the English language is a dynamic and ongoing story shaped by centuries of cultural contact, political upheaval, and social evolution. From its Anglo-Saxon origins to its current status as a global lingua franca, English has undergone significant transformations in structure, vocabulary, and function. The studies reviewed illustrate how English has been continuously molded by external influences, internal innovation, and shifting social needs.

Today, English is not a monolithic language but a spectrum of varieties used across different contexts and cultures. Understanding its historical journey not only deepens our appreciation of its richness and complexity but also prepares us to engage with its future development in a globalized world. The evolution of English stands as a testament to human adaptability and linguistic resilience.

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