

# NEW IMPACT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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**Introduction.** During the last century, basic formal education has become an ideal the world over. According to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, higher proportions of people than ever before are completing primary, secondary, or postsecondary education (Joel E. Cohen, Martin B. Malin, 2009). The study indicates that the emergence of English as a global language is having considerable impact on policies and practices in all countries. Scholars say that about one-fourth of the world's population can communicate to some degree in English.

Globalization is used to explain the recent integration of domestic economies, industries, cultures and government policies around the world. This integration has occurred through increases in the technological capabilities and efficiency of world trade, communication and transportation. Primarily, globalization refers to the economic integration of the global markets, but it is also used to describe the socio-cultural integration that has been brought on by the rise of the Internet [2]. The term can also refer to the transnational circulation of ideas, languages, and popular culture.

The present article **aim** is to show the importance of the English language, as the key for international understanding and world regulation, under the phenomena called globalization.

The **method** used for the production of this study was the thorough examination of articles, e-books and websites linked to the issue.

**Results and discussion.** English has consolidated its dominance as the language of the Internet, where 80 percent of the world's electronically stored information is in English, according to David Graddol, a linguist and researcher.

Beyond the criteria of native language, and priority foreign language, it is difficult to quantify the proportional use of English versus other languages in everyday life. Nevertheless, applied linguists have provided some data. In academic contexts, Swales (1987) estimated that more than 50% of the millions of academic papers published each year are written in English, and the percentage was growing year by year. English is currently the undisputed language of science and technology, and scientific journals in many countries are now switching from the vernacular to English. In specific disciplines, English appears to be the universal language of communication.

There may be more native speakers of Chinese, Spanish or Hindi, but it is

English they speak when they talk across cultures, and English they teach their children to help them become citizens of an increasingly intertwined world.

At telephone call centers around the world, the emblem of a globalized workplace, the language spoken is, naturally, English. On the radio, pop music carries the sounds of English to almost every corner of the earth.

English and globalization have spread hand in hand through the world, Warschauer said. "Having a global language has assisted globalization, and globalization has consolidated the global language," he said. That process started with the dominance of two successive English-speaking empires, British and American, and continues today with the new virtual empire of the Internet.

Also, the overall number of international migrants has increased in the last few years from the estimated 152 million in 1990 to 173 million in 2000 and to 244 million in the present. The percentage of migrants in the global population increased from 2.9% in 1990 to 3.3% in 2015 (United Nations, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), Trends in International Migrants Stock, 2015). The English language is the nowadays tool for not only international organization and communication but also for communication in country.

Education for the global era is education for lifelong cognitive and behavioral engagement with the world.

**Conclusions.** English is a key component of economic competitiveness at both the individual and national levels. Higher English proficiency correlates with higher incomes, better quality of life, more dynamic business environments, greater connectivity, and more innovation (EF English Proficiency Index, 2016).

Fluency in more than one language and culture is no longer an option - it is becoming a prerequisite for career advancement.

By the most common estimates, 400 million people speak English as a first language, another 300 million to 500 million as a fluent second language, and perhaps 750 million as a foreign language.

The world's top universities are shifting into English, but the move is not without its difficulties, for faculty and students.

Reforming education to be more in tune with the new global reality will require focused energy, creativity, political will, and a commitment of resources on the local, national, and international levels.

Education for globalization should aim to educate the whole child for the whole world.

The world needs people who are culturally sophisticated and prepared to work in an international environment.