



Status of English Language as Global Language in Pakistan; A Study in Intercultural Domain

¹Amna Mushtaq, ²Abira Baig, ³Muhammad Rashid

Abstract

Though English as a foreign language has been a challenge to learn in non-native context but, when the world had transformed from cultural to global phenomenon then it required unification of the system and culture. English language has been considered as the language of foreigners in Pakistan so its learning process had been perceived a challenge too in Pakistan. transformation of foreign to global language, has reinforced people to be more concern with common medium of communication to develop educational, business, awareness, social interactions, cross-cultural communication and harmony. Present study is based on the literature review which as manipulated the existing hurdles towards learning English as a foreign language and it has proposed the idealistic phenomenon "English as a Global Language in Pakistan" which can be abruptly accepted by Pakistani natives. The study has suggested that perceiving English as the language of global interaction and development can reduce the hurdles of its learning and adoption.

Keywords: Globalization, English as a Global Language, Intercultural Domains, Intercultural Behaviour

1 Introduction

Pakistan the old colonial part of British Raj emerged as an independent state on the global map on August 14, 1947. The region where the country is located has been ruled by British colonials for about hundreds of years. The customs and the laws including the basics of constitutional legacy has been accepted and applied in the country even after the independence from the Raj. English language firstly came into the region with the arrival of British traders after handling them the charter of trade by Queen Elizabeth in December 1600. The traders of East India Company established their monopoly in the green region subcontinent (Crystal, 2003). During Raj from 1765 to 1947, English language kept holding its position as the medium of public administration and educational process. The most popular turning point was the acceptance of Lord William Bentinck 's minute, in 1835 proposed by Macaulay, propounded the preamble of the English educational system in the colonial subcontinent. English became primarily the new medium of instructions in region. It was guaranteed the growth of country for the upcoming time. "The history of Pakistan also describes that language is taken as the tool of political power or the loose of power" (Dawn, 2017). Therefore, language adoption and implementation are interlinked with the power of groups. Language is the human use of spoken or written words as a system of communication (Encarta, 2009). Language is an essential need of human being through which the entire feelings, emotions and desires are communicated to the other beings.

1. PhD Scholar, Department of English Linguistics, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur
2. M Phil Scholar, Department of English Linguistics, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur
3. M. Phil English Linguistics, Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan

Language in social life is a major series which highlights the importance of language to an understanding of issues of social and professional concern (Fairclough, 1989). Language is a medium of communication between people who are not only from the same state but also between countries that have different language. Rahman (2002) says language is taken as a mark of identity. There is diversity between the state and civil society. English language is taken as the language of elite and westernized people. Language is the tool to seek power and this stretches of power are spread between the society and state rulers. The inhabitants of the state try to seek power by use of specific language.

In Pakistan English is taken as an official language after the independence. English language, the colonials' language, has no status as official language in the other countries of region but being official language, it is used as a universal medium of the communication. This language is recognized by young people as the language of modernity (Crystal, 2003). "English language has been demanded very much by the students (Rahman, 2010, 2014)."

Rahman (1996) says that English language is asked by parents from the initial stages to meet the growing phenomenon of development. English has been the most concerned skill of employees of every field to meet the global development. Pakistan is new globally developing country after CPEC, launched by the Nawaz government in 2014. The diversity of language will be increase because of the involvement of China in the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan has already linguistic diversity in its areas. Urdu has been the national language of Pakistan since the emergence of the country but it is used by the minority of nation; almost 8% of the people. And Urdu language has been the mother language of same minority (Rahman, 2014). Because of the multi ethnic society, there exists the diversity of culture in Pakistan in language, norms and rituals. Globalization has brought it to the right place by creating mutual and of international culture to produce global harmony. The importance as preferably acquisition of language is given to English language because of the vast field of advancement and development in global politics, economy and technology. The growing global culture is also because of global status of English in Pakistan. "In Pakistan the promotion of language is dependent on the dominance of political powered groups (Zakaria, 2014)." There has been notified diversity in culture and the global trends in Pakistan i.e. the women education has been considered as a threat to social values but in recent days it is much encouraged. In Pakistan there had been voices against the role and status of English language because of the language of British colonials. But after the cold war 1960s, the world has been under global trends and taken as a global village because of the rapid use of technology and new trends of living in the world. English language has not perceived in Pakistan with the positive attitude because of the British language but with the emergence of new global values, the significance and adoption of English language is kept necessary. The transformation of EFL in EGL is the maintenance of significance of English language.

1.1 Research Question

1. What is role of English as a global language in intercultural domains in Pakistan?

1.2 Significance of the Study

The study is unique and is helpful to understand the status of English language in intercultural domains in Pakistan. the emergingscenario of globalization has transformed the

world into a global village so the study is helpful to understand the global status of English language in intercultural domain of Pakistan.

1.3 Limitations of the Study

Present study is qualitative and is confined to the literature review only.

2 Literature Review and Discussion

2.1 Key Terms

Globalization

“Globalization the comprehensive term, is the production and cultivation of new political, economic and cultural tendencies which quickly moves from a place of world to others one. Globalization is outcome of rapid enhancement in transportation, the advancement in technology and the communications among individuals of different part of the world” (Encarta, 2009). Globalization the international phenomenon tells about the growth of financial, opinionated and the communication among the far living individuals, the business organizations and the management authorities of the countries in the world (Encarta, 2009).

Intercultural Communication

Intercultural communication is the communication between the people, having different background of expressions and uttering. (Swan, Deumert, Lillis & Mesthries, 2004)

Behaviour

Behaviour can be defined as “The way or the manners of someone, how he behaves to others and how he performs some action and how he moves in the society” (Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2017). Behaviour is the usual response of individuals within a system, organization or in society. It is a range of actions the usual manners produced or made by individuals, system or the constructive entities (Wikipedia, 2017)

English as a Global Language

According to Crystal (2003), a language usually has the status of global language because of the power of its speakers. Beside the power of its native speakers, English language is having the status of global language because of the revolution and extensive use and the language of higher education, technology and global political powers.

2.2 Teaching English in The Global Age, Cultural Conversations

The study has done by the Colurssso (2009) to investigate the strategies adopted by the teachers for new global trends refer to teach English language and language acquisition. The research was done to investigate the English language education strategies adopted by the teachers. The study is qualitative and quantitative in its nature and the results shown after the research describe that educational institute runners need to develop short and long term educational policies after the origin of new trends of globalization. The issues of English language learning must be resolved accordingly with respect to the periods of learning. For the purpose of resolving of issues, needs planning of different terms. The researcher says that many problems have been seen of language planning in Asian countries because of dominance of European dominancy of language. The curriculum taught in Taiwan is not associated with the

new expansion trends of globalization so it is need to review the curriculum in the country from the early stage of education. The syllabus is not providing and enriching the competency among the learners so it is need to be reviewed the syllabus in the educational system. The listening skill is mostly neglected and the proficiency depends on the listening skill. To meet with the global trends and needs, it is essential to promote the communication-oriented methods rather than the grammar translation methods in school. The teachers involved in the learning process do not have specific qualification also. There would be appropriate qualification and the appropriate training of teaching English to meet the new expanded phenomenon in the students. Till bachelor level the student must be able to communicate well and with proficiency which is not seen in the students.

2.3 Cultural Theory

Culture known as the set of beliefs, attitudes and style of performing some work, which is distinguish some ethnic group to other one. It describes the space and space in harmony among different part of regions for believing and completing the work. Culture provides and constructs a unique shape among the people of one corner. This is relative term and is defined by a number of social scientists by their own way.

Paul & John (2014) clarify that culture produce the gaps between existing of the group and the living standards possessed by the group in a society towards some standards of the world. It gives uniqueness to our ways of thinking to ourselves and the region where we have to inhabitant to spend our time of loving. The living standards are provided by the culture for the sake of cultivating pride and the self-dignity of uniqueness. For possessing the cohesion of actions and semantics, it shapes up as a family, a place the name village or being considered as a nation in the world. The way of thinking and perceiving is also because of the culture. The cultural policy is stated by two factors, firstly the connection and the relationship of state, the nature of culture and secondly the framework for social and economic development by the government.

Hassi & Storti (2012), describes the two ways of cultural definitions. Firstly, they say that the culture is the set of the specific values, the customs in society and attitude which is naturally acquired by individuals of a society. So, the culture cultivates the identity of the society. Secondly, culture as a sociologically, can be defined as the production of individuals art as a group representative and the production of forefathers and cultural ingredients.

Paul & John (2014) further illustrate that culture crushes the ground realities. Instead of solving the problems human beings, it creates gaps between the set standardized phenomenon and the individual's perception. Culture cultivates the complex issues and the complex way of imagination. An individual's belonging the ethnic group has to reimagining the things with his perspectives rather than the trends. It cultivates the extra skeptic approach among individuals and society to take the things. It is an initial hurdle of in understanding the scenario and building new developed and advance communities. This is the culture which engages people in diversity and stands the communities in opposition of set standards; the standards of intelligence and the ethics. The lack of trust and cooperation is because of culture among the nations or groups to think as biased and individually correct. So, the culture cultivates the diversity in way that the

standards are challenged by some group and the questions raised against world standards are culturally ignored rather favouring the development and advancement in the world.

2.4 Culture and Language

Language the integral part of culture and norms, the source of ideas sharing is dependent and is generated by the stakeholders of the society. Many lexis and cognates generated by culture and society, people have to follow them. A variety of lexis is culture centered and the semantics of those lexis changes from culture to culture. “The culture can only be survived due to the common conduct language through which the particular context can be explored” (Ali, Kazemian & Mahar, 2015).

According to Sapir (1884-1939) and Whorf (1897-1941) (as cited in Mahadi & Jafri, 2012, p.231) language makes the mind and determine the perceptions of the things and thoughts of concepts of a speaker. The language cannot exist itself freely without culture and tendencies.

Mahdi & Jafri (2012) say Culture the more or less same as civilization so the culture is adopted by the individuals as civilization. In the ancient decade, it was taken as the standard and key of success and development. Language is developed among the members of society through biological transmission. There is innate capability which forces the individuals to acquire a language. Culture generate different standards, so meeting the standards, individuals need to accept the sense of the things. Language acquisition is not affected by the genetics of parents but the innate capability of individuals and the used language in society are interdependent. As the particular language is concerned to the specific culture so the influence of language can be observed deeply on thoughts. So, the culture directly affects the language.

Gao (2013) in the study prescribes the results that language cannot be study without culture. It cannot be separated from society. Isolation from rest of the world in the age of globalization cannot be adopted because of the need of communication and life necessities. Language learner must be aware to those factors of society which may occur as the hurdle in the linguistics competency. Social pragmatics is the essential rules on whom a learner has to come over. While in the cross-cultural communication, the role of teacher is of much significance so that the hurdles in learning are eradicated.

Elmes says that language and society co relatively exists. There is deep relationship between language and society. The learners of language need to understand, the way people think and do. Linguistics competency is gripped after the knowledge of culture the speakers have adopted. The language policy is generated by concerned authority keeping in view the norms and reflection of the society. The knowledge of cultural norms set the teacher to teach language as authenticity. The panorama of cultural awareness set the learners to acquire language as the basis of development. The social competency enables the learners not only to acquire their own language but prepare them to have mind set, how to learn other languages of other cultures. Second language can be better understood and viewed by have their natural culture in the classroom and learning places (“The relationship between Language and Culture” n. d.). So, it can be said that cultural competency makes a person linguistically competent through the reflection and the semantics levels of society. The way people think and do, is the essential panorama to be come over to get the rid from hedges in language acquisition.

2.5 Language and Identity

Human race with spirit of prominence and the innate desire of ruling the other nations causes cultivation of the identity and repute desires in all. Lexis used by the individuals of society shows the different groups of the society to whom the individual belongs to. The vocabulary adopted by the male gender is quite different to the female gender. The language is the tool which also identifies the individuals to whom he/she belongs to in nature of gender, religion, social class and education. The literal person possesses the idiolect different from the illiterate person of the same society.

The language adopted by the individual causes the ethnic identity as well as the international identity. The speaker of particular language when is imagined, it comes the geographical region where to the person belongs to. The Urdu speaker in common scenario is taking as the Indo-Pak geographical inhabitants.

The identity of an individual through the language use, it provides the meaningful information about the membership of the individual, his/her race and attitude. Social identities cannot be label simply through the perception and personal attitude but with the time period the group took in its development. Social identities are particularly concerned the reputation, status, connections and the dimensions of the social panoramas. The social identities affect the linguistics level because of the movement of an individual by which he /she has to follow in the groups of the society. The identities are dependent on the historical and socio-biological evolution because the language and the identity develop through the effects of history and the changes takes place in the time of evolution. The actions performed by the individuals are displaying the linguistics evolution in the historical contexts. The cultural group of the individual prescribes the stylistic and the vocabulary adoption scenario through which he/she has been belongs to. The culture and the integral part the language lead to the structure of society and the constructions of actions of individuals which cannot be studied separately (Language and identity. n. d). So, it can be described the scenario is quite visible now to understand the linguistics and the social identity which is interdependent because of the histories and evolution. The social identity is generated through the social and cultural development to which an individual relates with.

2.6 Cultural Diversity and Foreign Language

Culture and the customs varies place to place and region. The norms developed in a place can differently perceive at new place of role. Language is considered to be the essential and the basic tool of culture description before natives and non-natives. Language adoption and language use are dependent of the circumstances developed in the area from it comes or where it is used. Foreign language use needs are basically sketched and brought panorama seen in history. “Language causes suppression for native languages. Native languages must be applied in higher disciplines of the state” (Nizamuddin. n. d.).

Language is based on the cultural and historical facts. Lexis of any language is based on the cultural concepts developed in a specific society or region. “For English language learning there is utmost need of motivation by parents, family background and environment (Tariq, Bilal, Sandhu, Iqbal & Hayat, 2013).” Foreign language learning involves many challenges in its skills development. Four skills of foreign language need to be developed through knowing the cultural

meaning of the region. “The negative impact of diversity causes complexities among communicators” (Shachaf, 2008).

Vocabulary of one place varies to other, so in UK and USA the words “bar, bear and casino” etc. are very popular for refreshment among youngsters but same words have status of anger and ugliness in eastern societies especially in Pakistan. So, the vocabulary of native language mostly refers to native region for understanding. The titles of books and the literature etc. are also cultural based so the culture can play different role in adopting and understanding the foreign language. “So, the background knowledge of the language and lexis must be kept by the teacher of EFL for concept development of students” (Choudhary, 2014).

Listening skill of English language as a foreign language can be developed through knowing and having the knowledge of cultural meanings of words. “When two cultures come in contrast the acknowledgement of other culture is not been easily done” (Otey, 2012). In Pakistan, if someone is called as “you are my dog”, the feelings of anger and restlessness will be groom and there will be uncontrolled and unbearable situation between listener and speaker. On the other hand, same phrase is spoken in UK then it will be appreciated and respectable because the meaning of this sentence is in sense of “most loveable” in UK.

Speaking gaps also occurs due to the cultural diversity. In UK, for wishing somebody, people says “Good Soul will help us”, in mentioned statement the good soul is refer to the Marry A.S and it can be easily understood and perceive in eastern culture i.e. Pakistan if the listener is unaware to the meaning of the sentence.

Reading issues are also there in non-native context because of the diversity in narration and the understanding. In English language mostly, quotes are cultural basis and least understood by the reader of the non-native person. And the translation is according to the native context i.e. in English language it is studied, “Might is Right” means the powerful person is always consider as true but while translating the mentioned phrase, it is translated that “Jis ki Lathi, Uski Bhains” means that diversity of culture produce reading and understanding problem in non-native context.

In developing writing skill and understanding the writing style there is little problem in non-native context. In writing mostly silent letter are there, grammar of language sometime changes in the contextual meanings. In English language, mostly writing start with left side, in Pakistan, writing start from right side. The word “Put and but” have different pronunciation and it cannot be challenged. Infinitives and the phrases rules are quite different. After “to” the first form of the verb is very necessary. Such type of differences creates problems in non-native context so the new learner of English language feels much ambiguity and problem while understanding and using English language in non-native context.

2.7 English as a Global Language-Why

Need of Global Language

Crystal (2003) in his book “*English as a Global Language*” describe the many reasons of having global language for different purposes in the world.

Need of Translators and Interaction

Crystal (2003) says that in history the translators were difficult to be found and the ambassadors had least knowledge and awareness to the language and culture. So, there was a lot need of capital to manage the translators and the trained people to contact each other in different countries of the world in the past. The interactional and communicative needs had been developing since the past times, so the conversion of spoken and written words was considered more important in the history.

Lingua Franca/ Common Language

To communicate with unknown public at unknown or least visiting place need the people to have contact in common to describe the entire feelings and the needed description so the common language creation and the development was too necessary to adopt to get rid from the hurdles of communication. Traders and the visitors of other countries when needed to visit or trade the hurdle of understanding the purpose the details were emerged between the speaker and the listener. Crystal describes it as an essential need of having common language to communicate and equipped with the traditions of the place where the trade and interaction takes place.

Political and Geographical Needs

The regional defense and the dominancy of one country has been also creating and cultivating by the dominant and powerful people of the world. After the provision of civilization to less developed countries of the world, the need of interaction and the need of command and control were also enhanced so the common language was too necessary to be adopted in the world by the global developed countries. In this regard, people of under developed and colonized countries had to learn the language of developed countries to maintain the interaction and the communicational needs.

Emergence of UNO and International Organizations

After 1950s the need of common and contact language enhanced because of the emergence of UNO. With the passage of time, people of different regions had to be merging in unity and standardization so the UNO played important role to take close the people of farfetched regions. After the emergence of UNO, the need of common and contact language enhanced because the missions of UNO had to access in different countries and regions so the need of globally acceptable language enhanced. English language came to be more dominant language because of the British imperialism in the world. As it can be seen the most of the capital can be consumed on translating the text and figure so the common language was too necessary to adopt. The related organization i.e. UNICEF and WHO etc. also had to work with the different people of different regions of the world so the common language was too necessary to least down the expense of dispatches and communication in the world.

International Academics

To access the higher knowledge and advance knowledge has become the thirst of every developed mind person and country. So, the common language in which there would store knowledge and research has been felt necessary in the world. International students and international level of knowledge was needed to be accessible conveniently so the mutual sharing

language had to be adopted in this regard. The need of global language and globally acceptable language was considered too important to have convenient access to the knowledge.

Business Communities

Developing countries has been focusing the more trade and development in the regions of one place to other. Business communities had to work and exchange goods in the world so the lingua franca and the pidgin language had to be arrived in this regard. Global developing economy and the changing scenario of the world focused on the change in the globally biased and hurdle of communication in the world so the need of global language increased.

Mobile Technology and Communicational Needs

Crystal says that the new era of technology and the development in the global chains of communication and emergence needed some common language to fulfill the desire of communication and communicational needs in the world. To access and convenience way of interaction the contact language need aroused and the people of different regions had to adopt some common language. Mobile and internet technology has forced to communicate in the entire country and as well as in the outside country so Crystal says the need of global language aroused because of the essential desire of globally interacted people.

Trends of Development

The trends of development especially in the technology and internet have closed the people of the world in different places. The language of technology has been the global language in which the technology is made so the new trends of development according to Crystal aroused the people to have access to technology to manipulate the world and the creativity of world for the benefits.

2.8 Role of English Language in Non-Native Context

English language plays the role of opportunity and development for the learners. At the new place, English language is given slowly but the effective significance because of its international need and significance. English language has been played its vital role in language adoption and has gained the status of the language of preference in many aspects.

Nesterneko, Vychuzhanaina & Milovanova (2015,) in “Global language, will the sun ever set on the Empire of the English language” says that English has become dominant language in many eastern countries. It has approved its global status and the language of technology among people. So, as it is threat to the culture and identity but because of the global status of English language, it is needed to accept its significance as the global language. The new trends of urbanization and the new form of communication have led English language status to the global value as well. Many geographical English language varieties have flourished and the future of the English language will be dependent of the global status of English language. In non-native context English language is the symbol of specialty and grooming. English language is shifting the regional languages but the voice of defend is also increasing in the Eastern countries to preserve the identity and culture and the social institutes also support the idea of defending in non-native English speaking countries before English language.

2.9 Future of English language

Graddol (2000) in his book, “The Future of English” tells about the upcoming scenario of the English language speaking and adoption in the world. It is described in the book that future of English language is dependent on the expansion and monopoly of language and market in the world of UK. As it is too need of a lot capital to promote ELT in the world so Native speakers of English language especially UK and US have to maintain the dominancy in technology and in the communicational assets.

Future of English language is discussed with prediction and standardization, firstly in his book (p.55). It can be seen that English language if maintains its status of standardization in the world then there will be progressive development in the world regarding English adoption. The trade advantage of UK in the use of English language and the marketing of the intellectuals and producing of the higher knowledge which catches the learners of entire world will be helpful in adoption of English language for a long time(p,57). The market value of ELT is affected in European countries and in Asian countries then it will be too necessary for the British to maintain the balance to assure the significance of English language in the world.

English language has to maintain its image of development as it has assured till 20th century but in 21st century there will be more need to expand its importance because of the age of technology and manipulation. Many regions will use their regional languages in future to maintain the “oligopoly” in their regions to avoid from the monopoly of language (Graddol, p, 59).

English language will need to compete with other language so ELT process will need to expand in the world. The localized scenario developed in the world, the local televisions, regional inventions and the soft programs on technology in localized view will be great challenge for English language. The regional languages will occupy the place of English language in future and the process of adopting and English use will decrease with the passage of time. So, the need of assurance to the world of no illness by English language will be assured in future (Graddol, p, 63)

2.10 Effects of Global Language

English as Global Language and Global Economy

English language has played vital role in expansion of easiness of communication among the whole world. People of different areas can now easily communicate to get the interests and goods which they require. The global market has introduced the availability of the items which are available and which are for easily transported. Global language has expanded the closeness among the farfetched areas which could not be merged in global market but now a day, are perfectly and easily available.

English language has vastly provided the labour and the intelligent ideas after the covering from international market from one place to other. The expanding capital interest and open access to the global and international market, English language has merged the different nationality holders into a global village and has provided the store of vocabulary to communicate and take the benefits from others. So English language is playing the vital and essential role

reduce the rigid economic sanctions and duties by understanding the demand and supply of goods from one corner of the world to other.

The expanding media and the ads in world, in which the dominant use of language is of English, so English language in providing information about the international good and transportation is vital. The advanced media is from US based and UK based and the language which is used is obviously is English language, so English language providing wide range of help in interpretation and accessing the things as the ads and news are proposed in English language as international media.

English as Global Language and Educational Policies

Since the twentieth century when it was the British Raj on all over the world, English needed to achieve and adopt in the educational curriculums. After the Raj and Broken British Empire, the expansion of technology kept the significance and the importance for rest of the world because the international market and the language of technology has been possessed by the English speakers so many countries have to adopt English language as an official language or as the need of the era.

Status of English language has been continued as international communication source since the colonial era till now. Many countries have invested the capital to promote their own language i.e. Chinese and Arabic. Most of the countries even they were under the British Empire, but now independent, are now giving away the dominant role of English language in their countries i.e. Malaysia and Spain etc. the changing scenario tells that English language will no longer be only global language in the world but many languages will appear after the dominancy in economy and politics of specific language speakers.

In Pakistan, English language has carried the status of official language according the constitution of 1973 (Reman, 1998, p.2). Most of the capital has been consumed in development of English language in the country so the language dilemma has been remained alive since many decades about the official language. English language learning is compulsory since the primary education up to graduate level. The purpose of this policy is to adopt and achieve the global standards and the global level of education. As the language of technology and international communication, English language is being promoted by the government and non-government institutes of Pakistan.

English Language and Global Politics

Since English language is taken as the language of international communication and the language of global development. English being the language of technology is also acceptable before all the stake holders but it is also considered as the language of imperialism and the language of colonials. English still plays important role in merging and occupying the values of others countries. This language has a huge amount of literature which a good learner has to read. On the other hand, the cultural based economy has been also adopted now because of get rid from the British vocabulary.

Xue & Zuo (2013) says that English language is dominant language in the world. There are three reasons of the dominance of English language. Firstly, English language is the language of dominant in power countries. As the current scenario is of American super power so the

culture expansion of USA is compulsory. Second reason of the dominance of English language is that the status which English language has achieved cannot be replaced in short time and the resistance forces against the expansion of English language are very weak. Thirdly, English language is now the language of globalization so the concept of global economy, politics, education and communication are developing in the countries and through this language the expansion of the cultures of dominant people cannot be resisted in short time, so English language is empowering its native speaking countries through role play in society being the tool of dominance and occupation on the international level of education, politics and communication.

Global Trends and Language Use

Graddol (2000) in the book “*Future of English language*” tells that the global trends play important role in adopting language especially English language in future. Graddol says that the ratio of English speakers will change by time and new trends of globalization will affect the language use and language users in the world. The immigrant people and the speakers of English language will play important role in English language adoption. The effect of migration of people will be on language learning. The people who migrate towards urbanization will merge in a hybrid sort of thought so the English language will be affected because of the speakers change from upper to middle class. In the different way, Graddol claims that the number of middle class English speaker will increase in future.

Graddol (2000) claims that the relationship and the link between English language and the computer will be dependent on the monopoly of English language. The expansion of global trends of regional and cultural flows will affect and unfold the significance of English language for technology. Graddol says that the term globalization will generate the new and hybrid culture will not only associated with the British or first English language speakers.

The cultural flows and the store of knowledge in English language will affect the use of English language among the societies. Graddol claims that globalization and the expanding inequalities on international level will produce the new thoughts of development and regional association in the world. The claim of dominancy of English language will be perceived (p, 33).

3 Conclusion and Recommendations

Transformation of EFL to EGL is the phenomenon which has made legitimated the language adoption in context of the phenomenon, which has transformed the life and thinking of the people from foreign to the global context in which the people has started learning and gaining the development aspects in sense of idealization, ideology, identity and cross-cultural aspects. In this phenomenon, many of the aspects can be concerned to ensure the effectiveness of English language for language adoption.

- Foreign lexis and identity aspects would be discouraged in sense of name, culture, identity and thinking.
- Courses would be taught as English as a global language rather than English as a Foreign language.
- English language would be adopted as the global and developing language rather than of the foreign language.

- Special impetus would be paid on the mutual progressivism rather than of the cross-cultural domain or the language of invaders.
- People would be encouraged towards English language as the language of global village and mutual communication.
- Designs of the courses would be made in such sense which would be acceptable in the country and would not be against the culture and ideology of the nation.
- Despite the ideological and social difference with the natives of English language, there is global need of English language to be adopted.
- Being the language of global communication, English should be taken as the language of development and progressivism rather than of the Language of British.

References

- Ali, S., Kazememian, B & Mahr, H, I. (2015). The importance of Culture in Second and Foreign Language Learning, *Dinamikallmu*, 15(1), 1-10.
- Chaoudhary, U, R. (2014). The role of culture in Teaching and Learning English language as a Foreign Language, *An International Journal of Multi Disciplinary Research*, 1(4), 2348-2052.
- Colarusso, M. (2009). *Teaching English in the Global Age: Cultural Conversations*, Ontario Institute For Studies in Education of The University of Toronto.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global language*. Cambridge University Press
- Dawn(21st March, 2017). Retrieved on 22 March, 2019 from <https://www.dawn.com/news/1321810>
- Elmes, D. (n.d). *The Relationship between Language and Culture*, Retrieved on February 27, 2019, from <http://www2.lib.nifs-k.ac.jp/HPBU/annals/an46/46-11.pdf>
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*, Harlow. Longman.
- Gaddol, G. (2000). *The Future of English*, The British Council.
- Gao, H. (2013). On the Cultivation of Cross Cultural Communication Competence of Second Language Learners, *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 3(8), 1429-1433
- Hassi, A., & Starti, G. (2012). *Globalization and Culture, the Three H Scenarios*, Retrieved February 26, 2019, from <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3-0>
- Howson, P., & Dubber, J. (2014). *Culture Matters: British Council*, Retrieved on November 8, 2019, from <https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/culture-matters-report.pdf>
- Language and Identity.(n.d.). Retrieved February 28, 2109, from http://catalogue.pearsoned.co.uk/assets/hip/gb/uploads/M02_HALL5068_02_SE_C02.pdf.
- Mahadi, T., & Jafri, S. (2012). Language and Culture, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2(17), 230-235.
- Mathes, D. (2010). *Culture, Globalization and International relations. Ecole De management, Strasbourg, France*, Retrieved February 26, 2019 from http://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/academy/content/articles/symposium2010/participant-papers/Danielle_Matthes_-_Usa.pdf



- Nesterenko, S., Vychuzhanians, V.&Milovanovanova, I. (2015). *Global language: will the Sun ever set on the Empire of English Language?*, 601- 606.
- Nizamuddin (n.d.). *Language Culture and identity*, Rederived on November 8, 2019 from <http://news.uog.edu.pk/news/events/pakistani-culture-and-languages-are-the-best-models-of-our-social-cohesion-opines-dr-nizamuddin-vc-uog-in-his-address%E2%80%A6>
- Otey, S, H.,(2012). *What is Culture? A compilation of culture*, Global PAD Core Concepts.
- Rahman, T. (1996). *Language and Politics in Pakistan Karachi*, Oxford University Press.
- Rahman, T. (2002). *Language, Ideology and Power, Language Learning Among the Muslims of Pakistan and North India Karachi*, Oxford University Press.
- Rahman, T. (2014). *Pakistani English*, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad.
- Rahman, T. (1998). *Language-Teaching Policies in Pakistan*, Sustainable Development Policy Institute.
- Sapir, E. (1921). *Language*, New York: Harcourt Brace.
- Shachaf, P. (2008). Cultural Diversity and Information and Communication Technology impacts on global virtual teams: an exploratory study, *Information and Management*, 45(2),131-142.
- Swann, J., Deumert, A., Lillis, T., &Mesthrie, R.(2004). *A dictionary of sociolinguistics*, Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press.
- Tariq, et, al. (2013) Difficulties in Learning English Language as a Second Language in Rural Areas of Pakistan, *Academic Research International*, 4(6), 103-113.
- Vesajoki, O. (2002). *The Effect of Globalization of Culture*, University of Jyvanaskyla.
- Wasti, T. (2016). *The Role of Literary Texts in Pakistani EFL Classrooms, Issues and Challenges*, Department of Language and Linguistics University of Essex.
- Whorf, B. L. (1956).*Language, Thought, and Reality: Selected Writings of Benjamin Lee Whorf*, John B. Carroll (ed.),ed., MIT Press.
- Xue, J. & Zuo, W. (2013). English Dominance and Its Influence, *International Communication*, 2(12), 2262-2266.
- Zakraya, R. (2014, December 31st). The imperialism of Language, *Dawn*, Retrieved on 22 May, 2019, from <https://www.dawn.com/news/1154165>