- **McCrum - default position:** if one foreigner meets another foreigner and they can't communicate, they are very likely to default to English.
- Globish (Nerriere): Globish is a simplified version of Anglo-American English used as a worldwide lingua franca - English without idioms, making it easier for non-Anglophones to understand and to communicate with one another
- **A global language:**
  1 The number of first language speakers must be high
  2 Speakers must be spread over a wide geographical area
  3 Political and economic affairs must be stable so that the language can spread without large-scale opposition.
- **Lingua franca** - the main means of communication between individuals whose languages are different
- **Criteria for a lingua franca:**
  1 Number of speakers (as both first and second language)
  2 Language must be spoken across a wide geographical area
  3 Agreed upon usage in official settings (scientific research, trade, international affairs)
- **David Graddol - The Future of English** (1996):
  - predicted that the number of people who speak English as a second language would exceed the number of native speakers.
  - adoption of English as a second language, where it takes on local forms, is leading to fragmentation and diversity.

- Edgar W. Schneider, a German linguist - a Dynamic Model to explain the development of New Englishes from colonization - 5 stages
- **Braj Kachru's circles model** (1985) - Classification of the ways English is used in the world

1) <mark>The Inner Circle</mark> - English is the mother tongue; **norm-providing**

2) <mark>The Outer Circle</mark> - Former colonies; English used as a second language; Code switching; **norm-developing**

3) <mark>The Expanding Circle</mark> - No historical ties to English; The language is used for international communication; **norm-dependent**

- **Widdowson** - <mark>spread and distribution</mark>: Distribution implies adoption and conformity. Spread implies adaptation and non conformity
- <mark>McArthur's circle model</mark> (1987): simply gives each geographical region its own section of the circle; this avoids the hierarchical nature of Kachru's inner vs outer presentation
- **Modiano's** <mark>centripetal circles model</mark> (1999):

  1) The innermost circle includes proficient speakers of English as an International Language (EIL)

  2) The next circle includes speakers with native or foreign language proficiency

  3) The third circle is comprised of learners of English.

  4) The outermost circle includes people who do not know English

- **Standard English** is a form of English which has been accepted as the norm and the variety with which other forms are compared - originated in the UK as the variety of English spoken in the politically and economically powerful triangle between Oxford, Cambridge and London.
- **Koineization** is the process by which a new variety of a language emerges from the mixing, leveling, and simplifying of different dialects.
- **Dialect levelling** refers to the reduction or elimination of marked differences between dialects over a period of time. It tends to

occur when speakers of different dialects come into contact with one another for extended periods.

- **John Honey: The Language Trap (1983)** - Standard English, both written and spoken, is superior to dialect in many respects.
- The accent most closely associated with Standard English is called **Received Pronunciation (RP)** - It emerged in British public schools(expensive fee-paying schools) during the 19th century
    - Also known as BBC English or Queen's English
- Case study: **Giles's work on attitudes**
    - carried out an experiment known as the 'capital punishment study'.
    - Students were asked their views on capital punishment before being given a presentation on it in one of five versions (RP. South Wales, Somerset Birmingham, printed text only).
    - They were asked how impressive they found the presentation and their views were sought again. Interestingly, those hearing RP and those reading the text found the presentation most impressive.
    - Those hearing regional voices were more likely to change their views based on what they heard.
    - **This demonstrated that language variety can affect people even when they think they are not impressed by it.**
- If people who do not speak each other's native language want to communicate, they must find a lingua franca. However, if their contact is extended beyond single transactions, they form a **pidgin**, which will be made up of words and structures from both of their native tongues. When children are born hearing people communicate in a pidgin, a **creole** is formed.
- Case study: Singlish and the Speak Good English Movement

- Singlish is a creole variety which draws from a wide range of local languages, including Malay, Hokkien, Cantonese and Tamil as well as English.
- This creates a complex hybrid, which is stigmatised in Singapore and generally viewed as a low variety, especially since the launch of the Speak Good English Movement in 2000 by then prime minister of Singapore.

https://www.studocu.com/en-us/document/cambridge-college/coordinated-sciences/english-in-the-world-notes/22115308

- **David Crystal** is an internationally acknowledged linguist, academic and broadcaster who has specialised in the field of language.

*WATCH THE INTERVIEW WITH DAVID CRYSTAL AND GO THROUGH THE QUESTIONS - Search on YouTube for 'David Crystal', 'Global English', and select the clip 'Global English with David Crystal' (Macmillan Education, 2009)

- **British and American English**
  - Spelling, pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary - differences
- Colonization of Americas:
  - 17th century - the British
  - Removal of unnecessary words, some new words from Native tribes (loanwords)
  - Loanwords from other colonizers' languages: French, Dutch, German
  - Present day - Spanish influence

- **Phillipson - Language imperialism** (1992): dominance of one language over others

- ○ Phillipson argues that, starting in the 18th century, the introduction of English into a large number of non-English-speaking countries endangered the indigenous languages and ways of life.
- **Anne Pakir**, a linguist from Singapore, coined the term **„killer language"** in reference to English (1991)
- **Jared Diamond - language steamrollers:** the massive replacement of a region's languages by languages from the outside.
- UNESCO (The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural organisation) and other international organisations, cooperate globally to monitor the decline of native languages - **'Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger'**
  - **vulnerable:** most children speak the language, but it may be restricted to certain domains (e.g. home)
  - **definitely endangered:** children no longer learn the language as mother tongue in the home
  - **severely endangered:** language is spoken by grandparents and older generations, and, while the parent generation may understand it, they do not speak it to children or among themselves
  - **critically endangered:** the youngest speakers are grandparents and older generations, and they speak the language only partially and infrequently
  - **extinct:** the language is no longer spoken
- TESOL - an important medium of transmitting English
- A language dies when people who speak it die out.
  - ○ Language death can be sudden and violent
- Revitalisation of languages (e.g. Scottish Gaelic, Welsh)
- Language shift - Where one language is perceived to offer greater advantages for employment and general advancement, that language will be promoted and spoken