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TÍTULO: Características lingüísticas y culturales de la anglofonía.

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RESUMEN: El artículo está dedicado al problema teórico de los contactos lingüísticos en la lingüística moderna en la era de la globalización. El trabajo dado enfatiza la idea de la relación entre política, economía, cultura de muchos países, relacionada con las ideas del multilingüismo. El objeto del trabajo de investigación es el papel y el lugar del movimiento de la anglofonía en el escenario mundial. Los autores analizan el proceso de formación de la anglofonía, el grado de su influencia en los procesos internacionales y la forma de convertirse en un idioma inglés global. aumenta la tasa de riesgo a la escorrentía .

PALABRAS CLAVES: Anglofonía, contacto lingüístico, interferencia, bilingües, interacción lingüística.

TITLE: Linguistic and Cultural features of Anglophonia.

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the theoretical problem of language contacts in modern linguistics in the era of globalization. The given work stresses the idea of the relationship between politics, economics, culture of many countries, connected with the ideas of multilingualism. The object of the research work is the role and place of the movement of Anglophonia on the world stage. The authors analyze the formation process of Anglophonia, the degree of its influence on international processes, as well as the way of becoming a global English language.

KEY WORDS: Anglophonia, language contact, interference, bilinguals, language interaction.

INTRODUCTION.

The development of vocabulary of any language is directly dependent on the development of the society. In the process of evolution, new concepts and new names appear, some of them may eventually become obsolete and disappear from the language, the others are replaced with outdated designations. These processes are most rapid in the XX-XXI centuries and they are closely connected with the concept of globalization – large-scale political, economic and cultural world integration. Modern language changes are directly related to social, political and economic trends, which allow us to discuss language changes not only in linguistic terms.

Elimination of information barriers, strengthening of migration movements contribute to the interaction of languages and cultures. The most tangible consequence of this interaction is the enrichment of the vocabulary through borrowing, most of which are now the borrowings from the English language (Kirilina 1999: 65).

In language theory, these categories do not get a clear definition, but this ambiguity does not prevent linguists from seeing certain changes in languages. In our study, the concept of "language effects" is aimed at identifying changes in languages that are caused by the processes of globalization.

DEVELOPMENT.

Methods.

This article is based on the systemic approach to the interdisciplinary analysis. Due to the cognitive cross-disciplinary approach, we take into consideration the anthropocentric factor, linguistic and non-linguistic information, intercultural analyses, especially dealing with the problem of mentality and language correlation.

Results and discussions.

In the research of Russian scientists, there have been numerous studies in the field of political problems' analysis in the sphere of international integration in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States, European Union; legal studies and political studies.

Among the works of Russian scientists, a special place is occupied with the works, exploring the influence of the English language in the era of globalization in the field of political science and philosophy. A special part of research is devoted to the analysis of the current global international situation of the language and the dominance of the English language in the course of world history,

politics, economy. Russian researchers pay special attention to the aspect of the global influence of the English language on the course of world politics.

English, according to the research, is now widely used as an instrument of foreign policy of States, the world economy, international cultural exchange, in the scientific and educational sphere. Thus, the authors come to the conclusion that English and globalization are interrelated, intertwining and interdependent processes. Today, English is not a native language, but a language of international communication and all those who use it in daily communication.

In their research by N. Blinova, in the framework of the linguistic factor influencing world politics, the role *Linguaphone* is specially emphasized, which should be regarded as a global phenomenon. The author uses the term "*Linguaphone*", speaking about "*Hispanophone*" in the context of globalization. *Linguaphone* refers to her as "*linguistic, geographical, humanitarian, social, political and institutional space, where there are governmental and non-governmental factors*" (Blinova, 2009: 112).

In the framework of Russian research, the definition of "*Linguaphone*" is specified in two ways: as the whole language-speaking world, uniting all countries and peoples speaking this language; as various institutions (organizations) that coordinate, regulate and defend the interests of these States and peoples in the world community (Blinova 2009: 116).

In our research we pay attention to such brunch of *Linguaphone* as *Anglophonia*, which is determined in Cambridge Dictionary as "*The community of English-speaking people (in a specific country or internationally)*" (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary). The person, who "*belongs to an English-speaking population especially in a country where two or more languages are spoken*" is called *Anglophone*, which is fixed in Merriam Webster Dictionary (Merriam Webster Dictionary).

In his research work, Crystal pays special attention to the problem of the emergence and development of the global English language. In this regard, he referred to socio-historical assessment, it is necessary from the author's point of view to explain this information, and only the study of cultural aspects gives us an idea of what can happen to the language in the future. Highlighting the main areas of human activity, Crystal shows how they are dependent on the English language (Crystal, 2003: 45). In the opinion of the author, the English language has gone beyond any form of social control in the modern world, a key role in the future of global English will play the United States. Making a long-term forecast, the author considers two ways of development of events: optimistic scenario, when English will be part of a rich multilingual experience for future generations and pessimistic scenario, when the world will become completely English-speaking (Crystal, 2003: 47-49).

According to the author, the choice of language is determined by a complex system of factors, such as demographic changes, urbanization, new forms of communication, international division of labor, currently, all of them undergo significant changes, which will certainly affect the status of global English (Crystal, 2003: 45).

Tom Mac Arthur, an American politician and businessman, draws a geopolitical parallel between modern English and historical Latin. In his work, he shows how the once unified, monolithic model of English in recent years has become increasingly pluralistic and concludes that a significant number of new varieties of English that have emerged over the past fifty years may in the future lead to the formation of a new language family (McArthur, 1998: 61). None of the researchers has any doubt that in the nearest future the English language will retain its dominant position. All these works consider the process of "*Anglophone*" influence in the political, economic, philosophical studies.

In our research, we use the term "*Anglophonia*" within the framework of linguistic, social, cultural features of the influence of the English language on other countries.

In the works of modern researchers, there is a significant variability of the English language in the modern world. As a starting point of the study we take a well-known model proposed in the mid-1980s by Kachru, which presents three circles of English spreading: *the inner circle*, which includes countries where English is the first language (often the official) or the dominant language, like in Wales, Ireland, Scotland, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; *the external circle*, covering countries where the English language due to certain historical, political, economic factors for a long time played an institutional role and now plays an important role in education, public administration, culture, like in India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, etc.; *the expanding circle*, which represents the countries where English has never been official, but performs certain functions, focusing mainly on the external relations, and taught as a foreign, such countries as Russia, China, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Nepal, etc. (Kachru 2006: 98).

The language situation today is changing very quickly. The well-known British linguist Crystal noted that, although the scheme of B. Kachru is very useful, for the deep analysis of the prevalence of the English language degree in the world, not all countries fit into it this theory clearly.

There is no doubt about the composition of the inner circle: these are States in which English is the state and native to the vast majority of the population. However, today in the UK and the US the quantity of English speakers is becoming less due to the increase in the number of immigrants for whom English remains the second, i.e. these users are not those who set the language norm. The countries of the outer circle – former British colonies, where English has historically been and continues to be the second official language (India, Singapore, Philippines, Tanzania, etc.) – are also changing (Baghana, 2017: 98).

If 30-40 years ago, in these countries the middle class were practically bilinguals, today this situation has greatly changed, but in the third round of the study of the English language is "shock rate" (Mair, 2003: 125).

There was a whole industry of English language teaching, which is a kind of pass into the world of business, science, innovative technologies, politics. David Crystal notes that for the first time in history, among people speaking a single language, the number of non-speakers of the language is three times higher than the number of native speakers. In this regard, many teachers and even linguists believe, there is no need to force students to imitate speech patterns of native speakers, if you can do with an approximation that does not lead to a violation of the act of communication (Voloshina, 2017: 130-131).

Moreover, there were such varieties of English (New Englishes) as *Hindlish* (Hindi+English) in India, *Japlish* (Japanese+English) in Japan, *Singlish* and *Chinglish* (Chinese+Malay and Chinese+English) in China, *Englog* (Tagalog+English) in the Philippines, *Spanglish* (Spanish+English) in Mexico, Puerto Rico and the United States (Merrifield, 2003: 78-91).

In South Africa, a certain part of the population with a high educational level and social status is accepted to speak English with the inclusion of elements of the Hausa language. This is considered as a manifestation of patriotism and culture of antiapartheid: "pure" English language is the language of the colonizers; the Hausa language is one of the contact languages of the southern part of the African continent (Crystal, 2003: 65). One must mention, New Englishes are not just pidgins, but native languages for several generations, who grew up in a kind of linguistic culture.

Let us consider some features of English variants in different countries according to the circle levels of globalization, theorized in the research by Katchru. The first circle of English spreading was connected with such countries as Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Thus, by the time the Germanic tribes had begun their conquest of England (449 C.), the Welsh language and the Irish languages

were firmly established on their territory as spoken languages. Literature of the two languages had its history before the British brought their poems, stories, and richness of creative writing.

On the territory of Wales, Welsh was the official language of law with a rich terminology, the social and governance structures of Wales have been very impressive and solid. Early Irish literature and music were rich and varied. Linguists usually talk about "Welsh dialect of English" or "Irish dialect", while ordinary people talk about "Welsh accent" and "Irish accent". It should be emphasized, there are quite large regional differences in both Irish and Welsh English, especially in the field of phonology (Melzian, 2001: 88-91).

After the Christianization of Ireland made by St. Patrick, in the Irish language one could penetrate borrowings from Latin beginning to use the Latin alphabet based on the minuscule (the so-called island class). After Ireland's independence, language instruction was made mandatory in all schools; Irish Newspapers were published; and Irish television and radio broadcasting was introduced. However, the number of people for whom Irish is their mother tongue is steadily declining.

Scottish, like other Celtic languages, for a long time had no official status and even was persecuted. However, at the end of the XX century the situation changed, and with the formation of the Scottish Parliament it was proclaimed the official language of Scotland. In 2005, the first high school was opened, where teaching is only in the Scottish language. However, the 2001 census showed an 11 per cent reduction in the number of native speakers compared to 1991, so that the Scottish language is in serious danger. Nevertheless, it hosts television and radio broadcasts, publishes Newspapers and books, there is a movement for wider use in public life. So far, there is a situation where the strongest position of the Scottish language holds on Hybrids — mainly among the elderly (Katchru, 2006: 117-121).

The second stage of formation is connected with the countries of North America, Australia, New Zealand. American English is a language version of the English language that has developed in the United States. English in the United States, as well as in other regions of its distribution, came to North America British (predominantly colonists) in XVII—XVIII centuries, after which under the influence of various external and internal factors it has developed a number of peculiar features at all language levels.

In the US, American English is native to 80% of the country's population and has a standard, fixed in the educational system and the media a number of properties in the field of spelling, grammar, vocabulary. However, it, as well as English in general, is not enshrined in the Federal Constitution as the official language of the United States, although in fact it is.

American English has created thousands of words and phrases that are included in the English (*hitchhike, landslide*), and in the world lexicon (*okay, teenager*). The language was particularly influenced by the significant differences in the life of the colonists in the USA and Great Britain. A different climate, nature, environment and life have led to adaptation and emergence in the local English new words and concepts. This category includes words that have arisen in the United States and not widely used in England: the names of plants and animals of the North American continent, various phenomena related to the state and political system of the United States (*dixiecrat* — "Democrat from the southern state"), with the life of Americans (*drugstore* — "pharmacy-snack") (Katchru, 2006: 126-129).

The Australian version of English is one of the main English languages spoken in Australia. Although English has no official status in the Australian Constitution, Australian English is de facto the official language of Australia and the mother tongue of the majority of the population. The earliest form of Australian English was spoken for the first time by the children of the first settlers of New South Wales. Australian children born in the new colony were exposed to the linguistic

influence of a wide range of British island dialects, particularly from Ireland and South East England (Kachru, 2006: 128). Some elements of the Australian aboriginal languages have been adapted to Australian English — mostly names of places, flora and fauna (*Koala, Dingo*) and local culture (*Jovi, bunyip*). Many of them are localized and are not part of the common vocabulary, while others — kangaroos, boomerang, Wallaby, etc., have been used in other languages. Many cities and suburbs of Australia are named under the influence or using the words of the aborigines. The most famous example is the capital of Australia, Canberra, named after a word from the local language meaning "meeting place".

New Zealand English is close to the Australian version of English in pronunciation, but there are some subtle differences; some of them are influenced by the Maori language. A detailed study of the new Zealand version of English began recently, at the end of the XX century, there are a number of dialect words and phrases. Many of the words used in New Zealand are common in Australia; there are fierce disputes about the authorship of a word.

The third phase of English formation is connected with English coming to South and South-East Asia. These countries are a large geographical and historical region, including Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and other countries. Multilingualism is the norm in this region, and it is the cause of quite amazing linguistic convergence. Having penetrated into South Asia, Indo-European languages met there with Dravidian and Austro-Asian languages.

Following the growth of Asia's share in world trade, largely due to trade between Asian countries themselves, the English language is the only thread linking the very different peoples of the region. Gradually, Asia is beginning to distinguish a growing number of dialect derivatives and language hybrids, which may eventually jeopardize the role of English as a common language. Within Asia alone the decades thrive quite distinguishable forms of regional garbled English, for example, Japlish (Japanese-English), Chinglish (Chinese-English) or Singlish (Singapore-English) with all

their local jargon and dialects. The economics remains the greatest stimulus for the spread of English in Asia. This dynamic is particularly noticeable in Vietnam (Kachru 2006: 137).

The fourth phase of formation takes place Africa continent. The ethnic map of Africa is particularly difficult to study, as along with the almost mono-national States of Africa there are States with a very complex ethnic composition (Baghana, 2018: 28).

The boundaries of many Africa States were established arbitrarily by the former colonial powers, without taking into account the natural ethnic and cultural boundaries, this fact significantly complicates the development of the region. Thousands of peoples and tribes living in Africa, over the centuries developed thousands of local languages and dialects. In Sudan alone, there are more than 100 adverbs; the same can be said of other large African countries (Baghana, 2018: 29).

And many of these dialects are not similar, and people from remote villages of one country tends to misunderstand each other. The British colonialists tried to unify this multi-lingual crowd, introducing the territory of the colonies their favorite languages. In some countries they succeeded. For example, in Kenya, Botswana and Namibia English is spoken by at least 50 per cent of the population, and more than 10 per cent in Tanzania%. Angola and Mozambique have a large population, it accepts Portuguese, and in many countries of West Africa, to Congo-Zaire, French is considered to be official language. North Africa speaks Arabic.

All in all, there are several European languages spoken on in Africa: English (for some East and South African countries), Arabic (North Africa), French (West and Central Africa), Portuguese (Mozambique, Angola). Thus, in Africa, English is widely spoken, due to the long domination here of England, which captured in Africa, large areas. The population of modern Africa, which is very diverse in ethnic terms, is composed of different tribes: Arabs, Indians and Europeans – descendants of the first colonists of Africa. Languages spoken by the native population belong to different

language groups and different language families (Semitic, Bantu, Malay-Polynesian, Indo-European, etc.).

CONCLUSIONS.

The second half of the twentieth century is characterized by a global change in the linguistic situation in the world, which is associated with the spread of English as a language of intercultural communication.

As an international language, English is no longer tied to one particular culture, nation. The development of the English language in the modern world is less and less determined by the people for whom it is the native language. This is precisely the pluricentricity of the English language, recognized by modern sociolinguistics.

Geocentricity (British English and American English as two centers of linguistic hegemony) was replaced pluralistically that led to the creation of the concepts many varieties of English. The English language has many dialects, their diversity in the UK is much greater than in Scotland, Ireland, the USA, Australia.

Thanks to the process of globalization, Anglophonia has spread all over the world and English has become one of official languages in many countries and plays the role of uniting the country and ethnic groups.

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