

Linguistic Imperialism

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Abstract

Alastair Pennycook, in his article entitled "English in the World/The World in English" (in Burns and Coffin et al. 2001: 78) expresses that what is missing from the transcendent worldview of examination concerning English as a worldwide language is a wide scope of "social, historical, cultural and political relationships." He goes on to contend that it is critical to comprehend the connection between the English language what's more, its situation on the planet so that "neither reduces it to a simple correspondence with its worldly circumstances nor refuses this relationship by considering language to be a hermetic structural system unconnected to social, cultural

and political concerns." Critical systems utilized to inspect the English language in a worldwide setting regularly depict its spread as common, unbiased and gainful and some way or another free of financial, political and ideological requirements. In the article exhibited underneath the worldwide spread of English and its radical effect on other dialects and societies will be analyzed as will its job in the improvement and support of 'society' and 'culture' in the nations where it is utilized.

The dominance of one language on speakers of other languages is known as linguistic imperialism. It is otherwise called linguistic nationalism, linguistic dominance, and language imperialism. Presently, the worldwide extension of English has regularly been referred to as the essential case of linguistic imperialism.

The expression "linguistic imperialism" began during the 1930s as a feature of an assessment of Basic English and was reintroduced by etymologist Robert Phillipson in his monograph "Linguistic Imperialism" (Oxford University Press, 1992). In that review, Phillipson offered this working meaning of English linguistic imperialism: "the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstitution of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages." Phillipson saw linguistic dominion as a subtype of linguisticism.

Psychologically, languages have consistently been indivisibly burdened with their particular countries' extremely fundamental character, social legacy and social pride. Being the essential purpose of their speakers' social and mutual solidarity and national uniqueness, they have assumed an extremely noteworthy job for the advancement and implantation of enthusiasm among the progressive ages of their speakers/social orders. So a language's ascent and fall is straightforwardly connected with its speaker community's socio-cultural acknowledgment. Phillipson censures the establishments of International Monetary Fund, British Council and World Bank for they mislead the individuals of underdeveloped nations by erroneously demonstrating that the English-speaking network is well-prepared and knowledgeable in the fields of instruction, economy and governmental issues.

The watchmen of English language's worldwide status fervently attest that it is the natural characteristics of settlement, amalgamation and concurrence, in English, that have made it famous and individuals are themselves quick to learn and utilize it, alongside their own dialects. In the event that English has impacted different dialects, it has likewise got affected by them.

For example, we can take the instance of South Asian nations' modified English renditions: 'Singlish' in Sri Lanka, 'Penglish' in Pakistan and 'Hinglish' in India. To demonstrate that ELF is a multicultural language, Hülbauer states, "It appears to be likely that the ELF clients build up their own markers of character (be they a typical 'European' or 'worldwide' nature or increasingly singular ones which are made web based, contingent upon the network of training they are rising)."

In spite of the fact that the contemporary influence of English language over others is past any quibble, in light of the way that it is likewise the language of the Americans, the most created and

persuasive country on the worldwide guide in the fields of training, financial aspects, resistance innovation and world exchange, the reality remains that the seeds of English language's prospering yield were planted by the British's ridiculous imperialism and constrained occupation over more fragile countries. Also, if individuals living in the creating nations have begun accepting that their instructive, monetary and social development and future possibilities absolutely rely on creating English language capability, it is sad to report, they are mental slaves and under danger.

This predominance of language is completely ill-conceived. In connection to the issue, we are, unquestionably, presented to the danger of a socio-social decrease in light of the fact that in the various media labs and libraries of our instructive foundations just as language learning focuses, the understudies are indicated English motion pictures, kid's shows and TV serials and gave English storybooks, and so on., to build up their tuning in and understanding abilities and for building their jargon. None can deny the way that a country's writing, society stories and amusement media are the most dynamic wellsprings of advancing its social standards, virtues and social morals, and the positive and valuable procedure of learning a worldwide language.

Since its commencement the English language has shown a capacity to adjust to new circumstances and situations. What's more, similar to certain other world dialects, it has advanced and played a significant social and social job in the nations where it has been presented. In any case, a few eyewitnesses have suggested that the English language, and the showing calling which advances it (ELT), convey imperialistic impacts. Its burden on local dialects, for example, has regularly brought about their designation to a optional status alongside the way of life they speak to. At different occasions, the instructing of English has been viewed as a method for dispersing the financial, social or strict estimations of prevailing world forces. Countering this have been other people who guarantee that what was once verifiably thought about the colonialist spread of language by certain societies and nations should now be thought of in increasingly philanthropic terms.

Language, Discourse and Power

Alongside political and monetary mastery ground-breaking nations apply colossal social impact over those they command. Linguistic imperialism brings about the ascent of a specific language as a prevailing one and makes it a weapon for disseminating power. Theo van dijk (in Coulthard et al. 1996: 85), remarking on measurements of predominance including language, expresses that:

through special access to, and control over the means of public discourse and communication, dominant groups or institutions may influence the structures of text and talk in such a way that, as a result, the knowledge, attitudes, norms, values and ideologies of recipients are – more or less indirectly – affected in the interest of the dominant group.

Loss of etymological control, as a side-effect coming about because of the burden of one language on another, shows Phillipson's hypothesis concerning 'modernization' also, 'country building' alluded to above. On account of Quebec, the Canadian government's preference towards English has generally come about because of a reasonable acknowledgment that one of the two dialects – either English or French – must accept predominance all together for the nation to keep up its status as a cutting edge state. Also, it is the upkeep of such power structures which bolster contentions by Burns and others that language use isn't unbiased. Components the creator refers to as supporting such power structures include: the capacities and types of language; a language's ideological highlights; and their uses as media for political or social control (2001: 138). He includes that language investigation should assess the manner by which phonetic trades are interceded just as their social reason and aim.

Command over strategy and the executives of ELT have included impressive exchange about the potential for English instructing to be utilized as a vehicle for western industrialist authority. In any case, in the English showing calling there is likewise the mindfulness that understudies have methods for opposing this and, however the educating of English can never be completely impartial, its overwhelming inclinations don't need to be fundamentally deliberate or unthinking. What English

instructors educate is handled by understudies and appropriated by them in manners that suit their needs.

Widening the horizon of correspondence and data can without much of a stretch float our understudies from our socio-social qualities. Our conventional and indigenous grandmas' accounts, loaded with rural excellence and regular characters, which have been tossed into insensibility, were essentially planned for passing on to us diverse good exercises and giving mindfulness about our geographic, lingual, social and customary idiosyncrasies.

We are the makers of our socio-social future and English language or its speakers never have blocked us from making time for examining our local writing, making the most of our customary dresses, ceremonies, nourishments, sports, customs, or more all, method for living. It is we who have related language learning with dreary feelings, multiple complexes and phony frames of mind.

Conclusion

The worldwide spread of English is on a very basic level an imperialistic procedure. A few stress the way that English isn't forced by power as it was during early pioneer times yet its spread is dictated by the interest for it. This is the premise whereupon English is these days "exchanged" such that it is a profoundly gainful "item" all through the world. Be that as it may, this has not decreased the impact it has had on underestimating certain local dialects and in any event, dispensing with others.

It is unreasonable to anticipate one language (for this situation, English) to meet the social, political furthermore, financial needs of the whole nation. The inconvenience of a language on other societies under such conditions must be viewed as radical and harming to national and, eventually, worldwide semantic decent variety.

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