

GLOBALIZATION AND FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

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Abstract

This article discusses the issues of linguistic globalization. Particular attention is paid to the study of the English-language scientific discourse. In the global scientific discourse, it is extremely important to equally take into account the interests of all participants in communication, each of which can bring their own linguistic developments to this area and thereby expand the overall inventory of available language tools.

Today, all countries of the world are covered by the process of globalization to varying degrees. Specific areas of globalization are moral and ethical values, as well as the modern language situation. Globalization also has a linguistic aspect. It is unthinkable without finding a common language in the literal and figurative sense. Intensive scientific understanding of the relationship between language and globalization factors has begun relatively recently. The relationship between language and globalization in linguistics is currently undergoing intensive scientific reflection. If we want to create a global society, then a global language is needed, because language is a means of communication, a means of expressing thoughts. Language serves communication, it is the most official and socially recognized form of all types of communicative behavior. This means that when creating a global society, it is necessary to ensure the possibility of unhindered communication in this society. Due to globalization and the rapid development of information technology around the world, the demand for English has increased dramatically. Many researchers are unanimous in their opinion that English is currently the only contender for the role of a global language.

Keywords: intercultural communication, community, culture, translation, language

1.INTRODUCTION

Today, all countries of the world, to varying degrees, are covered by the process of globalization. Globalization is an objective process of formation, organization, functioning and development of a fundamentally new world, global system based on the relationship used in all spheres of the international community. Specific areas of globalization are moral and ethical values, as well as the modern language situation. Globalization refers to the expansion and deepening of social ties and institutions in space and time in such a way that, on the one hand, the daily activities of people are increasingly influenced by events taking place in other parts of the globe, on the other hand, the actions of local communities can have important global implications. The concept of the global

and its theoretical and methodological understanding is one of the central problems of modern humanities. Intensive scientific understanding of the relationship between language and globalization factors began relatively recently, in the last decade of the 20th century in foreign linguistics and at the beginning of the third millennium - in the domestic. The accumulated experience allows us to state that globalization is a multifaceted social, institutional and cultural phenomenon, and its linguistic description goes far beyond the hypothesis of assimilation and simplification of languages and cultures. The question of what impact globalization has on language is a subject of widespread controversy among linguists. Unresolved is the question of the choice of units of analysis. In particular, the question is discussed whether globalization affects language as a system serving changing social and sociolinguistic systems, or whether it affects language as an activity to a greater extent and leads to the emergence of new genres and styles and a change in the ideology of language use. In this regard, works that substantiate a new understanding of the language associated with globalization processes deserve special attention. Since the beginning of the XXI century English has emerged as a universal intermediary language in economics, politics, education, and global scientific discourse. Several factors – political, economic, cultural, etc. are working to strengthen the position of the English language as the main means of information exchange in the modern world, including in the scientific field. New information and communication technologies are primarily computer technologies, and especially social technologies. Internet services also have a significant impact on this process. Although each country has its own unique features of the interaction of the national language with English as a universal intermediary language. Since science is an integral part of the socio-cultural life of society, the study of accepted norms of scientific communication and new trends arising in connection with globalization cannot take place without considering this sphere of communicative activity in the general context of the information life of society. Information and communication technologies provide for this extensive factual material. However, already today in the world scientific community there is an opinion that it is absolutely not necessary “customize” the national standards of scientific speech to English-language standards and thereby change the traditional norms for the design of scientific texts that have proven their effectiveness, as suggested by some researchers.

2.METHODOLOGY

In the global scientific discourse, it is extremely important to take into account the interests of all participants in communication equally, each of which can bring their own linguistic developments to this area and thereby expand the overall inventory of available language tools. Specialized professional social networks, thus, are turning into an effective testing ground for the formation and establishment of new standards for a universal English-language scientific style, which in the future will be able to best meet the needs of global communication. In the 21st century as never before, discussions about the relationship between national languages and languages have intensified, which, due to a number of objective reasons, primarily economic and political, are being promoted to the role of intermediary languages in the context of information globalization. In different historical periods and in different regions, different languages can claim this role. Currently, the main language of intercultural and interstate communication is considered to be English. Thus, in the modern scientific community, the role of English-language scientific journals has significantly increased, most of which have a high impact factor and publications in which are very important for the formation of the scientific authority of a scientist, his career growth and professional development. Since science is an integral part of the socio-cultural life of any society, the study of accepted norms of scientific communication and new trends emerging in connection with globalization cannot take place without considering this sphere of communicative activity in the general context of information the life of society. Since the main processes of globalization in modern in the information space are manifested directly in the field of language communication,

they are usually considered through the correlation and interaction or opposition of different languages - first of all, English and other national and regional languages. Although the scientific field, like no other, is quite as a rigidly codified area, in which the requirement of terminological and conceptual unity is a prerequisite for successful communication, it seems to us that the language processes taking place in it, dictated by modern globalization, are not, like in other areas of information exchange in society, simple and unidirectional.

Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that is associated with social and cultural aspects. However, disputes and diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, and of modern globalization. Globalization covers all aspects of life. Deep understanding is very important in every field. Without proper communication it is not possible to be in connection.

- It is essential to work
- It is the universal language
- It will open the door of new cultures
- It will help to travel comfortably
- It is the most learned language
- It is required to surpass yourself
- It eliminates weaknesses
- It helps us to higher studies

Linguistic issues of information exchange in the scientific field have recently acquired particular importance, because thanks to innovations, the rate of growth of new knowledge has increased tremendously, as a result of which the need for the most free exchange of scientific data has become even more urgent. This problem is especially acute in interdisciplinary research, which today has come to the fore as the main driving force of scientific progress in any of its fields. Recently, the issues of choosing an intermediary language and the peculiarities of the functioning of the English language as a universal language in the field of exchange of scientific information have also received a new dimension, since the traditional subjects of the dissemination of scientific knowledge - scientific publishing houses, editorial offices of scientific and popular scientific publications, traditional and electronic scientific libraries and various kinds of information repositories - joined by the resources of global specialized professional scientific social networks formed by the international scientific community itself. Therefore, the question of real active processes that take place in the language of modern science, in particular, the choice by scientists of models of hybridization or homogenization, globalization or transidiomatization in relation to English as the main language for presenting scientific information, has aroused great interest in the scientific community, and has recently been devoted to quite a lot of special studies. Since the

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3.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Traditional and electronic scientific libraries and various kinds of information repositories have been joined by the resources of global specialized professional scientific social networks formed by the international scientific community itself. Therefore, the question of real active processes that take place in the language of modern science, in particular, the choice by scientists of models of hybridization or homogenization, globalization in relation to English as the main language for presenting scientific information, has aroused great interest in the scientific community, and has recently been devoted to quite a lot of special studies.

At the present stage, with all the variety of approaches it seems possible to distinguish three dominant directions in the study of language and globalization:

- the study of changes in the world system of languages and the principles of the typology of languages, as well as changes in the system of individual languages;
- study of the formation and development of global discursive and communicative practices;
- consideration of language as a universal semiotic code, the switching of which is one of the most important tools for constructing identity.

The conducted studies have revealed that despite the high degree of linguistic codification of scientific publications, in which English is the basic language of information exchange, they often have a pronounced national character. Social networks are one of the most powerful means of global and local cultural integration, in which the language of communication plays a consolidating role. Scientific social networks, in which English prevails as the main means of information exchange, thus become the main platform for the formation of a full-fledged lingua franca of science based on the English language. Therefore, the impact of specialized professional scientific social networks on the development of new communication practices in the global scientific discourse can hardly be overestimated. The possibilities of social networks were in demand by the global scientific community, as evidenced by the extremely rapid growth in the number of participants. It is symptomatic that, as the statistical analysis of user activity shows, such social networks are especially intensively used by students, graduate students and doctoral

students, which puts these resources in a special position in relation to the modern educational process. Specialized social networks can be considered not only as a multidisciplinary online scientific library, an effective reference resource and a platform for scientific discussions, but also as a new effective model of a virtual educational space that meets the needs of the widest range of members of professional communities. In particular, specialized social networking services have already proven their effectiveness today at the stage of formation of basic educational and research knowledge and skills, namely: the ability to use English to search for and select relevant and relevant information, mastering the skills of critical reflection and analysis of English-language scientific discourse, representing different regional scientific schools and trends, mastering the algorithms and technologies of collaboration in a multilingual environment, the ability to share information, correctly conduct a discussion in an intermediary language and other communicative competencies necessary in the context of information globalization.

However, the opinion is already being expressed in the world scientific community that it is not at all necessary to “adjust” national standards of scientific speech to English-language standards and thereby change the traditional norms for the design of scientific texts that have proven their effectiveness, as some researchers suggest, but that it is necessary to equally take into account the interests of all participants in communication, each of which can bring their own linguistic developments to this area and thereby expand the general inventory of linguistic means of this genre. Leading role in this process can play academic social networks, because it is in this communicative environment, thanks to the constantly ongoing interpersonal communication, that the formation and development of new standards of the English-language scientific style is taking place today.

4.CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current stage in the development of linguistic science is characterized by the interest of linguists in the problems of text in general and scientific discourse in particular. This is due to the complex, multifaceted nature of the object of study itself, the emergence of new methods for studying this object, the processes of globalization, covering all aspects of social life, including science. In sum, the network community gives rise to a certain culture of real virtuality. The global society is a mediated society, where discourse through electronic networks establishes a new type of reality. A brief analysis of foreign studies leads to the conclusion about the various ways of learning the language and globalization, while all of them to some extent affect the interaction of languages and rethinking the nature of the language. In the context of a changing linguistic situation, the consolidation of language contacts, language plays a dual role: on the one hand, changes in language reflect the essence of ongoing social changes, on the other hand, language is a mechanism through which interlingual and intercultural interaction becomes possible. It is also important to keep a closer eye on language role as a factor in the globalization process. The term "globalisation" is used in this study to relate to a phenomenon involving some developments that take place throughout the world established on generally accepted attitudes, beliefs, political movements, and universal pandemic. It is used without being openly described because it is still in the role of constructing which needs more validation and further research. Therefore, globalisation process will extend to stride into the future of the whole world. In the future time, people will urgently need to address economic, environmental, and cultural matters which can have continuing effects for themselves and their world. It can be concluded that corona pandemic, under the impact of globalisation, contribute in different ways to the widespreading of English discourse, and to linguistic variation and creativity in others. The economic basis of interethnic interaction determines the communicative status of the language, which is now increasingly correlated with the potential commercial benefit from using the language as a means of communication. Moreover, language and speech practice fit into the logic of the market and become a commodity that brings monetary profit. In some cases, the language traditionally attributed to one socio-cultural space loses part of its ethno-cultural specificity and becomes a

semiotic means of creating a social identity. Thus, the process of restructuring the global linguistic and cultural space is taking place.

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