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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine 'World Englishes' (WE) with connectivity to English as an International Language (EIL), Applied Linguistics and socio-linguistics. In the light of Kachru's model of English Language in the late 20th century. This model has three circles, inner circle, where English is used as native language, Outer Circle, mostly former colonies of British Empire, such as Singapore, India, Kenya, Ghana, Malaysia, Pakistan and others, and 3rd is Expanding Circle, include countries in which English is known as Foreign Language in schools and universities, mostly for communication and business or economic purposes as well with Inner and Outer circles. The term "English language" refers to various interesting and notable features, patterns, or aspects of the English language. These phenomena can encompass a wide range of linguistic phenomena, including grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax, idioms, and more. English holds significant importance around the world because English is the most widely spoken language globally. It serves as a common language of communication among people from different linguistic backgrounds. Proficiency in English enables individuals to connect with a broader range of people, both in personal and professional contexts. English is the language of international business and economics as well. It facilitates global trade, negotiations, and collaboration between companies and individuals from different countries. Proficiency in English enhances employability and career opportunities, particularly in multinational corporations and industries with international reach. It recognizes the importance of both native and non-native varieties of English and acknowledges that each circle has its own linguistic norms, purposes, and language development. The study informs us that Kachru was an original thinker not in the field of English Language including applied linguistics, multilingualism, bilingualism, language policy, language creativity, code mixing, code switching, cross-cultural communication, sociolinguistics but also in the domain of politics of language and so many other issues including cross-cultural awareness.

Keywords: Kachru's Model, Three Circles, English Language, World Englishes, Lingua franca, Applied Linguistics, Socio Linguistics, Global Language, Economical Language, Multinational Corporations

1. Introduction

The history of the English language spans over 1,500 years, involves various stages of development, and influences from different languages and cultures. Here is an overview of the major periods in the history of English:

The old English (450-1100) language originated from the Germanic dialects brought to Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, who migrated from what is now Germany and Denmark. Old English was characterized by a complex inflectional system and a vocabulary primarily based on Germanic roots. Influences from Latin, Celtic, and Norse languages also played a role. The Middle English (1100-1500) Norman Conquest of England in 1066 by the Normans, who spoke Old Norman (a variety of Old French), marked a significant turning point in the history of English. This led to the infusion of French vocabulary and influences on the English language. Middle English evolved as a blend of Old English and Old French, with a simplified grammar structure and an expanded vocabulary.

The printing press, introduced in England called Early Modern English (1500-1700) in the late 15th century, played a vital role in standardizing the English language. During this period, English underwent significant changes in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. The Renaissance and the Reformation also contributed to the growth of the English vocabulary through borrowing from Latin and Greek. However, modern English (1700-present) emerged in the 18th century and has continued to evolve up to the present day. It is characterized by the rise of British colonialism, global exploration, and industrialization, leading to extensive borrowing of words from various languages worldwide. The standardization of English grammar and the spread of English-speaking communities worldwide, particularly through British colonization and the dominance of the British Empire, have significantly influenced the development of Modern English.

In recent centuries, the English language becomes most speaking language in around the world just like USA. It is global reach, technological advancements, and its role as a lingua franca in various domains such as business, science, and diplomacy mark Modern English. Throughout its history, English has absorbed words from other languages, with estimates suggesting that about 60% of its vocabulary is derived from Latin, French, and other languages. This linguistic diversity has contributed to the richness and adaptability of the English language as it continues to evolve and adapt to the needs of its speakers in the modern world.

The English language plays a crucial role around the globe due to its widespread use and international significance. Here are some key roles and importance of the English language: English serves as a lingua franca, enabling people from different countries and linguistic backgrounds to communicate with one another effectively. It acts as a common language for business, diplomacy, tourism, and academia. English is the dominant language of international business and commerce. It is used for negotiations, contracts, and communication between companies and individuals from different countries. Proficiency in English enhances opportunities for employment and career advancement in multinational corporations.

Meanwhile, English is the primary language used in higher education and research worldwide. Many of the world's top universities offer programs in English, attracting international students and facilitating collaboration among scholars from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, the majority of scientific literature, research papers, and academic resources are published in English.

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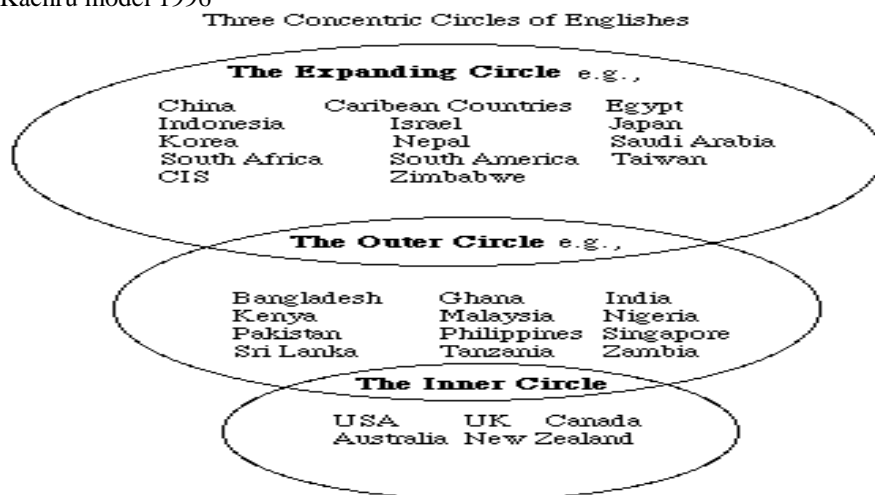
Proficiency in English grants individuals access to a wealth of information, enabling them to stay updated with the latest developments in various fields.

English is a significant vehicle for cultural exchange. It allows for the dissemination of literature, movies, music, and other forms of artistic expression across borders. The English language like, Australia, UK and USA have had a considerable impact on global popular culture. English is the language of the internet and computer programming. It plays a vital role in the IT industry, as programming languages, coding, and software development are predominantly conducted in English. Fluency in English facilitates access to digital resources, online platforms, and global technological advancements. English is widely used in the travel and tourism industry. It enables travelers from different countries to communicate with locals, access information, and navigate unfamiliar environments. English proficiency enhances the overall travel experience and fosters cultural understanding. Devrim & Bayyurt (2010) aptly state: "It is undeniable fact that English has become a global lingua franca. It is the most commonly spoken foreign language, language of media, technology and science".

2. Kachru Model of English

Braj Kachru is a prominent linguist known for his influential work on World Englishes. He proposed a model called "The Three Circles of English" to categorize and understand the global spread and use of English. According to Kachru, English can be classified into three circles. These three Circles of English model highlights the diverse contexts in which English is used worldwide and emphasizes that English has different functions and statuses depending on the country and its historical and social factors. It acknowledges the variations in English usage and the emergence of distinct varieties of English, known as World Englishes, reflecting the local linguistic and cultural influences.

Here is below Circle of Kachru model 1996



Reference: https://jalt-publications.org/old_tlt/files/96/oct/englishes.html

2.1. Inner Circle

In the Kachru model, in side circle refers to states where English is the inborn language and has a long history of use. These countries are primarily English speaking states where English serves as the mother or first language of the people. The Inner Circle is characterized by the highest proficiency and native use of English. However, it is worth mentioning that the categorization of countries within the Kachru model may evolve and change over time, and other countries with English as a native language, such as Ireland and South Africa, may be considered part of the Inner Circle in different interpretations of the model. The inner circle countries included USA, Australia, UK, Canada, and New Zealand.

2.2. Outer Circle

In the Kachru model, the "Outer Circle" refers to countries where English has been institutionalized as a second language due to historical, colonial, or socio-political reasons. While the exact list of countries within the Outer Circle may vary depending on different interpretations and contexts, some commonly mentioned examples of Outer Circle countries include: Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Malaysia, Philippines, Tanzania, India, Nigeria, Singapore and Zambia.

2.3. Expanding Circle

In the Kachru model, the Expanding Circle represents countries where English is learned and used as a foreign language. These countries typically do not have a historical connection to English as a colonial or native language, but they recognize the importance of English as a global language for various purposes. The Expanding Circle includes countries where English is taught as a compulsory subject in schools and universities and is often used in specific domains such as business, tourism, technology, or academia. English in these countries is primarily used as a means of international communication rather than as a language of everyday life. The countries include in expanding circles are China, Indonesia, Korea, South Africa, CIS, Caribbean Countries, Israel, Nepal, South America, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan.

3. Caribbean Countries in Expending Kachru Model

In the Kachru model, Caribbean countries are typically included in the Outer Circle. The second circle represents states serving English as a second language and has gained official or semi-official status alongside native languages. English has a significant

presence in the Caribbean due to historical reasons, particularly the colonization by British powers. Caribbean countries such as Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and the Bahamas have English as one of their official languages. English is used for various purposes, including education, administration, business, and media. However, it's important to note that English in the Caribbean has developed unique characteristics and variations, often referred to as Caribbean English or English-based Creole languages. African, Indigenous, and other linguistic elements, resulting in distinct Caribbean English dialects, have influenced these varieties. The inclusion of Caribbean countries in the Outer Circle of the Kachru model recognizes the significance and prominence of English in these nations, where it functions as a language of wider communication alongside local languages and Creole varieties.

3.1. Map Caribbean countries as below



Source: [https:// HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caribbean"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caribbean)

The Kachru model does not provide an explicit list of countries for each circle. However, based on the general understanding and application of the model, the following Caribbean countries are typically considered part of the Outer Circle: Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Bahamas, Guyana, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

These countries have English as one of their official languages and use it in various domains of communication, including government, education, business, and media. It's important to note that the inclusion of specific countries may vary depending on different interpretations and adaptations of the Kachru model.

Map of CIS countries

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Regions



Source: <https://slidemodel.com/templates/commonwealth-independent-states-powerpoint-template/>

4. CIS Countries in Kachru Model

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is not explicitly mentioned in the original Kachru model. However, it can be placed within the Expanding Circle of English.

The CIS is a regional organization consisting of former Soviet Union republics, including Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. While English is not a native language in these countries, it is widely studied and used as a foreign language.

English in the CIS region is primarily used in domains such as academia, business, tourism, and international communication. English proficiency and the significance of English vary across these countries. For example, in countries like Ukraine, English has gained prominence in education and business, while in others, such as Russia, it is widely taught and used in certain professional fields. The Kachru model's Expanding Circle encompasses countries where English has a significant presence as a foreign language, and it acknowledges the use and importance of English in such contexts. Therefore, the CIS countries can be considered part of the Expanding Circle within the framework of the Kachru model.

5. Significance of the study

The significance of the English language lies in its global reach, widespread use, and its role as a lingua franca in various domains. English has become the language of international communication, business, education, and cultural exchange. Its importance can be attributed to several factors: English serves as a common language for people from diverse linguistic families and background to communicate with one another. It facilitates international interactions, whether it's for business, diplomacy, academia, or travel. Proficiency in English enables individuals to connect and engage with a global audience. The Kachru model helps understand the varying roles and status of English in different countries and regions. It recognizes the diverse contexts in which English is used and acknowledges the social, historical, and political factors that contribute to its spread and significance around the world.

6. Research Methodology

This research covered through secondary source literature involves gathering information and knowledge from existing scholarly publications, books, articles, reports, and other sources that interpret or analyze primary sources. Meanwhile research included material of those utilized academic databases, library catalogs, online repositories, and search engines to find relevant secondary source literature. Use appropriate keywords, subject headings, and filters to narrow down your search. Thus identify literature gap and this gap further covered through research tried to fill this gap.

7. Literature Review

Kachru (1992) argues that English should not be viewed solely as the language of its native speakers but rather as a global language with diverse varieties and functions. The inside circle of the Kachru model like US, UK, Canada, Australia and NZ Land. As per Kachru these countries most of the people speaking and written language is English and people consider this language as native. Meanwhile, outer circle in which countries English is considered as second language and mostly people does not speak English properly, even many people don't have experience to write in English. In this article researcher also discussed about the expending circle, he argues that expending circle defined that in the countries people second language is not English because in these countries there have many English speaking languages and people talk among with their native or mother language.

Rao (2019) mentioned importance of English in his research that English serves as a global lingua franca, allowing people from different linguistic backgrounds to communicate and understand each other. It is the language of international business, diplomacy, travel, and academia. Proficiency in English opens up opportunities for communication and collaboration on a global scale. Furthermore author explore that English is the primary language of instruction in many universities and educational institutions worldwide. Proficiency in English enables individuals to access a wide range of educational resources, participate in international conferences, pursue higher education abroad, and enhance their career prospects. Many job sectors, especially those with a global focus, require English proficiency as a prerequisite.

Iriye, A. (2002), International organization needs to coordinate and communicate across the boundaries to approach multiple stakeholders, this is a tool to spread business and enhance revenues for their business.

Berns & Margie (2019) described in the Kachru model that China falls under the Expanding Circle. In China, English is learned and used as a foreign language, rather than as a native or official language. English has gained significant importance in China due to its global significance in business, trade, technology, and academia. English education is an integral part of the Chinese education system, with English being taught as a compulsory subject in schools from an early age. They further argues that many Chinese universities also offer English language programs and courses. Proficiency in English is highly valued in China as it is seen as a crucial skill for international communication and career advancement.

Mutairi (2020) described the importance of Kachru model; he said that this model offers a global perspective on the English language, recognizing its spread and use beyond native-speaking countries. It acknowledges that English has become a global language with different varieties and functions in various regions. The model highlights the linguistic diversity within the English language. It recognizes that English is not a monolithic entity but has multiple forms, accents, and variations depending on the region and the sociolinguistic context. The model provides insights into the sociolinguistic dynamics of English. It acknowledges the socio-cultural, historical, and political factors that have influenced the development and use of English in different parts of the world.

According to Zhang et al. (2022), there is a need to develop sense for use of English language for the development and growth of business in multiple countries; this may be proving as crucial approach for the businesses as it will increase in human resource

cost. This cost will be increased and its return is not calculated, as there will be chances for employee turnover, but at the same time it will be helpful for engaging customers effectively.

Gerritsen et al (2016) described that the inside circle model counted English as native or mother language of their country living people. In these countries people speaking, writing and teaching pure language is English. Furthermore these countries does not allowed to speak other language instead of English, because they considered English as global language and they want to impose English language hegemony on diasporas. Further authors are considered the standard-bearers of English, representing the native varieties of the language. They set the norms for pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and usage, which are often recognized as prestigious and authoritative. They said that the Inner Circle countries have had a significant historical and cultural impact on the English language. English literature, media, and popular culture produced in these countries have greatly influenced the development and spread of English worldwide. Meanwhile, local speaker from inside circle often serve as language models and are seen as possessing a high level of language proficiency. English learners around the world commonly regard their speech patterns and accents as desirable or prestigious.

Higgins (2003) explores the outside circle countries speaking English as second option language. Local people speaking among their native language, but they felt that English is a world most speaking language. Author further highlight that English play significant role in education and research. English plays a crucial role in education, administration, law, media, and other domains of public life. Meanwhile in many Outer Circle countries, English has picked second status or semi language status. It is used in government institutions, legal proceedings, and official communication, highlighting its importance in official contexts. Furthermore, the importance of the Outer Circle in the Kachru model helps acknowledge the sociolinguistic realities and challenges faced by state where the language of English considered as second speaking language. It emphasizes the significance of English as a means of empowerment, mobility of social and international communication in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

Low (2010) argues on Kachru model and mentioned in his research that this model made significant contributions to our understanding of language English as world language. The Kachru model has implications for English language teaching and learning. It highlights the importance of exposing learners to a range of English varieties, promoting intercultural communication skills, and fostering an understanding of language variation and diversity. Meanwhile, the Kachru model underscores the need for effective communication and intercultural understanding in a globalized world. It encourages individuals to be sensitive to linguistic and cultural differences, facilitating smoother interactions and promoting inclusivity. Overall, the Kachru model has contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of English as a global language. It recognizes the diverse roles, functions, and linguistic variations of English in different parts of the world, promoting a more inclusive and nuanced perspective of English as a global communication tool.

8. Conclusion

Kachru's model, proposed by linguist Braj Kachru, is a sociolinguistic framework that categorizes English into three major circles including inner, outer and expanding. Each circle represents different varieties of English and their roles in global communication. Meanwhile, Inner Circle includes countries where English is the native language, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In these countries, English is used as the primary language of government, education, and everyday communication.

The Outer Circle represents countries where English serves as a second language. These countries, such as India, Nigeria, Singapore, and Malaysia, have a significant population of English speakers, and English has gained official or semi-official status alongside native languages. English in the Outer Circle is used for various purposes, including education, administration, and business.

Thus, the Expanding Circle comprises countries where English has a significant presence as a foreign language. This circle includes countries like China, Japan, Russia, and Brazil, where English is taught in schools and used in specific domains like tourism, international business, and academia. However, the Kachru model helps to understand the global spread and use of English beyond its native-speaking countries. It acknowledges the diverse roles and functions of English in different contexts and highlights the social, cultural, and historical factors influencing its development and use.

In conclusion, the Kachru model provides a helpful and useful background for understand the sociolinguistic dynamics of English as a worldwide language. It recognizes the linguistic variations and cultural implications associated with English in different parts of the world. Understanding these variations is essential for effective communication and fostering linguistic inclusivity in our increasingly interconnected global society.

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