

THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON LEARNING ENGLISH

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Annotation: This article explores the influence of the internet on learning English and its worldwide spread, as well as the role of English language in the emergence of the internet. Today, English is not only an international means of communication but also as a leading language in digital technologies, science, business and learning. The article also discusses the challenges and benefits of using these two concepts- English and internet – independently in daily life. Problems such as language barriers in internet usage, the progress of local languages online, and the negative and positive aspects of English becoming a global language are reviewed.

Key Words: internet, social media, digital spaces, platforms, linguistic, global communication, online learning, terminology, language academia, exchange information, translation platforms

Today, the internet has become the most powerful means of communication and information exchange worldwide. All aspects of our lives, including education, information exchange, business, and other daily activities are carried out through the internet.

English remains the primary language of the internet worldwide. Many articles, websites, applications, and social media content in the digital are predominantly in English. Additionally, English is considered the default language for many applications.

Anyone who needs to use the internet is expected to have some proficiency in English, as the majority of website content and communications are predominantly presented in this language. As a result, even individuals with no prior knowledge of English, inadvertently acquire a basic understanding of certain words and phrases through regular internet use. Additionally, a vast majority of the world's most visited websites, including educational platforms, business portals and online services operate primarily in English. This linguistic dominance makes English a crucial tool for navigating digital spaces.

English serves as the universal language of academia, with most publications and scientific papers being written in English. This standardization permits knowledge sharing among researchers around the world. Moreover, the global entertainment industry, contains news organizations, streaming services and social media networks mainly uses English. As a result English remains the leading language in shaping digital culture and global discourse. Besides, the rise of social media and blogging has considerably impacted the evolution and global spread of the English language. This digital platforms serve as a powerful tool for shaping communication styles, learn new vocabularies, and influencing linguistic trends. Also, the advancement of digital technologies has significantly

transformed the process of learning English. Online education apps enabled by artificial intelligence coupled with automatic translation services, play a serious role in this transformation. Technologies such as Google Translate, Chat Gpt and Duolingo have made English learning more available and efficient. Beginning with tools like Google translate both written and spoken language, helping break down communication barriers. This accessibility enables learners to engage with foreign materials, including academic content and online discussions, thereby enhancing their exposure to English.

Moreover, AI-driven language assistants such as Chat Gpt assist to be a real-time interaction, allowing users to practice conversations, refine grammar, and expand their vocabulary. These tools simulate human-like communication, making the learning process more immersive and natural. Also, platforms like Duolingo implement gamification and adaptive learning methods create customized study plans based on learners' proficiency level. This approach fosters motivation and improves retention, making language acquisition both enjoyable and effective.

The rapid advancement of digital communication has profoundly influenced linguistic evolution, particularly through the redefinition and expansion of existing terminology. For example, the word "virus" which was originally confined to the medical field, has been recontextualized in the digital sphere to refer to malicious software that disrupts computer systems.

Similarly, the term "Trol" which historically denoted a mythical creature in Scandinavian folklore, has acquired a new connotation in the digital era. In contemporary internet culture, it describes individuals who deliberately instigate conflicts and undermine discussions on online platforms by disseminating provocative or inflammatory content. In many countries, a large portion of the population is unable to use the internet due to the lack of economic and technical infrastructure. Even in developed countries, there is a gap between internet users and those unaware of it.

Such differences in adapting to the internet and learning to the internet and learning are more common in countries that were part of the former USSR. The main reason for this is that many websites created in these countries are not in English but in the local language.

On the other hand, there are negative impacts on using internet by English language. The widespread use of slang and abbreviations on the internet, especially due to the dominance of English, hinders language development. It weakens formal grammar rules, reduces lexical richness, and widens the generational language gap. Since many slang terms originate from English, they accelerate the infiltration of foreign words into national language potentially weakening them. Therefore, maintaining a balance between digital communication and literary language is essential for preserving linguistic stability.

In conclusion, the English language and the internet facilitate global communication, but they can also contribute to the weakening of national languages. The primary issue lies in the fact that a significant portion of online content is in English, while many local languages lack sufficient scientific, technical, and cultural resources in the digital space. Therefore, supporting national languages in the digital environment and creating high-quality native-language

content for future generations are crucial tasks.

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