Kachru Practical analysis of the world English concentric circle model

Abstract: on the basis of applied linguistics and social linguistics research results, Kachru put forward his world English theory, Kachuru first systematically analyzed the variation of English in India, research shows that these variation is influenced by Indian society and culture and form regional variation, namely Indian English, after Kachru and put forward the concentric circle pattern, but the idea is English globalization will differentiate many independent English variants, thus forming a loose and diversified English system. This is not only not conducive to international communication, but also goes against the ultimate goal of global English.

Introduction: Since the 1960s, the development of global English has been a hot topic. A variety of world English theories are put forward, among which, the world English theory proposed by Indian linguist Kachru has a great influence on the standard problems, political problems and ownership issues of global English. But what are the underlying problems, contributions and defects? This article will go deeply into these points and comment on them.

Background: In the last world, applied language theory appeared in comparative analysis, error analysis and mediation theory. The core problem is how to acquire the second language at the same level as native speakers.

The comparative analysis is based on behaviorism psychology and structuralism linguistics. It holds that learning a foreign language is actually learning the language structure of a foreign language, and that a foreign language can be learned well through the teaching mode of "stimulation-reaction-strengthening". Later, people found that the effect of such a teaching mode was not ideal.

Error analysis is based on cognitive psychology and generative linguistics, that is, there is a special mechanism in the brain to process language knowledge. Moreover, it obtains information feedback through continuous language practice, and gradually corrects these mistakes to get closer to the target language.

selinker absorbed the basic idea of error analysis, developed it, and put forward the theory of intermediary language. The theory holds that learners include both the native language features and the target language features, which is a separate language system between the mother language and the target language.

The intermediary language will gradually improve and get closer to the target language, but the fact shows that very few people can really acquire the same language ability of the native language people, and most people stop at the intermediary language stage, and this phenomenon is called the intermediary language "petrification".

Under various attempts, people begin to realize that it is not a good choice to study global English away from language teaching and social and cultural environment.

Kachru The theory of World English was based on the development of applied linguistics and social linguistics, but he did not follow the research idea of applied linguistics. Instead, the dilemma of applied linguistics provided him with a mirror to

reflect on the globalization of English and English teaching research. Kachru Believe that the reason why the applied linguistics society stops at the intermediary language "petrification" cannot solve the fundamental reason is that the researchers blindly adhere to the position of their own speakers and lack a further understanding of the language of developing countries.

Regional variant: In terms of the English regional variation, Kachru makes a basic assumption that the regional English is not a flawed English, but a variant formed by the influence of the local language and culture. Kachru Call a dialect a variant, and explain that in our traditional concept, a dialect is an inferior language or a non-standard language, but there is no good or bad word variant. Secondly, the word dialect is more suitable for the non-standard language formed under the influence of local culture under the same cultural background, while the social environment in the background of globalization is different. Based on the above considerations, the word variant is more appropriate.

Kachru As an Indian linguist, he thinks it is unreasonable to study the variation of English in other countries from the standpoint of his native speakers, because it would ignore the other roles that English plays in other countries. Using English in India is domestic communication, not international communication. Although India has gained political independence, English is deeply rooted in the society. English has become a tool of people's daily communication and a part of Indian life. To this end, Kachru conducted an in-depth survey of the English used by Indians, which found that vocabulary and grammar showed new characteristics, and explained them from the social and cultural levels.

In terms of vocabulary, such as brother, "Now you know what your duties are, and how to do them, brother, brother, you will receive our instructions." brother originally refers to family members with blood relations, but there is no blood relationship between the speakers here, which is just to shorten the psychological distance between each other. There are also similar cultural traditions in China. For example, when I go back to my hometown for the Spring Festival, people of my parents should take the initiative to call my uncle or aunt. If I do not do so, I may be defined as impolite and look down on them.Kachru Examples have confirmed the changes of English in the bad environment of Indian society and culture. This phenomenon is not a deviation, but an innovation of English by Indians. Kachru After years of research, Indian English is finally established as a social language based on Indian society, and this theory also builds the foundation for the next theory.

This theory also applies to other countries, such as Singapore, Malaysia, South Africa and other countries, these once as a British colony, language influenced by the local culture, English has experienced a similar regional change process, Kachru such multilevel English called World Englishes, at the same time, he also clearly aware that World Englishes is actually refers to the British past colony variant, does not have the world. In order to better solve this problem, Kachru proposed that the world English communication can be expressed by three concentric circles, the inner circle is the native English countries, respectively Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries; the outer circle refers to the English as a second language, India,

Malaysia, the Philippines, South Africa, Zambia and other countries; the expansion circle is those English as foreign language countries, respectively Japan, Russia, China, Germany, Saudi Arabia and other countries.

Obviously, the world English concentric circle theory has expanded the scope of World Englishes, summarized both the countries with the native English tongue and the countries with English as the foreign language, and promoted the world English theory. As more and more people of non-native people use English, people in the outer circle and extended circle areas began to use English to express their thoughts. However, some scholars suggest that the world English is gradually getting closer to the non-native language, and the native language and the non-native language begin to gradually blur, which should be newly defined again.

Many scholars do not agree with the idea of World Englishes standardization, and Kachru explains it in terms of internal standards and standards between countries.

India is a populous country, each region has a different regional culture, and various English varieties, which is obviously too general to summarize in Indian English. In India, Standard English is a variant used by the British Standard English for short. Kachru Think, language code conversion can very well explain this problem. In India, if both interlocutors are Mongolian, they communicate in the Mongolian dialect; if a Bombay and a Tamil need to communicate smoothly, either either understand the other's English variant or each other in standard Indian English. Therefore, when the language communication obstacle occurs, the communication problem can be well solved according to the code conversion. Although there are many methods, without a language standard, Indians need to spend a lot of time to learn this sub-variant English. In contrast, the unified standard English from India is more efficient to solve the communication problems between Indians, which is also the best choice.

There is also a communication problem between countries, such as how do Kenyans and Indians communicate smoothly? Some scholars point out that the globalization of English is centripetal, while the world of English defined by Kachru is centrifugal. Regional English is like blowing its own trumpet and singing its own tune. In this way, it will only become many different languages, and the globalization of English will no longer exist.Kachru response, if the two countries are adjacent, then the difference between the two English variants will not be very big, such as Singapore and Malaysia, where they can communicate smoothly. How about Nigeria and India, so far apart? In theory, there are more or less regional differences in language due to the long geographical distances, but in fact, this is not true between New Zealanders and the central US.

In 1979, Smith and Rafiqzad did a study on comprehensibility, which at the time was the academic belief that native speakers were easier to understand than non-native speakers. Smith's empirical research aims to test this idea. They found educated people who had lived in the United Kingdom or the United States from many countries such as Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, and the United States to read a piece of English, recorded it, and then gave the recording to the subjects, who came from some countries in the Asia-Pacific region, such as India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Nepal, the Philippines and other countries. The researchers removed some

words from the original English text, leaving blank spaces in the words for the subjects to supplement after listening to the recording. It turned out that the English spoken by Americans was the most difficult variant to understand, with only 55% accuracy. The conclusion shows that there is no justification for adhering to the standards of spoken language for native speakers.then Smith did another study on Indian English and American English. The study found that when subjects were familiar with their English variants with high accuracy, and proposed that students should be more exposed to various regional variants in school teaching. Two Smith studies show that the best way to communicate smoothly between different variants is to let people master different variants.Kachru Think Smith's research is the best answer, because Kachru in the analysis of Indian English variant recommendations from Indian standard English, and Smith in the analysis of communication problems between different countries without additional introduced on other variants, this Kachru and Smith agreed, since there is no international standard English, and to international communication, you need to Indians in domestic communication, have a database covers a variety of different variants. In fact, very few people are able to master the variant language of their own region and the other variants, and Kachru does not propose a feasible approach.

Conclusion: The Kachru research focuses too much on linguistics and relies too much on the background of the colonial era. Some scholars have pointed out that in order to cover up the true causes of English globalization, thus, the impression that "English is actively spreading out" is formed. In fact, from the perspective of sociolinguistics, the globalization of English is driven by the political and economic aspects of the British and other countries. kachru's world English is not only a pure linguistic phenomenon, but Kachru has always avoided the political promotion of English globalization, and even tried to cover up other causes of English globalization. The World English Concentric Circle Model, on the surface, Kachru has been strongly advocating not adding any new variants, and all variants are not superior or inferior. On the other hand, he also denied the privilege of standard English. In terms of politics and culture, Kachru's world English promotes variants between countries, transforming the once Anglo-American colonial language that is more like a political weapon. Combined with the above view it is not difficult to see, after the world of Kachru English circle theory, know the variation of communication problems between different countries will let yourself in trouble, but has always stick to the world English diversity, even if questioned and the direction of English globalization, also want to push from the development of the regional variant. Kachru The core of English theory is that English is influenced by different social cultures in the process of globalization, forming a variant of different regionalization. The political purpose of the world English concentric circle theory is to transform the language of the colonists and eventually become a weapon for the unequal relations of the international community. From the sociolinguistic perspective, the standard problem of English is a political problem. If a country is without strong economic, cultural and political support, any variant of any form cannot become an effective tool for international communication.