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**Abstract:** *The article discusses the subtle clues and factors of imperialism in terms of language which contribute to making a lingua franca.*

**Key words:** *lingua franca, dominant, sociopolitical phenomena, linguistic imperialism*

I must confess that while choosing one area for a research project I needed to mull over the topic. Because there are a cluster of research areas that are in the ongoing process of finding factors and the remedies to cure them. From time to time due to the acceleration of in any sphere and any aspect of our life reliable projects or research works can be required in order to meet the demands of humans. Alterations may be the factors or the cue to address the issues at the same time. I have chosen this topic so as to find the bold and trustworthy reasons for the questions which are hidden at the bottom of my heart.

Linguistic imperialism can be linked directly to sociopolitical phenomena that are rooted in historical data including colonization. Linguistic imperialism emerged second half of the 20th century in the condition of a multilingual setting (Pervaiz et al., 2019). In order to understand linguistic imperialism, everyone should the main point of what is imperialism or why this word can connect with linguistics.

Imperialism is a system in which an affluent country controls others or with for manages over other countries. As for linguistic imperialism, can be shaped having strong position, status, preferences deeply compared to other languages. In my own words, it is a dominant language in its time period. The term 'Linguistic imperialism' was coined by Phillipson in 1992. This term caused a bunch of stubborn questions with merits and shortcomings. According to scholars, it was the policy of UK and USA that showed a desire to spread English over the world in order to make it a global language. Even Phillipson conducted a cluster of empirical research so as to identify the role of dominant language and functions in society. His book called "Linguistic Imperialism Continued" helped to step in linguistics. The overwhelming majority of scholars and researchers have been investigating to address the questions involved in how and why a language dominates over other languages during the foundation period of its stages. Theoretical foundation can cause a hot convention that encompasses political, economic, and historical data that imperial language has witnessed. When we get back to history, some powerful countries colonized other poor countries and established their political, cultural, social, and ethical system in those countries. Invaders paid full attention to making their language

international and formal. "In this sense, linguistic imperialism is the study of the relationship between political and linguistic independence and the role of language along with the postcolonial approaches towards the linguistic liberation of the third world countries" (Pervaiz et al., 2019, p.1). The scholar used 'third world countries' meaning that unfortunately, the countries all over the world have been divided into three countries including developed (the USA, European countries, Russia, China), developing and underdeveloped or third world countries. The emergence of imperialism is linked to the political and cultural types of dominance. Affluent countries make their language in use internationally and in this way, they urge others to obey themselves from a linguistic point. Take India as an example. England colonized that country and English language became the official language there. Even nowadays English language has maintained officiality despite gaining independence many decades ago. The connection between the way of language teaching and multilingual education has been resulted in the essential tool for linguistic imperialism (Philipson, 1992, as cited in Pervaiz et al., 2019). This theory the confirmation of ranking and killing local languages which bring to vanishing steadily. For example, nowadays English is a lingua franca meaning that it is ranking due to the political and economic dominance of English-speaking countries which causes to disappearance of some languages or makes them dead languages. The ideology of power in a society can be tied to linguistic imperialism (Pervaiz et al., 2019). In this case not only language patterns but also other cultural notions are also encouraged. Ultimately, so many aspects of life including culture, and social thought are also transferred to the host country. Inequality can exist between powerful and periphery countries in terms of linguistics. According to Skutnabb-Kangas (2000, as cited in Pervaiz et al., 2019), linguicism is the conception of racism, ethnicism, and sexism that makes one language hegemonic or another word "killer language" as sucks the blood of weaker (or periphery) countries by its targeted ideology. In order to support our idea we should mention the notion of circles of Kachru. English is categorized into three groups depending on their language utilization. It is not only focused on how to use English but also rooted in each country's history. In addition, another notion in the context of language is 'native speakerism' from the Anglophone countries are the best examples of practitioners. English language with the Western culture is taught by 'native speakerism'. The ongoing debate on native speakerism overemphasized the result this theory seemed inappropriate to all countries and nations. But, having a long-term discussion, it reborn with another shape considering neutral, harmless points of idea providing free of any prejudice or misconception with natives. Furthermore, when it comes to becoming the global language of English language, it is worthwhile to think about contributors. The significance of colonialism and postcolonialism play a crucial role in terms of spreading English all over the world. Postcolonialism is regarded as another shape of type of exploitation which is continues as rewriting the history of colonialism (Pervaiz et al., 2019). To be more precise, the periphery countries are being colonized by forcing them to use their language in any field as the

continuation of colonialism. Although this manifestation of the old conception of colonialism is affecting the entire system of the countries, the sense of resistance or tolerance is enabling the acceleration of improvements in all spheres. A sense of resistance may require or open the way to further investigation deeply and succinctly (Pervaiz et al., 2019).

Other types or shapes of linguistic imperialism are posing arguable hot debates involving World Englishes as superior languages over languages dictated by the West over the other periphery countries (Pennycook, 1994, as cited in Pervaiz, 2019). Initially, the 'World Englishes' conception originated to illustrate the types of English which determined in Commonwealth states. The most state-of-the-art scholars like Kachru and Nelson (2006) were the opponents of preventing English as a Hegemone as a matter of fact a global language can pose tremendous problems in terms of assimilating international language with local and in a result some alterations in grammar and in pronunciation can eradicate the local languages and hence, a cultural loss can be confronted in a particular country.

Fortunately, scholars are in the process of seeking some ways to shift native languages with foreign at the same time accounting for getting education primary and elementary in their own local languages. This choice can add some new terms to linguistics like language shift or language death, linguistic genocide and less-known languages can remain or even develop with the global languages.

However, the future directions in research and methodology are being applied in order to pave the ground to discover novel aspects of linguistic imperialism by creating awareness of keeping diversity in linguistics. Some organizations like The Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights have already launched their attempt to gain equal rights for the languages spoken by periphery countries (Pervaiz et al., 2019).

All in all, language imperialism is a pivotal topic to debate which has its own history to observe. There are so many empirical and lesser-known factors for further explorations for humans thoroughly. If we have a look to history, each period witnessed huge, typical issues and successes. Linguistic imperialism is the reflection or shape of ongoing processes or periods which started many decades or centuries ago and have been carried on until this time. What I mean by this is that, one research project or work cannot be sufficient to iron out this conundrum productively and deeply. In order to have succinct results or outcomes in terms of addressing this issue positively, the history of each language whether alive or dead can be needed to strict approach efficiently. Moreover, approaches should encompass not only one area like linguistics but also entire aspects of life including economics, social patterns, ethnic conceptions, or morals, genetic factors, political systems, governments' strategies, policies, equality or inequality in rights, racism, segregation, discrimination that can be insurance of linguistic imperialism or linguistic hegemonism. Because ranking one language over others is considered as an integration of humans' attempts so it is not a natural phenomenon like raining, snowing, or earthquake. In short, linguistic imperialism is a man-made process that has clear and measured

strategies and ways to achieve it. These lined plans are only one part of their goal and a new version of colonialism in linguistics linked to policies to be Hegemone in entire systems of countries globally.

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