1 What do you understand by Global English? Describe its features. How different is it from Indian English? Give examples to explain your answer.

Ans: The term 'global English' is being used increasingly nowadays. It is a means of demonstrating that English is spoken in every part of the world, both among speakers within a particular country who share a first language, and across speakers from different countries/first languages.

**English is no longer spoken only by its native speakers in the UK, North America, Australia and New Zealand, and by those who learn English in order to communicate with native speakers. It is also spoken among non-native speakers within countries like India, the Philippines and Singapore and internationally among non-native speakers from a wide range of countries/first languages throughout the world. This last use of English is often referred to as 'English as an International Language' or EIL, and it is this kind of English which we will focus on here as it is the largest group of English speakers, numbering around 1.5 billion.**

Global English is the language spoken all around the world. Indian English is much different from it as it is comprised of certain Indian characteristics. Global English is the mixture of different languages with different rules which are globally followed. However, Indian English is spoken only throughout the frontiers of India.

Global English does not attempt to make written English literally translate into other languages. Although the world's languages have been found to share some remarkable similarities, the disparate grammar rules pertaining to word order make literal translation impossible. Following the above rules will not make your writing translate perfectly into Japanese (where objects come before the subject) or German (where subordinating conjunctions move the sentence’s verb to the end of the clause). No writing style can make English conform to the conventions of any or all other languages.

Another misconception about global English is that it must sound stilted or stiff to be “real” global English. On the contrary, if it sounds odd or unnatural to a native speaker, then it isn’t good or useful global writing. Rather than making English sound like other languages or over-formalizing it, writing with a global audience in mind clarifies written English so that anyone can understand. That includes native speakers.

**Global English vs. Standard English**

Standard English, or the English native speakers use every day, is bursting with nuances and idiosyncrasies that are difficult to translate into foreign languages. Unique or unusual grammatical conventions like the passive voice and implicit pronouns create confusion quickly in translation. Global English modifies the rules of Standard English to eliminate that confusion. These rules affect sentence structure, word order, verb tenses and much more. All of these guidelines operate to accomplish the same goal: to make English writing as unambiguous as possible.

In global English, sentences are short. Word order is consistent and as predictable as possible. The passive voice is avoided. The relationship between the sentence’s subject and its modifiers is explicit. No metaphors or other types of figurative language are used. Everything is literal and logical.

This is by no means a comprehensive list of all of the rules for writing globally. Nor are these rules hard and fast in every case. Yet they are an effective way to begin making your writing clearer and more suited for non-native English speakers. Global English, a writing style that makes English as accessible and as easily translatable as possible, is the best way to ensure that your message will effectively reach your intended audience all around the world. When composing or editing content, follow these 5 rules to make your English writing more global.

1) **Don’t Use Idioms**

Figures of speech and idioms can even vary radically among different countries that speak English. And idioms in any language are so particular to their originating countries that even if they were to be translated literally word for word, they would be completely bewildering for anyone outside that national context. When writing for a global audience, avoid idioms like the plague.

2) **Be Literal in All Other Aspects of Your Writing**

Global English avoids anything that cannot be easily understood by a non-native speaker of English. Colloquial or everyday English is full of metaphors other forms of figurative speech that are less obvious than cultural idioms. While a native speaker can understand what it means “to cut down” on costs or “to stay on target” or “to keep you posted,” non-native speakers will have more difficulty with such phrases and translators will find them next to impossible to convey them accurately into another language. So examine your word choice carefully as you write.

3) **Keep Your Sentences Short and Clear**

The ultimate goal of the global English style is absolute clarity in a piece of writing. Your sentences should be short, succinct and complete. A general rule is that a sentence should be no longer than 25 words. You shouldn’t write in fragments, but you should keep sentences with multiple clauses to a relative minimum. Although this can get difficult if you're writing technical instructions or explaining complex concepts, forcing yourself to write short sentences will ultimately keep things clear and precise.

4) **Standardize Your Global English Terminology**

On the subject of precision, the words you use should have precise and limited definitions. An example of this would be describing an estimate as “rough.” Given the multiple implications of the word “rough,” it’s clearer to use the word “approximate” in this context. Also be sure that a single word isn’t used in multiple ways within one document or, conversely, that you’re not using multiple words to convey the same thing. Especially if you want a piece of writing to be translated, managing how you and your company use certain words will make the process of translation faster as well as less expensive.

5) **Don’t Be Afraid of Drastic Revising**