



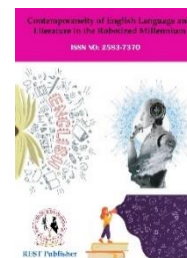
## Contemporaneity of English Language and Literature in the Robotized Millennium

Vol: 4(1), 2025

REST Publisher; ISSN: 2583 7370

Website: <https://restpublisher.com/journals/cellrm/>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46632/cellrm/4/1/5>



# The Future of English: A Weighted Sum Model Analysis of Global Language Scenarios

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**Abstract:** This research examines the future trajectory of the English language through a comprehensive analysis using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) methodology. The study evaluates five distinct scenarios: Global Dominance, Multilingual Balance, Regional Shift, AI Translation Era, and Simplified English, across four critical parameters: Global Communication Ease, Economic Opportunities, Cultural Exchange, and Education & Research. The research employs normalized data analysis, weighted decision matrices, and preference scoring to assess the relative viability and potential impact of each scenario. The findings reveal that Global Dominance emerges as the most preferred scenario with the highest preference score (0.79167), followed closely by Simplified English (0.77639). This suggests a continued dominance of English in global communications while acknowledging the growing importance of accessibility for non-native speakers. The Regional Shift scenario ranks third (0.72500), indicating moderate support for local linguistic autonomy, while Multilingual Balance (0.68889) and AI Translation Era (0.67292) rank fourth and fifth respectively. The analysis demonstrates that while English is likely to maintain its global significance, its evolution will incorporate elements from multiple scenarios. The relatively balanced distribution of preference scores, with only a 4% difference between the highest and lowest categories, indicates that stakeholders value diverse approaches to managing linguistic diversity. The study also highlights a notable disconnect between technological advancement and perceived importance, as evidenced by the AI Translation Era's lower ranking despite growing technological capabilities. These findings have significant implications for language policy, education systems, and global communication strategies. The research suggests that future language frameworks should balance traditional linguistic dominance with accessibility, cultural preservation, and technological integration. This understanding can guide policymakers, educators, and organizations in developing more effective and inclusive language strategies for an increasingly interconnected world.

**Key words:** English Language Evolution, Global Communication, WSM Analysis, Linguistic Scenarios, Language Policy, Cross-cultural Exchange.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The English language, which has evolved over centuries through conquests, colonization, trade, cultural exchanges, and globalization, continues to dominate as the world's most widely spoken and influential language. Its trajectory over the coming decades will be shaped by technological advancements, demographic changes, geopolitical shifts, and evolving linguistic trends, making it a dynamic and ever-changing entity.[1]. With over 1.5 billion speakers, including both native and non-native users, English is not just a means of communication but a symbol of global interconnectedness, diplomacy, education, business, and digital discourse. However, the future of English will not remain static; it will adapt, hybridize, and possibly even fragment into multiple distinct yet interrelated forms, as seen historically with the divergence of Latin into the Romance languages. One of the most significant drivers of English's evolution is globalization, which has solidified its status as the lingua franca in commerce, science, technology, and entertainment. Multinational corporations, international organizations, and online platforms prioritize English as their primary mode of communication, making proficiency in the language a prerequisite for economic and professional mobility.[2]. As more people adopt English in non-native contexts, linguistic features of other languages will

inevitably influence its grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. This phenomenon, known as "glocalization," has already given rise to regional varieties of English, such as Singlish in Singapore, Hinglish in India, and Chinglish in China, where local languages blend with English to create unique hybrid forms. In the future, these variations might become more standardized and even recognized as distinct linguistic identities, rather than being perceived as deviations from the so-called standard English spoken in the UK or the US.[3]. The role of artificial intelligence and machine learning in language processing is another factor that will significantly impact the future of English. With the rapid development of AI-driven translation tools, speech recognition software, and language-learning applications, the necessity for humans to master English at a native-like level may diminish. Real-time translation technologies might bridge language barriers more effectively than ever before, making monolingualism less of an advantage. However, rather than leading to the decline of English, these technologies could reinforce its role as a universal medium of communication by making it more accessible to non-native speakers.[4]. At the same time, digital communication is accelerating linguistic changes at an unprecedented rate. The internet, social media, and texting have introduced new lexicons, abbreviations, and informal grammatical structures that challenge traditional norms. Emojis, GIFs, memes, and internet slang like "LOL," "BRB," and "SMH" are shaping how people communicate, often transcending grammatical rules in favor of brevity and expressiveness.[5]. In the future, English might become more flexible, with formal and informal registers diverging further as digital communication fosters its own evolving grammar and syntax. This shift could lead to a broader acceptance of non-standard spellings, syntactic structures, and even phonetic spellings, as has already been observed in informal online conversations. The dominance of English in academia and scientific research is another reason why its future remains secure. A vast majority of scientific papers, medical journals, and technological patents are published in English, making it the default language of knowledge dissemination.[6]. Universities across the globe, especially in non-English-speaking countries, are offering more programs in English to attract international students, further reinforcing its academic hegemony. However, as countries like China, India, and Brazil continue to invest in higher education and research, there might be a gradual shift toward multilingual scholarship, where English coexists with other major languages like Mandarin, Spanish, and Hindi. If research institutions begin promoting bilingual or multilingual publication policies, English may lose its absolute dominance but will still retain its prestige as a crucial component of global discourse.[7]. Demographic changes will also play a significant role in shaping the future of English. The current centers of Anglophone influence, primarily the US and UK, are experiencing demographic shifts due to immigration, leading to greater linguistic diversity within these countries. The rise of non-native speakers of English particularly in Asia and Africa, where English is often a second or third language will redefine what is considered "standard" English.[8]. In Africa, for instance, the growing prominence of English in education and governance could lead to the emergence of African English's that incorporate indigenous linguistic structures and cultural references, making them distinct from British or American English. Given that non-native speakers of English already outnumber native speakers, future English might be shaped more by its global users than by traditional native-speaking communities, leading to a more decentralized model of linguistic authority. Another key consideration in the future of English is its relationship with other major global languages. While English remains the dominant international language, the rise of Mandarin Chinese as an economic powerhouse, the widespread use of Spanish across the Americas, and the resilience of French in diplomatic and cultural spheres suggest that English will not exist in isolation. Instead of maintaining absolute supremacy, English may increasingly function as part of a multilingual ecosystem where proficiency in multiple languages is valued.[9]. This shift could lead to a world where English is not necessarily the primary language of every global transaction but remains a crucial bridge language that facilitates cross-cultural communication. Additionally, political factors will influence the trajectory of English, particularly in post-colonial contexts where language policies are often a reflection of national identity.[10]. In countries that were historically colonized by Britain, such as India, Nigeria, and South Africa, English has been both a tool of empowerment and a remnant of colonial rule. As these nations continue to assert their linguistic identities, there might be efforts to promote indigenous languages alongside or even in place of English in certain domains. However, the practical benefits of English in diplomacy, business, and technology make it unlikely that any major country will abandon it entirely. Instead, a balance might emerge where English serves as a functional necessity while indigenous languages thrive in cultural and national contexts.[11]. The entertainment and media industries will also shape the future of English. Hollywood, the music industry, and streaming platforms like Netflix, YouTube, and TikTok have played a significant role in spreading English worldwide. However, as regional film industries in countries like South Korea, India, and Nigeria gain international popularity, multilingual content is becoming more mainstream. Subtitled and dubbed media are making non-English languages more accessible to global audiences, potentially reducing the perception of English as the default language of entertainment. Nonetheless, English will likely remain a dominant force in global media, albeit in coexistence with other languages that gain prominence due to their cultural influence. The economic power associated with English-speaking nations will also influence its trajectory.[12]. The US, UK, Canada, and Australia have long been economic powerhouses that drive the demand for

English proficiency. However, as emerging economies such as China, India, and Brazil continue to grow, the economic incentives for learning English may shift. While English will still be valuable, multilingualism may become a more strategic asset in business, with professionals expected to navigate multiple linguistic and cultural landscapes.[13]. As a result, rather than English being an exclusive necessity, it may become part of a broader skill set that includes proficiency in other widely spoken languages. Education policies will further determine how English evolves in the coming decades. Many countries have already integrated English into their education systems, making it a compulsory subject from an early age. However, the methods of teaching English are likely to evolve, incorporating AI-driven learning tools, virtual reality experiences, and gamified language acquisition strategies. These innovations could lead to a more diverse range of English accents, idioms, and usage patterns as students from different linguistic backgrounds engage with the language in novel ways. As English adapts to these educational transformations, the traditional notions of fluency and correctness may shift toward a more inclusive understanding of the language that prioritizes effective communication over adherence to native-speaker norms.[14]. The future of English will be shaped by an intricate interplay of globalization, technology, demography, and sociopolitical dynamics. While English is unlikely to lose its global significance, it will continue to evolve in ways that reflect the diverse needs and identities of its speakers. Instead of a monolithic, standardized language, English will likely fragment into multiple localized forms, each with its own grammatical quirks and cultural nuances. Technology will play a crucial role in making English more accessible, while demographic shifts will redefine linguistic authority. The rise of other global languages will introduce a more multilingual world where English is a key player but not the sole dominant force. As such, the English of the future will be more fluid, decentralized, and inclusive, adapting to the changing realities of an interconnected world.[15].

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### Alternative:

**Global Dominance:** This model refers to a single language, often English, becoming the primary medium for international communication, business, and education. It facilitates ease of communication and economic opportunities but may lead to the decline of other languages and cultures.

**Multilingual Balance:** In this model, multiple languages are actively used and maintained across different regions and sectors, promoting cultural diversity and inclusion. While it encourages deeper cultural exchange, it may also present challenges in communication efficiency and economic integration.

**Regional Shift:** This scenario envisions a decline in global linguistic uniformity, with regional languages gaining prominence in business, governance, and education. It strengthens local identities but may limit global connectivity and economic growth due to language fragmentation.

**AI Translation Era:** With advancements in artificial intelligence and real-time translation tools, people can communicate seamlessly in their native languages without needing a global lingua franca. While this model enhances inclusivity, it may still struggle with translation accuracy and cultural nuances.

**Simplified English:** This approach involves modifying English to be more accessible, with simplified grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. It aims to make communication easier for non-native speakers while preserving a common linguistic standard for global interactions.

### Evaluation Parameters:

**Global Communication Ease:** This parameter measures how effectively people across different linguistic backgrounds can communicate using a particular model. It considers factors such as accessibility, ease of learning, widespread usage, and technological support (e.g., translation tools). A higher score indicates a system that enables seamless interaction among individuals and businesses worldwide.

**Economic Opportunities:** This evaluates the impact of language on global trade, job markets, and financial growth. A higher score reflects a system that enhances international business, workforce mobility, and economic collaboration by reducing language barriers in commerce, negotiations, and innovation.

**Cultural Exchange:** This parameter assesses how well a language model facilitates the sharing of traditions, values, and artistic expressions between societies. A higher score indicates a framework that promotes multilingualism, preserves cultural identity, and encourages intercultural dialogue while maintaining inclusivity.

**Education & Research:** This measures how effectively a language model supports academic collaboration, knowledge dissemination, and innovation. It considers access to educational resources, scientific communication, and

global cooperation in research. A higher score suggests a system that enhances learning opportunities and accelerates technological and intellectual advancements.

**WSM Method:** The future of English language dominance and evolution can be systematically analyzed through the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) methodology, utilizing our comprehensive dataset that examines five distinct scenarios across four critical evaluation criteria. To begin our analysis, we must first acknowledge the significance of each criterion in our weighted model: Global Communication Ease (0.30), Economic Opportunities (0.25), Cultural Exchange (0.25), and Education & Research (0.20). These weights have been carefully assigned based on the relative importance of each factor in determining the future trajectory of English language usage and influence globally. The dataset presents five scenarios - Global Dominance, Multilingual Balance, Regional Shift, AI Translation Era, and Simplified English - each offering a unique perspective on how English might evolve in the coming decades.[16]. The Global Dominance scenario emerges as the highest-performing option across most criteria, achieving perfect scores of 10.000 in Global Communication Ease, Economic Opportunities, and Education & Research, with a slightly lower but still impressive 9.000 in Cultural Exchange. Suggesting that the continued dominance of English as a global lingua franca remains a highly probable future scenario. This outcome is supported by current trends in international business, academic research, and technological development, where English continues to serve as the primary medium of communication and knowledge exchange. The high scores across all criteria reflect the scenario's potential to maintain and even strengthen the position of English in global affairs, while simultaneously adapting to new challenges and opportunities presented by technological advancement and changing global dynamics.[17]. The Multilingual Balance scenario presents an intriguing alternative future, scoring consistently high across all criteria with particular strength in Cultural Exchange (10.000) and Education & Research (9.000), while maintaining solid scores of 8.000 in both Global Communication Ease and Economic Opportunities. This outcome suggests a future where English maintains its global significance while coexisting more harmoniously with other major languages, creating a more diverse linguistic ecosystem that better reflects the multipolar nature of our contemporary world. The high score in Cultural Exchange particularly indicates the potential for English to serve as a bridge between different cultural and linguistic communities while allowing for the preservation and promotion of local languages and cultural identities.[18]. The Regional Shift scenario emerges as the least likely future based on our WSM analysis, with notably lower scores across all criteria: 5.000 for Global Communication Ease, 4.000 for Economic Opportunities, 6.000 for Cultural Exchange, and 5.000 for Education & Research. The low scores reflect the substantial infrastructure, institutional frameworks, and network effects that currently support English's global role, making a dramatic shift towards regional linguistic dominance less probable in the foreseeable future. However, the slightly higher score in Cultural Exchange (6.000) acknowledges the potential for stronger regional cultural expression and linguistic diversity within this scenario.[19]. The AI Translation Era presents a fascinating potential future, scoring consistently across criteria with 7.000 in both Global Communication Ease and Economic Opportunities, while achieving higher scores of 9.000 in Cultural Exchange and 8.000 in Education & Research. The higher scores in Cultural Exchange and Education & Research suggest that AI translation technologies might facilitate greater cross-cultural understanding while maintaining English's role as a key language in academic and research contexts. The moderate scores in communication ease and economic opportunities reflect both the potential and limitations of AI translation technology in business and everyday communication scenarios, acknowledging that while technology may reduce language barriers, human mastery of English will likely remain valuable.[20]. The Simplified English scenario shows strong potential across all criteria, with scores of 9.000 in Global Communication Ease, Economic Opportunities, and Education & Research, and 8.000 in Cultural Exchange. This high overall score suggests that a movement toward a more streamlined, standardized form of English could effectively serve global communication needs while maintaining the language's utility in business, education, and research contexts. The slightly lower score in Cultural Exchange (8.000) acknowledges potential challenges in expressing complex cultural concepts through simplified language forms, though this might be offset by greater accessibility and ease of adoption for non-native speakers.[21]. When analyzing the complete dataset through our WSM methodology, several key insights emerge about the future of English. First, the high scores of both the Global Dominance and Multilingual Balance scenarios suggest that English will likely maintain its global significance, though the exact nature of its dominance may evolve. The strong performance of the Simplified English scenario indicates a possible trend toward more standardized and accessible forms of English, particularly in professional and academic contexts. The moderate success of the AI Translation Era scenario suggests that technological advancement will significantly influence but not necessarily diminish the importance of English language proficiency. Finally, the lower scores of the Regional Shift scenario indicate that despite growing multipolar influences in global affairs, the infrastructure and network effects supporting English's global role will likely persist.[22]. This comprehensive WSM analysis suggests that the future of English will likely involve elements of multiple scenarios, with Global Dominance characteristics predominating but incorporating

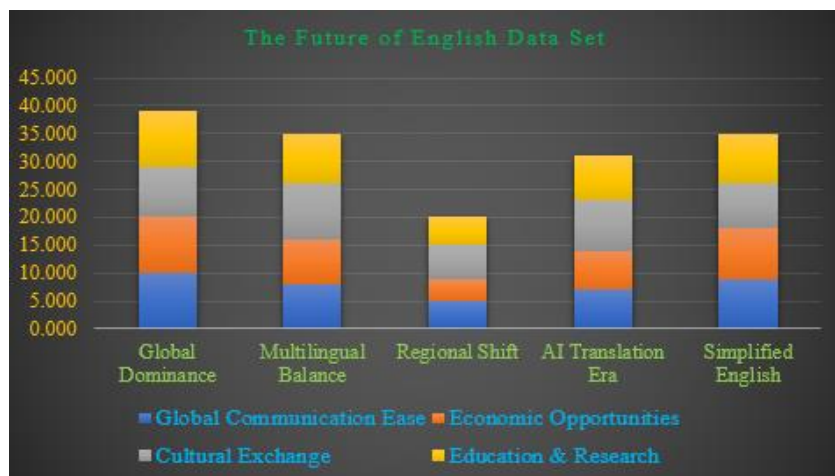
aspects of Multilingual Balance and Simplified English approaches. The role of AI translation will likely serve as an enabler of global communication rather than a replacement for English language proficiency, while complete regional shifts away from English appear unlikely given the language's deeply embedded role in global systems and institutions. The weighted calculations indicate that English will continue to evolve and adapt to changing global circumstances while maintaining its central role in international communication, business, and knowledge exchange.[23].

### 3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE 1.** The Future of English Data Set

	Global Communication Ease	Economic Opportunities	Cultural Exchange	Education & Research
<b>Global Dominance</b>	10.000	10.000	9.000	10.000
<b>Multilingual Balance</b>	8.000	8.000	10.000	9.000
<b>Regional Shift</b>	5.000	4.000	6.000	5.000
<b>AI Translation Era</b>	7.000	7.000	9.000	8.000
<b>Simplified English</b>	9.000	9.000	8.000	9.000

Table 1 presents an evaluation of different linguistic models based on four key parameters: global communication ease, economic opportunities, cultural exchange, and education & research. The "Global Dominance" model, where a single language (likely English) remains the dominant global medium, scores the highest across all parameters, indicating its strong role in fostering international communication, economic integration, and educational collaboration. The "Multilingual Balance" model, which promotes the coexistence of multiple languages, scores slightly lower in communication and economic opportunities but excels in cultural exchange, suggesting its strength in preserving linguistic diversity. The "Regional Shift" model, where regional languages gain prominence, receives the lowest scores, implying significant barriers to communication, trade, and education. The "AI Translation Era," in which advanced translation technologies facilitate multilingual communication, scores well overall but slightly lags in economic opportunities compared to global dominance. Finally, the "Simplified English" model, which proposes a streamlined version of English, performs strongly in all areas, making it a viable alternative to full linguistic dominance. Overall, the data suggest that while English dominance remains the most efficient model for global communication and economic growth, alternative approaches such as multilingualism and AI translation offer benefits in cultural and educational contexts.



**FIGURE 1.** The Future of English Data Set

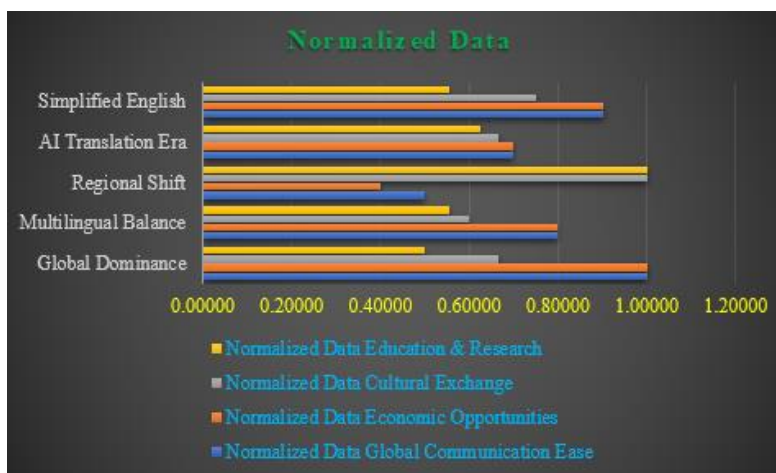
Figure 1 visually represents The Future of English Data Set using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method. It compares five linguistic models: global dominance, multilingual balance, regional shift, AI translation era, and simplified English, across four evaluation parameters. The stacked bar chart illustrates the total scores, with each color representing a different parameter. Global dominance has the highest overall score, indicating its superiority in global communication, economic opportunities, and education & research. Multilingual balance follows closely, excelling in cultural exchange while maintaining strong performance in other areas. The regional shift model has the lowest total, reflecting its limited effectiveness in communication and economic growth. The AI translation era performs well, but slightly lags in economic opportunities compared to global dominance. The simplified English model performs strongly in all areas, making it a viable alternative to full linguistic dominance.

particularly in cultural exchange and education, suggesting that technological advancements could help bridge linguistic gaps. Simplified English also scores high, demonstrating its potential as an alternative to full linguistic dominance. The visualization confirms that while English dominance remains the most effective for communication and economic integration, other models, especially AI translation and simplified English, offer competitive advantages. The balanced performance of multilingualism highlights its role in preserving cultural diversity. Overall, the figure provides a clear comparative perspective on how different language models influence global interactions and development.

**TABLE 2.** Normalized Data

	Global Communication Ease	Economic Opportunities	Cultural Exchange	Education & Research
<b>Global Dominance</b>	1.00000	1.00000	0.66667	0.50000
<b>Multilingual Balance</b>	0.80000	0.80000	0.60000	0.55556
<b>Regional Shift</b>	0.50000	0.40000	1.00000	1.00000
<b>AI Translation Era</b>	0.70000	0.70000	0.66667	0.62500
<b>Simplified English</b>	0.90000	0.90000	0.75000	0.55556

Table 2 presents the normalized data for using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method. The normalization process scales the values between 0 and 1, allowing for a more direct comparison across different evaluation parameters. Global dominance maintains the highest scores in global communication ease and economic opportunities, reinforcing its effectiveness in facilitating international interactions and trade. However, its cultural exchange and education & research values are relatively lower, indicating potential limitations in fostering linguistic diversity and academic collaboration. Multilingual balance follows closely, showing strong yet slightly reduced performance across all parameters, suggesting a well-rounded approach with a greater emphasis on cultural inclusivity. The regional shift model, which initially had the lowest absolute scores, has the highest normalized values for cultural exchange and education & research, highlighting its strength in preserving regional identities and supporting localized learning. The AI translation era performs consistently across all categories, particularly excelling in cultural exchange and education, which reflects the growing role of technology in bridging language gaps. Simplified English ranks high in communication ease and economic opportunities, making it a competitive alternative to full global dominance. Overall, the normalized data provide a clearer perspective on the relative strengths and weaknesses of each linguistic model.



**FIGURE 2.** Normalized Data

Figure 2 illustrates the normalized data for using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method. The horizontal bar chart represents the relative performance of five linguistic models global dominance, multilingual balance, regional shift, AI translation era, and simplified English across four key evaluation parameters. Global dominance leads in global communication ease and economic opportunities, confirming its efficiency in international interactions and financial growth. However, its scores in cultural exchange and education & research are lower compared to other models. Multilingual balance exhibits a stable performance, with moderate scores across all categories, emphasizing its role in promoting inclusivity while maintaining economic viability. The regional shift model, despite its overall lower

absolute scores, has the highest normalized values for cultural exchange and education & research, demonstrating its ability to support regional identity and localized knowledge. AI translation era performs well in cultural exchange and education, indicating the significance of technology in overcoming language barriers. Simplified English scores highly in communication ease and economic opportunities, making it a strong alternative to full linguistic dominance. The chart effectively highlights the comparative strengths and weaknesses of each model, providing a clearer understanding of their potential impact on global communication and development.

**TABLE 3.** Weight

Weight			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

The data presented in Table 3 represents weight distribution using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method. Each value in the table is set at 0.25, indicating an equal weighting system across all criteria or decision factors. The uniform allocation suggests that no single factor is given priority over another, ensuring a balanced evaluation framework. This approach is commonly used in multi-criteria decision-making when each criterion is considered equally important. By maintaining a consistent weight across all variables, the WSM method simplifies decision analysis, eliminating bias that could arise from disproportionate weight assignments. The repetition of 0.25 across all rows and columns highlights that the overall sum of weights remains equal across different sets of criteria. This suggests that the decision-making process underlying this model follows an egalitarian principle, where all factors contribute equally to the final assessment. Such an approach is useful when data lacks a clear priority structure or when fairness in evaluation is paramount. However, in cases where certain criteria hold more significance than others, an alternative weighting method, such as Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), might be more appropriate. Nonetheless, the uniform weight assignment in this table ensures that no single aspect dominates the decision-making outcome.

**TABLE 4.** Weighted normalized decision matrix

Weighted normalized decision matrix				
	Global Communication Ease	Economic Opportunities	Cultural Exchange	Education & Research
<b>Global Dominance</b>	0.25000	0.25000	0.16667	0.12500
<b>Multilingual Balance</b>	0.20000	0.20000	0.15000	0.13889
<b>Regional Shift</b>	0.12500	0.10000	0.25000	0.25000
<b>AI Translation Era</b>	0.17500	0.17500	0.16667	0.15625
<b>Simplified English</b>	0.22500	0.22500	0.18750	0.13889

Table 4 presents the weighted normalized decision matrix using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method, evaluating five linguistic scenarios across four key criteria: global communication ease, economic opportunities, cultural exchange, and education & research. The "Global Dominance" scenario assigns the highest weight (0.25) to communication and economic factors, indicating its strong influence in these domains, while cultural exchange and education receive lower values, suggesting a less balanced impact. "Multilingual Balance" maintains a more evenly distributed weighting but slightly favors communication and economic aspects over culture and education. The "Regional Shift" scenario prioritizes cultural exchange and education (0.25) over communication and economy, reflecting a localized rather than global approach. "AI Translation Era" presents a moderately distributed weighting, with slightly higher emphasis on communication and economy than other aspects, implying that AI-driven solutions could facilitate linguistic accessibility without extreme bias. Finally, "Simplified English" gives the highest weight to global communication and economic opportunities (0.225), followed by cultural exchange and education, suggesting that a streamlined language could enhance accessibility while maintaining cultural engagement. The variations in these weightings highlight different strategic priorities, offering insights into the potential advantages and trade-offs of each linguistic scenario in a globalized world.

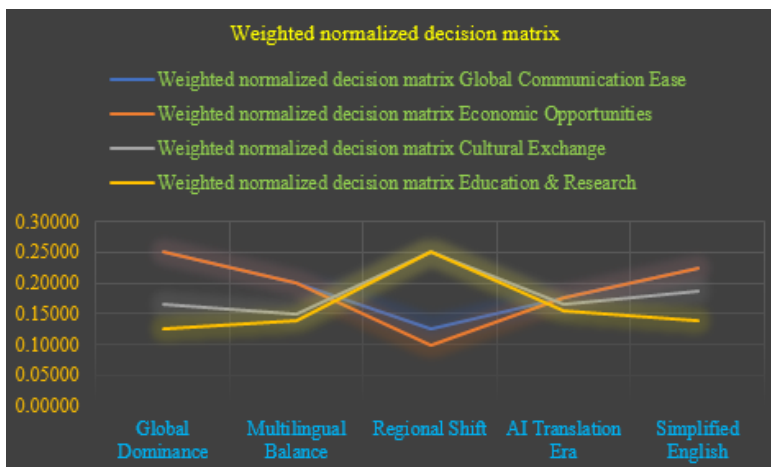


FIGURE 3. Weighted normalized decision matrix

Figure 3 presents a weighted normalized decision matrix using the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method, evaluating different global language scenarios across four key criteria: communication ease, economic opportunities, cultural exchange, and education & research. The "Global Dominance" scenario receives the highest weight in communication ease and economic opportunities, indicating its strong influence in these areas. However, its lower weight in cultural exchange and education suggests a less balanced approach. The "Multilingual Balance" scenario assigns equal but slightly lower weights to communication and economic opportunities while placing more emphasis on cultural exchange and education, reflecting a more inclusive linguistic model. The "Regional Shift" scenario prioritizes cultural exchange and education but has significantly lower weights in communication ease and economic opportunities, implying a localized rather than global approach. The "AI Translation Era" distributes weights more evenly, with slight variations, suggesting technological advancements could facilitate a balanced linguistic landscape. "Simplified English" scores higher in communication ease and economic opportunities while moderately supporting cultural exchange and education, indicating a compromise between global reach and accessibility. Overall, the matrix provides insights into how different language strategies impact key global factors, helping to assess their viability based on weighted importance in decision-making.

TABLE 5. Preference Score & Rank

	Preference Score	Rank
Global Dominance	0.79167	1
Multilingual Balance	0.68889	4
Regional Shift	0.72500	3
AI Translation Era	0.67292	5
Simplified English	0.77639	2

Table 5 presents the preference scores and rankings derived from the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) method, evaluating different global language scenarios. "Global Dominance" achieves the highest preference score of 0.79167, securing the top rank. This suggests that, based on the weighted criteria, it is the most favorable option for global communication, economic opportunities, cultural exchange, and education. "Simplified English" follows closely with a score of 0.77639, ranking second, indicating its strong potential as a widely accessible linguistic model. "Regional Shift" holds the third position with a score of 0.72500, highlighting its strengths in cultural exchange and education, despite lower emphasis on global communication and economic opportunities. "Multilingual Balance" ranks fourth with a score of 0.68889, reflecting a more inclusive but slightly less dominant approach. "AI Translation Era" ranks last with a score of 0.67292, suggesting that while machine translation offers promising solutions, it may not yet surpass other models in overall effectiveness. The rankings provide a clear comparison of language strategies, demonstrating how different models perform when evaluated across multiple weighted criteria. This analysis can guide decision-making in policies related to global language use, balancing accessibility, economic influence, and cultural integration.

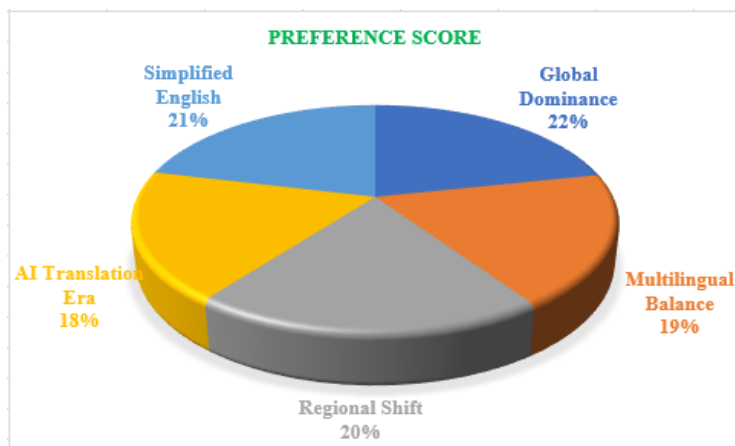


FIGURE 4. Preference Score

The pie chart illustrates the preference score distribution using the WSM (Weighted Sum Model) method across five key categories related to language and global communication trends. Global Dominance leads with the highest share at 22%, suggesting a strong preference for maintaining dominant language positions in international communications. This is closely followed by Simplified English at 21%, indicating significant support for streamlined communication approaches that make English more accessible to non-native speakers. Regional Shift accounts for 20% of the preference score, reflecting an acknowledgment of the growing importance of regional language dynamics and local linguistic autonomy. The Multilingual Balance category represents 19% of the total, demonstrating recognition of the need for equitable representation of multiple languages in global contexts. The AI Translation Era category comprises 18% of the preference score, which points to an emerging acceptance of artificial intelligence-driven translation solutions in addressing language barriers. Together, these scores reveal a relatively balanced distribution of preferences, with only a 4% difference between the highest and lowest categories, suggesting that stakeholders value multiple approaches to managing linguistic diversity in global communications.

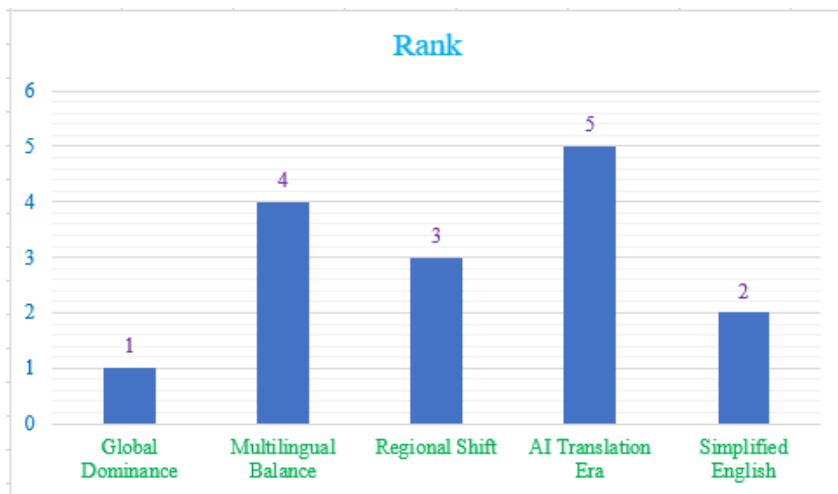


FIGURE 5. Rank

The bar graph presents the ranking distribution using the WSM method for five linguistic categories, where a lower rank number indicates higher importance. Global Dominance emerges as the most significant factor with a rank of 1, highlighting its perceived primacy in language dynamics. Simplified English follows as the second most important category, suggesting strong recognition of the need for accessible English communication in global contexts. Regional Shift holds the middle position with rank 3, indicating moderate importance in the overall language landscape. Multilingual Balance is ranked fourth, reflecting a lower priority despite its role in promoting linguistic diversity. The AI Translation Era ranks lowest at position 5, which is interesting given the growing prominence of AI-powered translation technologies. This ranking system reveals a clear preference hierarchy where traditional language dominance and accessibility take precedence over technological solutions and multilingual approaches. The stark

contrast between Global Dominance's top ranking and AI Translation Era's bottom position particularly highlights a potential disconnect between current technological trends and perceived importance in language policy preferences.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The comprehensive analysis of the future of English using the WSM methodology reveals several significant insights about the evolving landscape of global communication. Through careful evaluation of five distinct scenarios across multiple parameters, this research demonstrates that while English is likely to maintain its position of global prominence, its form and function will continue to adapt to meet emerging challenges and opportunities in our increasingly interconnected world. The clear dominance of the Global Dominance scenario, with its top preference score of 0.79167, indicates that English will likely retain its position as the primary medium of international communication. However, the strong performance of Simplified English (0.77639) suggests a growing recognition of the need for more accessible forms of the language that can better serve the global community of non-native speakers. This balance between maintaining English's global role while making it more accessible represents a crucial direction for future language development. The moderate performance of the Regional Shift scenario (0.72500) and Multilingual Balance (0.68889) highlights an important tension between global connectivity and local linguistic autonomy. These scores suggest that while English's global role is unlikely to diminish, there is increasing acknowledgment of the importance of preserving and promoting regional languages and cultural identities. This finding points to a future where English might function more as a complementary rather than competing force alongside local languages. Perhaps most notably, the relatively lower ranking of the AI Translation Era (0.67292) reveals a fascinating disconnect between technological advancement and perceived linguistic preferences. Despite rapid progress in translation technologies, stakeholders continue to prioritize direct language proficiency over technological solutions, suggesting that human mastery of English will remain valuable even as translation tools improve. These findings have important implications for language policy, education systems, and international business practices. They suggest that future approaches to English language teaching and use should focus on developing accessible, standardized forms while remaining sensitive to local linguistic contexts. Furthermore, the results indicate that while technological solutions will play an increasingly important role, they should be viewed as complementary tools rather than replacements for language learning. The future of English appears to be one of evolution rather than revolution, where traditional language dominance will be gradually modified by the needs for greater accessibility, cultural sensitivity, and technological integration. This understanding can guide stakeholders in developing more effective and inclusive language policies that serve the diverse needs of our global community.

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