

GLOBAL LANGUAGES

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11 February 2009

Part 1

1. What is the lecturer going to talk about? What is the focus of the lecture?
2. What does the term 'lingua franca' mean?

Part 2

3. What does it mean that students in schools are treated as 'EAL'?
4. What is the difference between a first language and an official language?

Part 3

5. What is the population in Zambia? Name one or two of its national languages?
6. What is the official language of government and education in Zambia?
7. In the 'Three Circles' what kind of people belong to 'the outer circle'?
8. Where does the lecturer of this talk come from?

Part 4

9. According to the lecturer, what is the percentage of foreigners who are proficient speakers of English?
10. What is the most obvious and the oldest reason for English having become global?
11. 2000 years ago who controlled Britain, and what language was considered important then?

Part 5

12. What does the lecturer mean by the term 'expansion diffusion'?
13. Why are Sir Francis Drake, Captain Thomas Cook, and Sir Walter Raleigh famous? Why are British children taught about them in history lessons?

Part 6

14. How are the Industrial Revolution and colonialism linked with each other?
15. Why did English continue to spread even when Britain went into decline in the 20th century?
16. Does the lecturer say that English will continue to be very strong?

Part 7

17. Why is Russian mentioned?
18. Give two examples of 'hybrid English' which the lecturer mentioned?
19. Who was Geoffrey Chaucer?
20. Did the people in Shakespeare's time know the meaning of 'hotdog'?

Part 8

21. When the lecturer was a student, how did he use the word 'text'? How does he use this word now?
22. What happened to Latin?

Part 9

23. According to the lecturer how many people would have learned English in 15 years' time?
24. What does the lecturer say about the future of English?
25. What does the lecturer say about the different approach to learning a language between English people and French people?
26. What comparison does the lecturer make between French and English, in terms of how the language is protected?

Key

1. The lecturer will talk about English and other Global Languages. But the main focus will be on the English language, in the past, in the present and in the future.
2. The term 'lingua franca' refers to a language that is used for communication between different groups of people, each speaking a different language.
3. EAL - English as an Additional Language - students, whose first language is not English, are given special classes in order to enable them to be able to function very successfully in English schools.
4. A first language speaker is the language of birth, your native tongue. An official language is a language which is a language of government and education.
5. There are about 10 million people in Zambia. Any one or two from the following distinct national languages will be the answer: *Tonga, Nyanja, Bemba and Lozi*.
6. English

7. People who speak English as an official language belong to the outer circle.
8. He is from Ireland, one of the countries where people speak English as a native language (the inner circle).
9. 60 %
10. Trade. People travelled to different places for exchanging goods. In order to trade, they needed some means of communication with other people who spoke different languages. Language became essential for successful trading.
11. The Romans controlled Britain and so Latin was very important.
12. Like a handful of snow becoming a snowball which then becomes a big snowman, a language spreads across the world, through telecommunication channels, media, internet, cinema, literature, etc.
13. These people are famous because they are all pioneer seamen or captains who discovered places, and traded with local people. Their voyages led to the expansion of the country and colonialism.
14. Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain had developed a huge colonial empire. British seamen travelled to their colonies and brought in raw materials to be manufactured in factories in Britain. Then the seamen carried the goods back to the colonies for trading.
15. America became the super power politically and economically in the 20th century, and Americans speak English. English is used in technology, science, industry, military, etc. The link between technology and digitalization helped English to further spread.
16. He says that it might depend on how long America remains a super power. He mentions that in the USA not everybody speaks English as their first language.
17. To show that languages base their strength on military power. Russia used to be very strong politically and militarily, and in Poland everybody was forced to learn Russian at one time. With the decline of Russian power, it was no longer imposed on Polish people.
18. 'Chinglish', which is a mixture of Chinese and English and 'Japlish', which is a mixture of Japanese and English, for example.
19. He was a great poet and writer who lived 600 years ago.
20. No, they didn't . They knew the meaning of 'hot' and 'dog' but they didn't know 'hotdog'.
21. When he was a student, he used the word 'text' as noun eg. in 'textbook. Now he uses this word as a verb, eg. in 'phone and text your friend'.
22. When the Romans came to Britain 2000 years ago they spoke pure Latin. Then Vulgar Latin started to be spoken by the ordinary people. The Romans conquered all of Europe and Vulgar Latin spread. 1200 years ago, Latin was officially a dead language, but it diverged into the Romance languages such as Spanish and French.

23. 2 billion, which will be the maximum number .
24. Other languages such as Chinese, Spanish, Arabic, Urdu and Hindi will compete with English. People will begin to ignore the rules of grammar, because English will have fragmented. People will communicate with each other less rigidly.
25. In France there have always been efforts to prevent French from changing, whereas English has always been open to change, and thus adaptation
26. He says that English people take a more informal approach to learning a language, and the English language is open to change. In France, on the other hand, there is Academie Francaise, where people are trying to preserve the French as it is, and not let it change.