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Linguistics, Language



Ha, Truong — L9919579 A global language is a language which is accepted and supported officially by international governments. A global language is used in all countries that allow everybody to communicate and trade worldwide much more easily. Therefore, choosing the most suitable language to be used as a global language is as an important job. In the article, " Esperanto, the hope of the world", published in 2011, Yan Rado suggests Esperanto should be a global language, whereas in the article " What's the point of Esperanto? ", published in 2011, Angla Sola presents that it is a false claim that Esperanto is the best choice for the world's second language. This essay will critically analyze the arguments of both authors. In " Esperanto, the hope of the world", Rado asserts that Esperanto should be the world's second language. He goes further and states that Esperanto is better than English because it is faster. Because there is no irregularity and confused rules, English is easier to learn. Moreover, he thinks that it is culture free because it does not belong any culture. Unlike English, Esperanto does not require learners to study culture while they study languages. Finally, he writes that Esperanto was designed to be very simple which would allow peace and neutrality. Whereas, in the article " What's the point of Esperanto? ", Sola argues that it is wrong to believe that Esperanto is a better choice for the world's lingua franca. Firstly, he states that Esperanto is not a good use of person's time. Esperanto is not as popular as English so no any value are written by English. Furthermore, the author maintains that it is a biased language. For Asian people, it is hard to reach communicative competence whereas European people feel easier. Rado and Sola have very different ideas about the amount of time learners spend on

studying Esperanto and English. Rado's ideas seem to be more convincing than Sola's. Esperanto is an easier second language in teaching and learning than English because teachers do not spend much time on preparing lectures or photocopying activities sheets and their students can study independently reduce maximum their teachers' help. Also, learners who come from Europe feel empowered to learn Esperanto due to it being created by European man. European may absorb this language more easily. For example, it is written like pronunciation in Spanish. Therefore, it does not waste time to learn. Rado claims that Esperanto does not belong to any culture are not convincing. Esperanto is used as English which means learners have to use in right time and right place. Learners have to study culture while they study languages to understand native speakers in any situations, especially to avoid communication breakdown. For instance, Western people do not like being joked and called gay whereas Asian people merely see it as a joke. As a consequence, if people learn a language without learning culture, it may lead to many misunderstandings between native speakers and non-native speakers. Rado seems to assume that Esperanto is a language which can rival English as the world's lingua franca. Although Esperanto overcame its humble history and has attracted millions of learners, this number is much lower than the 1.5 billion speakers of English. England owns power economy early so its business develop rapidly, also is a central business in the world. As a result, English is used globally for trading or exchanging information in most countries whereas Esperanto cannot compete with English. In conclusion, Esperanto should be or not the second language as lingua franca is still argued by the two authors in " Esperanto,

the hope of the world" and "What's the point of Esperanto. With the influence of European language, European learners feel more confident when they study Esperanto. Also, teachers do not need spend much time on preparing lectures and helping their students. And, there is a connection between culture and languages due to avoiding communication breakdown. Lastly, English is used as an official language in England which influences many countries in the world. Esperanto may be become the global language in the future.