

English

Festivals in Britain

- ☉ On New Year's eve people take shower in the fountains in Trafalgar square. The Christmas tree is an annual gift from Norway.
- ☉ St. Valentine's Day-14th February-St. Valentine was a Christian martyr-
- ☉ Pancake Tuesday(February)-day when people eat lots of pancakes made out of flour, milk and eggs. On that day are many pancake races, the next day-Ash Wednesday Christian period of Lent begins, because it symbolizes the time when Christ went into the desert and fasted for 40 days.
- ☉ Easter-celebration of the new birth by giving each other chocolate. On Good Friday(celebration of crucifixion of Jesus) baker sell hot cross buns which are eaten with butter. On Easter Sunday eggs are opened and eaten, and on Monday many people travel seaside or go on one of the many sporting events.
- ☉ In the summer Britain celebrates the end of the winter on 1.st.May, when Morris med are celebrating traditional dances in countryside, to drive away evil spirits and welcome new one. At schools children dance spring dances- Maypole(weave scarves into a pattern around a pole)
- ☉ Hallowe'en-"holy evening"-31st October-Dress up, cut faces in pumpkins, potatoes and put a candle inside." Trick or treat"-if you don't give them something nice they make a lot of noise, spill flour on your doorstep...
- ☉ Guy Fawkes Night-in 1605 king James I. was on the throne and as protestant he was unpopular with Catholics. Some of them planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament on 5.th November, when the King was going to open it. They stored under the House of Lords 36 barrels of gun powder, which were to be exploded by Guy Fawkes. One of the plotters spoke about the plans and Fawkes was discovered, arrested and hanged. Since then British burn a dummy made of straw, clothes on a bonfire and let off fireworks.
- ☉ Christmas-25th December. Celebration of the birth of Christ. Sunday before Christmas many churches hold carol(religious songs) service where hymns are sung. Sometimes carol-singers can be heard on streets, they collect money for charity. People decorate their houses, give each other presents, Christmas Eve-24th December, children hope that Father Christmas will come down the chimney, bring presents. On the Christmas family sit down to a turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding, cake or hot mince pie(small, round pie filled with mince meat-mixture of dried fruit). They also pull a cracker(tube of coloured paper) which contains joke, hat or small present. On the afternoon Queen delivers her Christmas message to the UK and Commonwealth(organization/political link of countries that used to be a part of British empire). On 26th December-public holiday-Boxing day-they visit Friends, relatives or go on a sport event.

🌐 Scottish festivals

- Hogmanay-on 31st December people at midnight sing “For auld lang syne” – “In memory of past times” song written by Robert Burns, which wrote a lot of poetry in Scots dialect. In Scotland the New Year has even a special name-Hogmanay-word connected with the provision of food and drink for all visitors. Many people believe that if the first person to enter your home after midnight is a tall dark stranger, you will have luck in the next year, even more if he has a piece of coal and some white bread. Most Scots take part in ceilidh-dance.
- Burn’s night-25th January-celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns. A special meal of haggis(made of beef suet, sheep’s liver, onions and oatmeal), potatoes and turnip is eaten and lots of whisky is drank. The haggis are carried into the dining room by a piper wearing traditional dress. Then he reads a poem written especially for haggis.

Alternative medicine

- 🌐 Acupuncture-treatment in which doctor inserts a very fine needles into the skin at special places
- 🌐 Iridology-assessing your general state of health by looking at your eyes
- 🌐 Osteopathy-treatment by massaging muscles or joints to remove pain
- 🌐 Chiropractic-treatment in which the doctor manipulates the bones, muscles to remove pain or stiffness or to put a bone into a correct position
- 🌐 Activating natural healing powers of the body rather than using drugs, surgery; prevent illness instead of cure it
- 🌐 Respectable practitioners of alternative medicine are joined in professional organization, from where they are banned if they behave irresponsibly. The number of therapists that join such organizations is estimated to be growing(5 times faster than in traditional doctrines).That is because in Britain is growing concern of side effects of the drugs, because the public image of drug manufactures has been damaged by court cases, when they had to pay lots of money to people that have suffered as a result of taking their drugs. There is also fear of taking tranquilisers as they are addictive. Also traditional medicine wasn’t able to help a large group of people suffering from problems with bones and joints(arthritis, injuries to the back). Reaction to this demand was negative from alternative and traditional doctors. They fear that unqualified will give false hope to patients with incurable diseases because of the money and that would damage the public image of the established branches of alternative medicine. So there are demands growing for stricter control, and in UK is illegal to claim falsely to be a registered medical practitioner, without training and qualifications. The problem is that smaller branches of alternative medicine have limited funds and cannot provide a thorough training and examining service.
- 🌐 It is fashionable among young to train in one/more branches of alternative medicine, but many believe that it should be banned, because there is no scientific explanation for its success.

Holistic medicine

- ④ Holistic means whole, looking at the whole body.
- ④ Modern medicine tries to remove the symptoms until everything is ok, as a senses of parts which are isolated and that is bad because the threat remains. Holistic medicine questions patients about their age, emotions, lifestyle, habits, job, previous medical conditions and then try to find a balance between mind and body by prevention, diets, because when you are ill you are in imbalance. People are choosing lately rather than modern, holistic medicine, because people don't trust their doctors, because they don't talk, and nowadays people are more health-conscious. In the future alternative in modern (indispensable in accidents) medicine should work together.

The press and media

- ④ Mass media-TV, radio and newspapers-communication which reach very large number of people
- ④ TV programs: documentaries, commercials, news broadcasts, weather forecasts, soap opera, quizzes, sitcoms, drama, , detective stories, sports, affairs, music programs, chat, game, variety shows, serial(story continues from one episode to next), series(same characters, same format but each program is complete in itself).
- ④ Newspapers: consists of headline, news, sports reports, editorial, feature articles(business, scandal), letters page. Popular/tabloid newspaper-focuses on sensation rather than real news, smaller format, larger headlines, shorter stories-about film stars, violent crimes, royal family. Quality newspaper-focuses on real news. Journal-academic magazine. Color supplement-magazine which comes out once a week(Sundays) as an addition to a newspaper. Comic-magazine with picture stories, cartoons.

British political system

British parliament



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graph TD; A[British parliament] --> B[House of Commons]; A --> C[House of Lords];
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House of Commons: Members of Parliament elected by the British. There are around 650 members but only 497 sit. There is a chairman called-Speaker whose job is to keep the House in order-it sits in the center at the back on a high chair. There are red lines along each side of the Chamber-it divides chamber into 2 for Conservative and Labor Party. The party which is in government (has majority of MPs), sits on the right. The red lines must not be crossed-to prevent attacking. The most important MPs sit on the front benches, younger and less experienced sit on the back. The ministers of the Government sit on the right front bench, the Opposition on the left. When the Prime Minister or other leading politician makes a speech they stand at the table at the center

House of Lords: About 1000 members: peers(members of the nobility), life peers(those who were knighted by the Queen for their outstanding achievements), hereditary peers(those that inherited their titles from parents), Anglican bishops, judges. Only about 250 active members.

- 🌐 UK is a constitutional monarchy, but the monarch has a very little power and can reign only with the support of parliament. The House of Commons only has a power-here new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority is in favor of the bill it goes to the house of Lords to be debated and finally signed. Than it becomes a law.

British education system

- 🌐 State education-schools are free and provide pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Education is compulsory from 5-16 years. Parents can send their children to a nursery/pre-school(3-4) to prepare them for compulsory education. At 5-11 children attend primary school. At 11 pupils go to secondary schools-comprehensives(accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds) and in 90% also co-educational. At 16 pupils take GCSE and than they can leave school or continue studies at sixth form college, that prepared pupils for a national exam-“A-level”(18), which you need to enter university, or continue studies on a college of further education to study more practical/vocational diplomas relatin to the work(hairdressing, typing, mechanics). Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with A level-at 18.Students study for a degree(on average 3 years) which they obtain at graduation ceremony.
- 🌐 Private education-7% of children go to independent/private schools. Parents pay for these schools a fee. When pupils live at the school they are called boarding schools. Some independent schools are called prep schools because they prepare children for the Common Entrance Exam-which they take at 13 to enter the best schools. Famous schools are called public schools with long history and tradition. It is often necessary to put your child’s name on the waiting list, because that is place for children of wealthy, aristocratic families(Eton).The majority of independent secondary schools are single sex, include religious schools, and schools for ethnic minorities.

Traveling

- 🌐 By plane:-advantages-faster, comfortable, can carry a lot of luggage, can travel overseas...
-disadvantages-overbooking, lost luggage , hijacks, bomb threats, crashes, engine failure...

Sports

- 🌐 Hang-gliding, windsurfing, bowls, darts, riding, pool(with a cue), motor-racing, golf(with a club), squash, tennis, badminton(with a racket), archery(with a bow), cricket, baseball(with a bat), hockey(with a stick), canoeing(with a paddle), rowing(with an oar), fishing(with a rod).

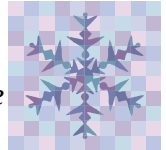
Robert Frost

- American poet of 20th century. His poems are based upon the life and scenery of rural New England (Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island). He uses simple words, familiar settings but also has a deeper meaning he is presented to students in elementary schools and colleges. His poetry philosophy is rooted in New England individualism and he shows sympathy for values of early American society. His way of life defined his way of writing—a spokesman for the original land of the Yankees.
- Stopping by woods on a Snowy Evening

*Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow*

*My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.*

*He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.*



*The woods are lovely dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.*

The scenery has changed—there is much snow, the horse immediately responds because there's no farmhouse near, they don't know why they stopped

The poem is written in figurative language to create mental pictures, it is full of metaphors. It may be considered on 2 levels: outer meaning (which words denote) and the inner meaning (which words connote).

Woods: fear, insecurity, unknown, problems

Sleep: death, peace

He goes to the woods to relax, he has problems to think about, he wanted to escape from reality, he's afraid of something.

He stops because of the beautiful landscape, but he promised something and he decides to move on.

Farmhouse: security, shelter

Promises: duties, obligation, responsibility

Miles: life, future, oblivion, loneliness

Fire and Ice

*Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
But if I had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
I hold with those who favor fire.*

*To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice*

The main idea is comparing 2 opposing extremes/emotions-negative and positive. Fire symbolizes passion, anger, destruction, revenge, strength, love, passion, but ice presents numbness, fright, coldness, hate, negative. It is presented poet's attitude to the end of the world→fire/ice→war/peace→ emotional/numb.

William Wordsworth

- ⦿ He was born in England-1770.After traveling in France, Germany he settled in Lake District. He begun to write poetry when he was a schoolboy, and in 1793 An Evening Walk and Description Sketches were published, with no success. His literary work was influenced by his sister Dorothy and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and in 1798 they published Lyrical Ballades and this marks the beginning of the Romantic Movement in English poetry. It was a revolt against the Classicism, it wasn't accepted with enthusiasm. In defense William wrote a "Preface" to the 2nd edition of Lyrical Ballads-1800→poetry originates from emotion recollected in tranquility, it should pay attention to the emotions, accuracy, and truth expressed; he rejected emphasis on form and intellectual approach, which dried the poetic writing from strong emotion. Poetry should be made from everyday events and written in speech of ordinary people. He accompanied Coleridge to Germany in 1798 where he wrote several lyrical verses-The Lucy poems and The Prelude. Many critics rank it as the greatest work. Later he wrote also a lot of sonnets. As he got older his inspiration dulled-later poems are more rethorical, moralistic. His work is written in blank verse, with grace, sense of human relationship to nature-God was to him everywhere in the harmony of nature. He saw things that other people don't see, his poetic impulse came to him through experiences in nature (rainbow, sound of birds).The poet should have a serious moral and ethical purpose, superior powers of feeling and expression-this he should acquire from nature that fills him with joy and peace.
- ⦿ Snowdrop(zvonček), violet, daffodil(narcisa), daisy(marjetica), carnation (nagelj), rose, lily, lily of the valley(šmarnica), forget-me-not(spominčice), buttercup(zlatica), poppy, edelweiss(planika), primula (trobentica)
- ⦿ The daffodils

I wandered lonely as cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and
hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

The poet feels toward nature
admiration, surprise, joy,
amazement.He is very sensitive, has
deep feeling for nature that surprises
him and gives him pleasure.The
daffodils are wonderful golden
flowers with a long stem that blooms

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly
dance.

in the spring, they bring joy and happiness, feeling of relaxation and amazement. When the poet is down, numb, uninterested about life, the scene of dancing daffodils brings him joy. The experience of seeing daffodils is stored up for future use-comfort for years to come. Last verse implies to its sight of daffodils has brought him more than momentary pleasure-firstly he didn't realize the value of it. Also the song begins with a simple human attitude and ends with a highly imaginative. From the song you can imagine the location of the beautiful scene. The words-a crowd, a host, ten thousand daffodils imply to the eternity, by repeating these words it emphasizes the glory of the scene. The word golden carries the weight of the poem. The words fluttering, dancing, tossing implies to the movement of daffodils. When you are reading the song you are looking through the poet's eye. If you read it out loud you can hear the melody, rhythm.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company:
I gazed-and gazed- but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils

Emily Dickinson

- She was unknown during her lifetime, she was born in Massachusetts-1830, where she spent uneventful life. A small amount of her poems were published during her lifetime, but after her death, Lavinia-her sister, discovered more of them and had them published. She became popular, but only in 20. century she was recognized as a major poet. Her father dominated the household, her mother lived in his shadow. Lavinia spent her life protecting sensitive, shy sister. After her mother became paralyzed, Emily took care for her for 7 years. In her 20s she began seriously write poetry, and once in Washington she met clergyman Charles Wadsworth, with which she had an affair until he left her. She also sent her poem to Thomas Higginson, who was too conventional to recognize her talent, but they kept writing to each other until her death.
- How happy is the little Stone

How happy is the little Stone That rambles in the Road alone And doesn't care about Careers	Poet envies stone's freedom, simple life.
And Exigencies never fears- Whose Coat of elemental Brown A passing Universe put on, And independent as the Sun Associates or glows alone, Fulfilling absolute Decree In <u>casual simplicity</u>	Dash-invites reader to a pause, to think about what happened before and what is yet to come. Poet changes her mind, attitude to stone's simple life, because the Stone cannot even chose the color of his coat, she realizes that the stone is not free, it depends on what other people do to him. She start to mock stone's simple existence-mocks man's ambitions, wishes

The poet feels alone, but happy. She didn't put any stops in the poem because it is about a process, the thought continues. Man's life is complicated-we have obligations, duties, ambitions, ups and downs, we are limited and depend on each other because we are a part of the society, while stone has a simple existence. In the poem the poet contradict herself- firstly she's envy of the stone, than she mocks him. The little stone could be a metaphor for a poet, because she is ambitious, she's looking for approval...She's using 19th century capitalization technique-to emphasize words. The song has near and full rhyme.

William Shakespeare

- 1564-1616→he lived in the Elizabethan Age, which is very important for the development of the drama. He was born in Stratford upon Avon and at age of 18 married Ann Hathaway. He went to London and became attached to the company of actors, where he stayed as an actor and playwright. His rise to fame was rapid after he became a holder of a company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men and the owner of the theater Globe, until 1612 when he returned to Stratford where he died. He wrote 37 plays, 154 sonnets, and a lot of lyrical poems. His play were tragedies(Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Macbeth...), comedies(The Merchant of Venice, The Comedy of Errors, As you Like It...), romances(The Winter's Tale, The Tempest).He was interested in the development of characters, the landscape

is always the English countryside the tragedy is caused by the human weakness or wickedness-we must try to overcome evil by good-the ultimate message of Shakespeare's play. He is also the greatest English sonnet-writer, although the sonnets were firstly written for private use-they are very intimate. The sonnets suggests that they involve a deep admiration for a Shakespeare's patron-Earl of Southampton, and the passionate affair with the "dark lady". Most of them are love poems.

📍 Sonnet 130

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go-
My Mistress When She Walks Treads On the ground.
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

The poet speaks of his mistress, declares his love for her-this is the only sonnet among those addressed to the "Dark Lady" in which Shakespeare uses anti-exaggeration figures of speech. In the couplet(2 lines of a verse-usually rimed) the poet stresses that none of the ladies about which sonneteers sing can be compared with Shakespeare's lady for beauty. It is a parody of their love poetry

Slovenia

- 📍 Finest scenery, friendly hosts, tasty cuisine. It lies between Italy, Austria, Croatia and Hungary, and was a part of ex Yugoslavian republic(until 1991).Breathtaking Alpine scenery, valleys full of wild flowers, vineyards, lakes, 29 mile coastline on Adriatic Sea in just 20 000 square km; 2 millions inhabitants in environment that combines Mediterranean, Alpine and Continental climate→ offers skiing, hiking, spas, fine wine, varied culinary delights and historic places. The capital city-Ljubljana was shaped by its position at the crossroads of routes from central Europe to Mediterranean and the East and it has the feel of relaxed provincial city. The old quarter is full of Baroque treasures-cathedral, town hall, the remains of a Roman city. Because it is sited at the center of Slovenia provides easy access to all parts of Slovenia(2-3 hours), the first noticeable characteristic of the countryside is the "kozolec" which is used to hang and dry hay in the wind. The most spectacular scenery lies in the north-western province where the Julian alps-named after Julius Caesar- offer skiing, ski-jumping and lakeside resort of Bled. Bled's castle dominates the lake and there former leader Tito had a villa overlooking the water's edge-today it is open for business as Villa Bled. Lipica-southwest of Ljubljana is home to the stud farm where the famous white Lipizzaner horses originate. Most wines in Slovenia, where the wine yards were set up first time in the Roman's day, are of excellent quality, you can also visit cellars as those in Ptuj selling vintages from the Haloze hills. Various types of

bead, salads accompany almost all main courses which are influenced by the neighboring countries cuisine's. Sausages from Austria. Italian risottos and hams. Many people outside the region tend to confuse it with Slovakia. Slovenia was in 9th century under the Franks, which gave way to German feudal lords and finally the Habsburgs. Versailles treaty establish kingdom SHS in 1918 and it remained in Yugoslavia until the 1991. Much of historical places-castles, medieval buildings lie in places like Ptuj, Bled, Ljubljana... People are mostly Catholic Slavs. Skiing- alpine and cross country it is a favorite sport on sunny side of the Alps. For less energetic country has numerous thermal spas and best wines. Elements of folk culture and customs can still be seen in farmhouse doors and furniture. Hitchhiking is very common- the best month to visit it is July.

Food and drink

- ☉ Breakfast- the most popular choices: bowl of cornflakes, cup of tea, fresh orange juice, piece of toast with marmalade, yoghurt, fresh fruit, black coffee. Traditional: cooked meal of bacon, eggs, sausages preceded by cereal, fruit, followed by toast- nowadays it's served just in hotels, popular with foreign visitors.
- ☉ Snacks/lunches: it is known as a light meal- popular: salad, sandwich, baked potato, beans on toast. Snacks are very popular in Britain, they are eaten between meals- crisps, chocolate, sweets, biscuits. They are the fastest-growing sector on the market.
- ☉ Dinner and take-away: Dinner is the main meal and consists of two courses- meat or fish and vegetable followed by a dessert. Pre-cooked convenience foods are popular, also foreign dishes (Italian, Indian, Chinese). In 1980 take-away became popular- traditionally fish and chips eaten with salt and vinegar (served on a newspaper). British are famous for their love of sweets and afternoon tea with sandwiches, jam, cakes- traditional custom.

English language

- ☉ The history of English language begins in 5th century BC when Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) from north-west invaded the British Isles and conquered the Celtic inhabitants- Britons. Their language was a branch of West Germanic- they called it Englisc (language spoken by a tribe of Anglo-Saxons). There are 3 periods of the English language: Old (until 1100), Middle (until 1500) → different dialects, until the 14th century when the language of the capital London prevailed- and Modern. Although the Anglo-Saxons were surrounded by Celtic natives, very few words were accepted into the English (whiskey, hog, bin). That's because the hostility between the nations- national and religious reason. The Celts were Christians, Anglo-Saxons heathens. The Celts slowly began to accept the language of invaders, nowadays certain Celtic Languages are spoken in the western parts of UK- Welsh in Wales, Gaelic in Scottish Highlands, Manx in the Isle of Man, Erse in Ireland.

-  In the Roman conquest, Latin words(castle, street, wall, table) were introduced into Old English-55 BC. Caesar and his army came to England twice for a short time, Britain remained a Roman province until the 5th century. With the advent of Christianity in the 7th century many Latin words penetrated into English(angel, clerk, devil, school).From 8th century British Isles were invaded by Scandinavian tribes, and as a result many Scandinavian word penetrated(egg, skin, sky, window, law), and in 1066 century by Normans-Vikings(they settled in 10th century in France-Normandy, so they adopted the French language and customs), what brought French as an official language. However the conquerors found it necessary to learn English, so they could establish closer contact, and in 14th century by a decree English was permitted in the law courts-Edward III. The “Provisions of Oxford” is the first legal document written in English and French.” After struggles-home and abroad the English and Normans united into 1 nation. The language was mixed-English with a lot of French words, which cover several activities-state administration(parliament, government), law courts(judge, justice), trade and commerce(merchant, manufacture), noble titles(baron, duke), military(army, enemy), cookery(to fry, dinner) also with many Franc and Latin prefixes and suffixes(re-new, dis-belief, super-man, bear-able).In the following centuries new words borrowed from French, Latin were borrowed and as they denote abstract notion they were used as a language of the upper-classes.
-  With the spread of colonization the English language became enriched by new words: Italian(balcony, opera), Spanish(chocolate, buffalo), Dutch(yacht, deck), German(edelweiss, rucksack), Arabic(sofa, alcohol), Red Indian(canoes, tomahawk), Indian(jungle, pajamas).Also the vocabulary started to create new word formations: noun +noun(speed-way), noun +suffix(post war).
-  Old English was rich with inflexions, and were gradually dropped until the Modern English reached a stage of development. The lack of inflections is typical of analytical languages-Eng., French. Grammatical relations between words are expressed by means of separate words-prepositions, auxiliaries. In synthetically languages-Slovene- grammatical relations are expressed with inflexions(kos kruha-piece of bread).Modern English has preserved inflexion: s in the 3rd person singular and in simple present tense; ed in the simple past and past participle of regular verbs; s in the plural; ‘s in the genitive case.
-  The way in which a different part of speech is formed without any formal word-building elements-conversion. Word play-can be used as a noun or a verb, independent of their usage in a given sentence. English vocabulary was enriched by borrowing words from other Nations and forming new words within the English language itself. There were 3 different word formation processes: Compounding-new words are formed by joining 2; Derivation-new words are formed by the use of prefixed and suffixes; Conversion-part of speech is formed without former word building elements-the word is unchanged, but its function changes.
-  English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England-in all continents. It began in 17th century, with the first settlements in North America. Growth of population in the USA because of the immigration in 19th and 20th century gave the English language its present

standing. People who speak English are those who have learned it as their native language, those who have learned it as a second language-bilingual society or those who are forced to use it for administrative, professional, educational persone.60% of world's telephone calls are in English. Old English had a lot of inflections(to show sg., pl., tense, person) but it had been simplified. Verbs have only few inflections and adjective do not change according to the noun-Simplicity Of Form. English became a very flexible language, without inflection the same word can operate as many parts of speech(drink, look)-Flexibility. Most world languages have contributed some words to English, now the process is being reversed. Purists of the French, Russian and Japanese languages are resisting the arrival of the English-Openness Of Vocabulary. English is the most widespread language, second only to Chinese. It is the language of business, technology, sport.