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## Globish 1500 pdf

Globish is a simplified version of Anglo-American English, used as a worldwide lingua franca. (See. Panglish.) The signature term Globish, a mixture of global and English words, was coined by French businessman Jean-Paul Nerri're in the mid-1990s. In his 2004 book Parlez Globish, Nerrier included the Globish dictionary of 1,500 words. Globish isn't exactly pidgin, says linguist Harriet Joseph Ottenheimer. Globish seems to be English without idiom, making it easier for non-English speakers to understand and communicate with each other (Anthropology of Language, 2008) Glofish is not a language, it is a tool... Language is a means of culture. Glovish doesn't want to be like that at all. It's a means of communication. (Jean-Paul Nerri're, quoted by Mary Blum in If You Can't Learn English, Try Globish. The New York Times, April 22, 2005) How to learn globish per weekGlobish is the newest and most widely used language in the world. Glofish doesn't look like Esperanto or Volapuk; it is not a formally constructed language, but an organic patois, constantly adaptable, arising exclusively from practical use and which in one form or another speak about 88 percent of humanity ... Starting from scratch, anyone in the world should be able to learn Globish in about one week. (Jean-Paul ) recommends students use a lot of gesticulation when words fail, and listen to popular songs to help pronunciation ... Incorrect English can be extraordinarily rich, and non-standard forms of language develop outside the West as lively and diverse as Chaucer or Dickensian English. (Ben McIntyre, The Last Word: Tales from the Tip of His Native Language. Bloomsbury, 2011) Globe Examples (Globish) are without idioms, literary language and complex grammar... Nerrier's books on turning a complex English language into useful English. For example, chat becomes talking randomly to each other in Globish; and the kitchen is the room in which you cook your food. Brothers and sisters, rather clumsily, the other children of my parents. But pizza is still pizza, since it has international currency like taxis and police. (J.P. Davidson, Planet Word. Penguin, 2011) Is Globish the future of English? The Globe is a cultural and media phenomenon whose infrastructure is economic. Boom or bust, it's the story of Follow the money. Globish remains based on trade, advertising and the global market. Traders in Singapore inevitably communicate in local languages at home; internationally they are by default Globish . . . A lot of gloomy American thinking about the future of their language and culture revolves around the assumption that it will inevitably become contested Chinese or Spanish or even Arabic. What if the real threat -- in fact, nothing more than a challenge -- is closer to home, and lies in Globish supranational lingua franca, which all Americans can identify identify McCrum, Globe: How English became a world language. W.W. Norton, 2010) Language of Europe What is the language spoken by Europe? France lost the battle for the French. Europeans now overwhelmingly choose English. The Eurovision Song Contest, which was won this month by an Austrian cross-dress, is mostly English-speaking, even if the votes are translated into French. The European Union is doing more and more business in English. Translators sometimes feel that they are talking to themselves. Last year, German President Joachim Gauck spoke in favour of An english-speaking Europe: national languages will cherish spirituality and poetry along with working English for all life situations and all age groups. Some discover the European form of global English (globish); a patois with an English physiognomy, disguised with continental cadences and syntax, the train of institutional EU jargon and the sequins of linguistic false friends (mostly French)... Philippe Van Paris, a professor at the University of Louvena, argues that democracy at the European level does not require a homogeneous culture or ethnicity; the general political community, or demo, needs only the lingua franca ... The answer to Europe's democratic deficit, says Mr. Van Paris, is to speed up the process so that English is not only the language of the elite, but also a means for poorer Europeans to be heard. An approximate version of the English language, with a limited vocabulary of only a few hundred words, would suffice. (Carl the Great, Globe-talking union. The Economist, May 24, 2014) Globish es un neologismo propuesto por Jean-Paul Nerriere, presidente jubilado de IBM a partir de las palabras Global e English. Es una version simplificada del idioma ingles que u. nicamente 1500 palabras para construir las frases inglesas m's comunes. Su uso se est extendiendo entre hablantes de varias lenguas nativas diferentes del ingl's. Diaterencia del Inglas-bassico, ingla simplificado e Ing's special, no est' formalizado y se construye s' l'ote median la p'ctica com'n. Con frecuencia resulta dif'cil determinar si un ejemplo particular del ingl's deber'a o no deber'a ser considerado Globish. De igual manera, el Ingles internacional se pod'r'a considerar la contrapartida m's extendida y formalizada del Globish. Usos y alternativas el globish se ha co convertido en una herramienta para el entendimiento common en la comunicac'i'n internacional sencilla. Esto se debe a que resulta muy p'ctico para satisfacer las necesidades de comunicaci'n y entendimiento que se derivan de la globalizaci'n. Fue creado espec'ficamente con el mundo de los negocios en mente para un proyecto que un creador tena con IBM. Version del Padre Nuestro en Globe Our Father, Who comes to us from above, your name is holy. Your rule will soon be here, yours will be fulfilled, in this world, and in the above as well, Give us today that we need every day, and forgive what we do wrong, as we will also forgive other people who wrong for us, do not carry us to have bad desires, But, free us from all that evil, For you are the ruler above, and your power, and the highest honor forever and forever. Love. Data: No1232847 Received from Appeared in the journal Leopard Skin, integrated into this portal. It is no longer the language among the 6,800 spoken on planet Earth, explains the inventor of the glob, Jean-Paul Nerriere (opening the image), a former French navy officer and retired vice president of IBM's world. It's just a communication tool; a fool that allows 88% of the world's population born in countries where English is not the first language to be linked to each other, and, of course, for a successful dialogue with English speakers, he says. The method is simple and is contained in a book that sells its editions in French, Korean, Italian and German since 2004, and whose Spanish version has just appeared in Madrid, with the same aggressive title: Say gloating - Don't speak English. For the means of communication Nerrier enough 1500 English words, the simplest and most famous (the canonical Oxford Dictionary has 650,000), as well as elementary syntax with practical procedures to formulate successive phrases in gloating and correctly convey the message, in writing or speak. Nerriere boasts of having discovered an effective language of contact for globalization with which they can be easily understood at the airport, such as a Chilean with a Japanese and a Saudi Arab, with a student from California economics ... It's the same, and especially in business, he says. In his opinion, the ball is much superior to Esperanto, which dates back to 1887, which respects all the rules of traditional languages, which he tried to change, but which was never used on the street and was relegated to the rarities of libraries. Forgetting Larousse's list of 1,500 simple words of globic goals, the creator continues to reach a light threshold of understanding among people who speak different languages. Therefore, there is no threshold or understanding on the list. They are replaced by purpose, goal, goal. The Nerriere method uses three different expressions if necessary to get to the point where they can be understood in any country. Its list contains basic words such as zero and capable or incapable. On the other hand, the nephew and niece (niece) are not included, because it is possible to replace them with the children of my brother, without distinction between a man and a woman. A similar solution is available for agricultural exporters. Instead of referring to calf (calf or calf), he prescribes the use of a young cow, i.e. a young cow. And that's it. The engineer admits that he overworked it by including it elementary beauty and beautiful, very similar, as long as it does not keep the difference between many and many; instead of replacing these two words with a lot (a lot). While there are many for things that cannot be listed, many for things can be counted on. A lot of running for both cases, while others require more understanding, he explains. Professor Gio and the forgotten Latin American pioneer The idea of using plain English, which can be easily understood anywhere in the world, has already been applied by the Voice of America during the rise of short-wave radio broadcasts intended for the communist countries of Eastern Europe, anticipating the fall of the Iron Curtain. Much earlier, however, in the 1930s, the Englishman K.K. Ogden developed what is a direct precursor to gloating, basic English, 850 words, minimal grammar and 16 verbs of wildcards, useful for expressing any idea. Presented as a synthesis of Anglo-American, Ogden's basic English has caused such fervor with its simplification that world leaders such as Churchill, Roosevelt, Netru and even Stalin, after World War II, recommended accepting it; perhaps the first impulse to establish English as a widely used lingua, globally such as Latin, until well advanced in the Middle Ages. But it was the Chilean who made the most for this new communication tool K.K. Ogden - at least in the countries of this continent - although almost no one remembers it today on his land: Professor agosto Lyceum Gio Dello. With his short name, he published in Santiago, in 1954, in the old publishing house Of Sig-zag, the main English A. Gio, a pocket book that will become the largest Latin American bestseller of all time, surpasses in sales (one title) for those of Garcia Marquez or Isabel Allende. Five million copies of this manual, distributed internationally by World Editors Inc. since 1976, have been sold in North, Central and South America and Spain, mainly among low-educated Latinos living or migrating to the United States. Pirate editions of the main English language A. Gio, which are also international, should add another million copies - the original edition is very cheap - and are the only ones that can be found today in Chile, in old bookstores or on the street. None of Santiago's journalistic archives have a photograph of the author, nor does he appear on Google. His name or Ogden is also not mentioned among the predecessors of the new global English language. In addition to academies, the idea of systematization and patenting the ball, which now carries it, came to Jean-Paul Nerriere in the mid-1980s when he worked at IBM in Paris with colleagues from about 30 nationalities. At a seminar where two people were expected to whose flight was delayed, the participants began to communicate with each other, in some form denatured English ... But, of course. When the Americans arrived, no one understood a word other than their original phrase: Hi, I'm Jim and Hi, I'm Bill. Neither Jim or Bill capture much of the denatured English others spoke. Then I decided to look for a method of global understanding, effective, easy to learn and for mass use. While language scientists shake their stretches through the air... that's what they do to this day before globish, says Nerriere. Everyone at this meeting, except Jim and Hill, recalls the former IBM global vice president, we were already gloating, even if we didn't know. We were actually driving poor English, and not yet a system that I developed afterwards. One could have a vocabulary of two thousand words, another 1200, and without many of them matching , explains Nerriere. The interesting thing about globish is that, with 1500 common words, you can do onese sees each other perfectly. For Nerriere, all over the world people speak their native language today, with very limited vocabulary, and wondering: why couldn't I do it in globish? It's not gold... While the new language could be a quick solution for third world countries that want to integrate into globalization by en masse incorporating English, and even becoming bilingual, like former Chilean Education Minister Sergio Bitar for the first time, criticism of Jean-Paul Nerriere's simplistic globish is not expected. Columnist Esteban Pejkojovic wrote in the Buenos Aires Gazette: This is Babylon in Sofia. Global seeks language. No English, no Chinese, no Hindi. The gloating looms. The plastic language they advertise will serve to say almost nothing. Another sight Dad Globo gives us. 1500 pieces of sound to be able to shout at us abbreviations from pole to pole. Tarzan Oratorio 2006. I love you, it'll be called a shout-crack. And then: Delivering language is much more than delivering a woman' oil or a personal computer. It becomes Hiroita without a resume. In a parrot. But from others. To talk globish you need to undress inside, undo the sky, cross with a memory excavator and de-understand any meaning that comes from your neighbor or yourself. The tool he developed is a light English language, an authentic but simplified version of English that no one finishes studying, and is limited to a few hundred words, some of which are already known to any student. But it's as useful a tool as it can be, he concludes. Nerriere estimates that with 182 hours of study - one day, every day, for 26 weeks, or in six months - a student should be able to communicate in gloating. It's not a good language - it's full and warped designs, he admits, but as a good father, he insists that his being is a precious tool when English itself barely babbles a minority. In many countries, they need it to integrate into globalization. The global country seems to have recorded Nerriere at a distance when current Finance Minister Andres Velasco reads in a statement to the newspaper El Mercurio on April 22: Chile cannot compete in the global economy unless we are moving towards the goal of becoming a bilingual country, he said. It is not known whether he has heard of the balloon or not. Velasco also promised on the same day that every future Chilean English teacher would spend a semester studying, in charge of the state, in an English-speaking country. He hasn't said since, but insisted that the goal of becoming a bilingual and integrated nation in a competitive world is coming. \_\_\_\_\_ is a journalist. An article originally published in the Santiago de Chile Newspaper on Sunday, May 14, 2006. www.lanacion.cl X No personal information stored

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