

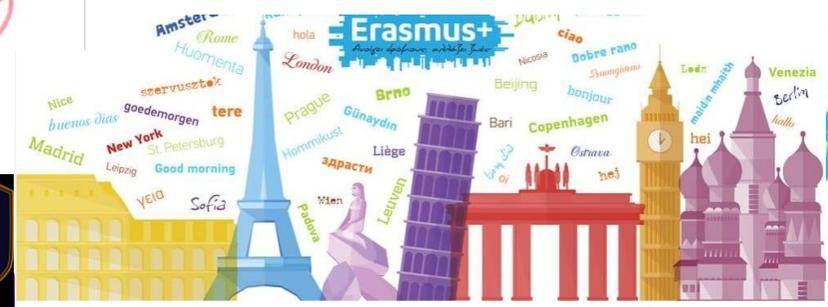


# ZIUA LIMBILOR EUROPEI

## 26 SEPTEMBRIE 2023



Herzlich  
Willkommen





# Erasmus+



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## CROSS CULTURE.CROSS COUNTRIES.CROSS TRADITIONS INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

### European Language Day



SEPTEMBER 26TH, 2023

"Knowledge of languages is the doorway to wisdom. The conquest of learning is achieved through the knowledge of languages." Roger Bacon



- ONLINE MEETING
  - PRESENTATION OF OUR COUNTRIES
  - NEARPOD QUIZES & GAMES
  - POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS
  - SHARING INFORMATION &
  - EXCHANGING IDEAS ON ERASMUS+ PROJECT STOCKHOLM 2023
  - STUDENTS PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS ON THE THEME: MY LANGUAGE



- PROJECT COORDINATED BY "COLEGIUL NATIONAL STEFAN CEL MARE" SUCEAVA, ROMANIA
- TEACHERS: SAVIN - GIOSAN MARIANA JURAVLE-LUCESCU ALINA
- PARTICIPANTS: TEACHERS FROM ERASMUS+ STOCKHOLM 2023 EUROPEAN PROJECT AND THEIR STUDENTS



Erasmus+



# Ziua Limbilor Europei

## 26 Septembrie 2023

## ZIUA LIMBILOR EUROPEI

**Ziua Limbilor Europei** este o manifestare care celebrează *diversitatea lingvistică, plurilingvismul / multilingvismul, învățarea limbilor străine pe durata vieții.*

**Ziua Europeană a Limbilor** are ca **obiectiv** să atragă atenția publicului asupra *importanței învățării limbilor străine și să îl sensibilizeze cu privire la existența și valoarea tuturor limbilor vorbite în Europa, încurajând învățarea lor.*

*Ziua Europeană a Limbilor, sărbătorită în fiecare an pe 26 septembrie, pune în valoare bogăția lingvistică a Europei și promovează multilingvismul și învățarea limbilor străine.*

Manifestarea a debutat în anul **2001**, an care a fost declarat de Consiliul Europei *Anul european al limbilor vorbite*. De atunci, în fiecare an, la **26 septembrie**, în fiecare din cele *45 de state membre ale Consiliului Europei*, se sărbătorește *Ziua limbilor vorbite*.

În **Europa** se vorbesc **24 de limbi oficiale**, dar există și *peste 60 de comunități autohtone care vorbesc o limbă regională sau minoritară.*

Mesajul principal pe care l-a transmis *ediția din 2010 a Zilei limbilor* a fost următorul: *Limbile străine stimulează afacerile, pentru că angajații cu competențe lingvistice, care constituie o achiziție valoroasă pentru angajator, facilitează vânzările în alte țări, iar persoanele care își caută un loc de muncă și, în același timp, învață o limbă străină, își îmbunătățesc șansele de angajare.*

*Globalizarea, mobilitatea și tipurile de afaceri fac ca cetățenii să aibă nevoie de competențe lingvistice străine pentru a lucra eficient, iar capacitatea de a comunica în mai multe limbi face parte din competențele esențiale pe piața muncii și consolidează competitivitatea, dar învățarea limbilor străine aduce și alte beneficii permițând realizarea de noi prieteni și contacte.*

Cu un mare număr de imigranți sau refugiați, *orașele Europei au devenit tot mai multilingvistice*. De exemplu, *la Londra se vorbesc mai mult de 300 de limbi*: engleza, franceza, chineza, poloneza, rusa, spaniola, portugheza, araba, turca, dar și bengali, kurda, berbera, hindi, urdu sau punjabi, iar la Moscova sau în Sankt Petersburg mulți dintre imigranți

vorbesc ucrainiana, armeană, tătara, azera, tadjika, chineza sau multe altele.

**Obiectivele** generale ale Zilei Europene a Limbilor includ *conștientizarea publicului asupra importanței învățării limbilor străine și diversificarea gamei de limbi învățate în scopul de a crește plurilingvismul și înțelegerea interculturală, precum și promovarea diversității lingvistice și culturale a Europei*, care trebuie să fie păstrată și încurajată.

În toată lumea sunt vorbite între 6000 și 7000 de limbi, dintre care aproximativ 225 sunt limbi europene, iar mai mult de jumătate din populația globului este bilingvă sau plurilingvă (vorbește sau înțelege două sau mai multe limbi).

În Europa se vorbesc 24 de limbi oficiale, dar există și peste 60 de comunități autohtone care vorbesc o limbă regională sau minoritară, iar tematica multilingvismului a devenit tot mai prezentă în dezbaterile europene, în special din 2007, când a fost creat în cadrul Comisiei Europene portofoliul multilingvismului.

Mai mult de jumătate dintre cetățenii europeni declară că vorbesc și o limbă străină, iar mai mult de un sfert vorbesc chiar două limbi străine. Conform Eurobarometrului Special 243, publicat în februarie 2006, între cetățenii UE, 38% vorbeau și engleza, 14% franceza sau germana, 7% rusa, 5% spaniola și 3% italiana, pe lângă limba maternă.

La Summitul UE de la Barcelona din anul 2002 a fost stabilit ca obiectiv pentru copii învățarea a cel puțin două limbi străine, iar Uniunea Europeană cheltuiește mai mult de 30 de milioane de euro anual pentru a promova învățarea limbilor străine și diversitatea lingvistică prin programele Socrates și Leonardo da Vinci

## 18 citate și 8 motive pentru învățarea unei limbi străine

### 1. *"Dacă vorbim o altă limbă, putem percepe cumva o lume diferită"* – Ludwig Wittgenstein, filozof austriac.

*Primul motiv: veți călători mai bine dacă cunoașteți o limbă străină*

- ✓ În primul rând, vă veți descurca cu ușurință în multe destinații din străinătate.
- ✓ Vă veți face mult mai ușor noi prieteni. Mulți prieteni.
- ✓ Veți înțelege mai bine o destinație, deoarece veți avea acces la mai multe informații. Sunt zeci de locuri unde nu sunt audio-ghiduri în limba română.
- ✓ Veți avea multe oportunități diverse, unele surprinzătoare.
- ✓ În general, toată experiența de călătorie va fi mai frumoasă.

### 2. *"Vorbesc în Spaniolă cu Dumnezeu, în Italiană cu femeile, în Franceză cu bărbații și în Germană cu câinele meu."* – Sfântul Împărat Carol Quintul

#### **Ce limbă este bine să înveți?**

Aș spune că în primul rând engleza, care este de altfel și limba universală în afaceri. Dar în rest oricare altă limbă, în funcție de locul unde mergeți sau activați. Adică, altfel vă veți bucura de o călătorie în Cuba dacă puteți sta la povești cu localnicii, în tihnă. Vorbitorii limbii spaniole vor avea o experiență minunată în toate țările unde limba oficială este spaniola. Și așa mai departe.

Oriunde veți merge, să cunoașteți limba locală vă va aduce foarte multe satisfacții. Chineza, franceza, araba, italiana, portugheza....

3. *"O limbă te va plasa pe un coridor pentru toată viața ta. Două limbi îți vor deschide toate ușile întâlnite"* – Frank Smith, psiholingvist contemporan faimos.
4. *"Învață tot ce poți, de fiecare dată când poți, de la oricine poți; mereu va veni o vreme când vei fi recunoscător că ai făcut lucrul acesta"* – Sarah Caldwell, directoare americană de operă.
5. *"Nu vei înțelege niciodată o limbă până când nu vei înțelege cel puțin două"* – Geoffrey Willans, scriitor britanic.
6. *"Să cunoști o altă limbă este ca și cum ai avea încă un suflet"* –

Charlemagne – Carol cel Mare.

7. *"Cei care nu știu nicio limbă străină nu știu nimic nici despre propria limbă"* – Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, faimos poet, gânditor și om de știință german.

8. *"Limba este sângele sufletului, unde gândurile curg și unde acestea cresc"* – Oliver Wendell Holmes, faimos doctor, scriitor, poet, profesor american din secolul – XIX.

9. *"Învățând o limbă străină nu învățăm numai cum gândesc și cum simt alte societăți, ceea ce au experimentat, valorile și cum se exprimă, ci avem totodată o oglindă culturală în care putem să vedem mai clar propria noastră societate"* – Cancelarul Edward Lee Gorsuch.

10. *"Limitele limbajului meu sunt limitele universului meu"*  
– Ludwig Wittgenstein – filozof austriac.

#### **Citate pentru învățarea unei limbi străine:**

11. *"Un om care cunoaște două limbi valorează cât doi oameni"* – proverb franțuzesc.

12. *"Trăiești o nouă viață cu fiecare nouă limbă pe care o cunoști. Dacă cunoști o singură limbă, trăiești doar o dată"* – proverb ceh.

13. *"Cineva care cunoaște o singură limbă este o singură persoană, dar cineva care cunoaște două limbi reprezintă două persoane"* – proverb turcesc.

14. *"Cunoașterea unei limbi este ușa către cunoaștere"* – Roger Bacon „Doctor mirabilis”, unul dintre cei mai mari filozofi ai evului mediu. *Paranteză Roger Bacon (1214 – d. 1294): într-o epocă bazată pe dictonul "crede și nu cerceta" el a condamnat Cruciadele susținând că este păcat să fie masacrați necredincioșii, în loc să le fie predicată Evanghelia. S-a întrebat de ce nimeni nu a studiat sistematic limba și obiceiurile popoarelor cu care vin în contact cruciații.*

*A scris cărți de matematică, a studiat lentila, anticipând desoperirea telescopului și a lunetei. Totodată, a anticipat că vor fi mașini de zbor, mașini hidraulice, mașini cu aburi. Acum 700 de ani.*

*A studiat limba ebraică și a corectat multe dintre erorile apărute în Biblie. A studiat chimia, alchimia. Toate acestea i-au adus, desigur, prigoana fraților franciscani. Și aprecierea posterității.*

15. *"Schimbă limba și îți vei schimba gândurile"* – Karl Albrecht, antreprenor german, fondatorul lanțului de comerț Aldi.

16. *"A învăța o altă limbă nu înseamnă doar a învăța noi cuvinte, ci totodată a învăța un nou mod de a te gândi la lucruri"* – Flora Lewis, jurnalistă americană.

17. "Limbajul nu este un dar genetic. A învăța o nouă limbă înseamnă să devii un membru al unui club – comunitatea celor care vorbesc aceea limbă – Frank Smith, psiholingvist contemporan faimos.

### ***Celelalte motive pentru a învăța o limbă străină***

#### ***Motivul nr. 2: Îți îmbunătățești capacitatea de memorare***

De multe ori creierul este comparat cu un mușchi, deoarece își îmbunătățește funcțiile odată cu exercitiul. Învățând o limbă străină vei reuși să reții mai bine nume, liste etc, deoarece se îmbunătățesc funcțiile memoriei.

#### ***Motivul nr. 3: Te ajută în carieră***

Te poți angaja mult mai ușor și vei promova mai ușor în cadrul companiilor unde directorii sunt expați, dacă vorbești bine o limbă străină. Cu siguranță atunci când competențele sunt similare, sau chiar ușor dezechilibrate, promovați vor fi colegii care care reușesc să se și înțeleagă cu managerii.

De ce? Păi cum poți lucra bine dacă nu comunică ușor cu directorul tău? În timp ce engleza este universal acceptată în România, puncte în plus vor primi cei care vorbesc limba expatului. Se știe că francezii sunt foarte atașați de limba lor. Și rușii. Și italienii. Și toți ceilalți într-o măsură mai mare sau mai mică.

***18. "Dacă îi vorbești unui om în limba pe care o înțelege, vei ajunge la mintea lui. Dacă îi vorbești în limba sa, vei ajunge la inima lui"***

***–Nelson Mandela***

#### ***Motivul nr. 4: Devii un observator mai bun***

Oamenii care vorbesc mai multe limbi străine sunt mult mai buni observatori: Sunt mai capabili să se concentreze pe informațiile relevante și să le conspecteze pe cele irelevante. Reușesc de asemenea să descopere informațiile înșelătoare cu ușurință.

#### ***Motivul nr. 5: Îți îmbunătățești abilitatea de a lua decizii***

Oamenii care vorbesc o a doua limbă străină au o mai mare putere de a rezista tendinței de frică de risc, mult discutată "loss aversion", de aceea tind să ia decizii mai bune, în special decizii financiare.

#### ***Motivul nr. 6: Capeți noi abilități***

Învățând o limbă străină devii un mai bun negociator, rezolvi problemele mai ușor.

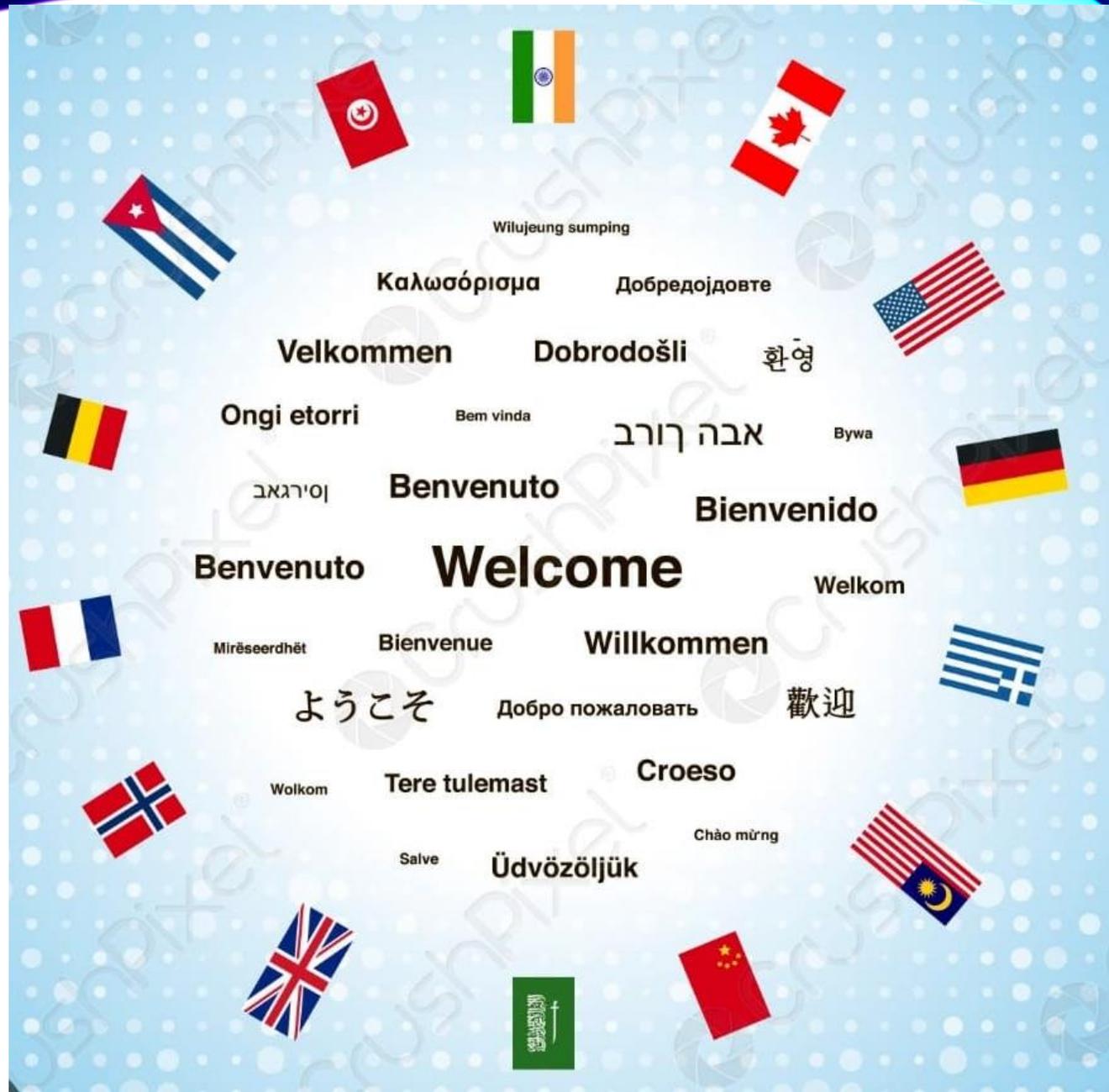
#### ***Motivul nr. 7: Funcționarea creierului este îmbunătățită***

A învăța o nouă limbă străină are același impact asupra materiei cenușii precum exercițiile fizice asupra musculaturii. Cei care cunosc mai multe limbi străine au rezultate mai bune la teste diverse: matematică, citire, vocabular.

#### ***Motivul nr. 8: Amâni primele semne ale bolii Alzheimer și ale demenței***

Diferite studii au arătat că la persoanele care vorbesc mai multe limbi străine primele semne ale demenței apar mai târziu decât la cei care nu vorbesc decât una singură: 75,5 ani, versus 71,4.







“Our language is the reflection of ourselves. A language is an exact reflection of the character and growth of its speakers.”

Cesar Chavez



# KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES IS THE DOORWAY TO WISDOM

ROGER BACON





Think like a  
wise man but  
communicate  
in the  
language of  
the people.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS



A man who is  
ignorant of  
foreign  
languages is  
also ignorant  
of his own  
language.

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON  
GOETHE



Language is  
to the mind  
more than  
light is to  
the eye.

WILLIAM GIBSON



Language is  
the archives  
of history.

RALPH WALDO  
EMERSON



Knowledge  
of  
languages is  
the doorway  
to wisdom.

ROGER BACON



Learning another language is not only learning different words for the same things, but learning another way to think about things.

- Flora Lewis -



❧  
\*One language\*  
sets you in a corridor  
for LIFE.

❧ Two languages  
open EVERY DOOR  
along the way.

- Frank Smith



The conquest of learning is achieved through the knowledge of languages.

- Roger Bacon -



Learning another language is not only learning different words for the same things, but learning another way to think about things.

- Flora Lewis





I am learning the Language of World and everything in the world is beginning to make sense to me.

Paulo Coelho



“Knowledge of languages is the doorway to wisdom.”

- Roger Bacon



**“LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE, AND THE CULTURE THAT GOES WITH IT, IS ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL THINGS WE CAN DO TO BROADEN THE EMPATHY AND IMAGINATIVE SYMPATHY AND CULTURAL OUTLOOK OF CHILDREN.”**

**MICHAEL GOVE**



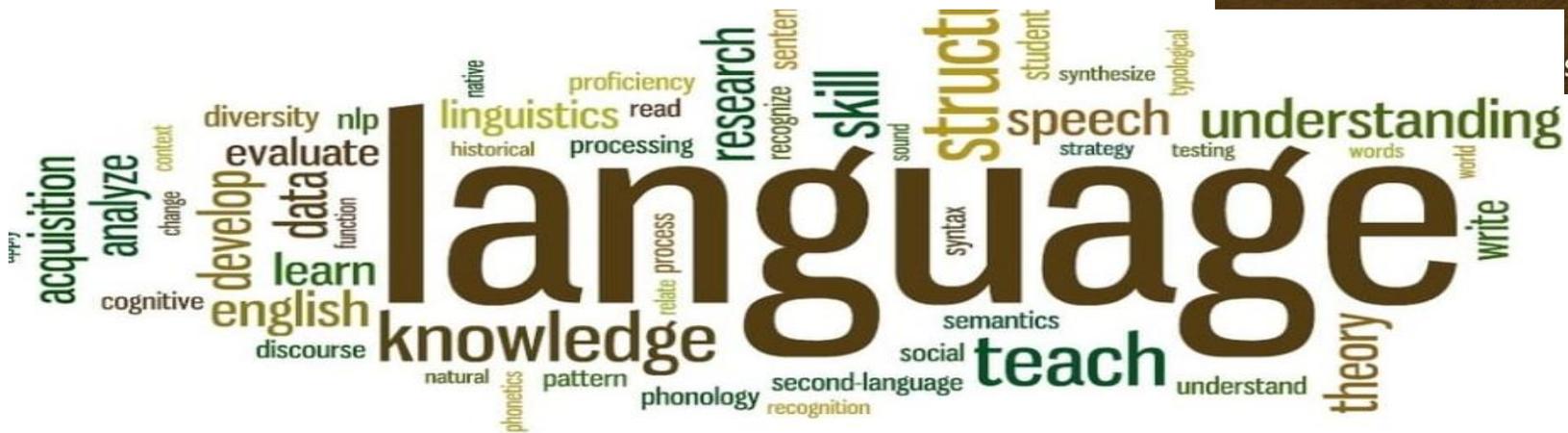


LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE HAS BENEFITS BEYOND JUST LEARNING THE LANGUAGE.

Shawn Schofield

We should learn languages because language is the only thing worth knowing even poorly.

- Kato Lomb -



"He who knows no foreign languages knows nothing of his own."



**OFFICIAL LANGUAGES  
(OF SOVEREIGN STATES)**



more maps at  
[jakubmarian.com](http://jakubmarian.com)





European Union

# EUROPE



Vatican City



Albania



Andorra



Armenia



Austria



Azerbaijan



Belgium



Belarus



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Bulgaria



Croatia



Cyprus



Czech Republic



Denmark



Estonia



Finland



France



Georgia



Germany



Greece



Hungary



Iceland



Ireland



Italy



Latvia



Liechtenstein



Lithuania



Luxembourg



Macedonia



Malta



Moldova



Monaco



Montenegro



Netherlands



Norway



Poland



Portugal



Romania



Russia



San Marino



Serbia



Slovakia



Slovenia



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



Turkey



Ukraine



United Kingdom



Setswana  
 العربية اللغة  
 Eesti  
 Malti  
 Ar Brezhoneg  
 Kreyòl  
 Norsk  
 Sicilianu  
 Română  
 Bosanski  
 Latviešu  
 Afrikaans  
 Dansk  
 Occitan  
 Nederlands  
 Català  
 Walon  
 Euskara  
 Hrvatski  
 Asturianu  
 Aysiyen  
 日本語  
 Sardu  
 Français  
 Русский  
 Islenska  
 Scots  
 Gaeilge  
 Македонски  
 Svenska  
 Polski  
 Čeština  
 Corsu  
 Bahasa Indonesia  
 Føroyskt  
 Suomi  
 Português  
 Türkçe  
 Italiano

# TODAY WE ARE GOING TO ...

- ✓ learn a few interesting facts about the European Languages
- ✓ get familiar with the Map of Europe
- ✓ get familiar with the flags of European Countries
- ✓ speak about the importance of learning foreign languages
- ✓ find out the reasons to learn a new language
- ✓ find out the top 10 benefits of being multilingual
- ✓ speak about the advantages of having a bilingual brain
- ✓ speak about the benefits of learning a second language as a child
- ✓ find out how do foreign languages help us in having a structured life
- ✓ get familiar to a few tips and hacks to learn a second language faster
- ✓ have an interactive lesson, learn new words in different languages, play language quizzes and language games, do speech exercises and tongue twisters and....most important of all.....
- ✓ **HAVE A LOT OF FUN**



# IN THIS LESSON...

## Language facts



LANGUAGE FACTS



LANGUAGE TRIVIA



FACTS ABOUT SIGN LANGUAGE



CELEBRITIES SPEAKING LANGUAGES



PLACE NAMES

## Language fun



PALINDROMES



SAME WORD - DIFFERENT MEANING



LONGEST WORD



TONGUE TWISTERS



IDIOMS OF THE WORLD



UNIQUE WORDS



ANIMAL SOUNDS



LONGEST WORD



TONGUE TWISTERS



IDIOMS OF THE WORLD



UNIQUE WORDS



ANIMAL SOUNDS



SELF-EVALUATE YOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS



ALL THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW



PLACE NAMES



## Language games

"TALK TO ME!" GAME AND VIDEO



LANGUAGE QUIZ



BRAIN GAME



SIGN LANGUAGE GAME



WHICH LANGUAGE IS IT?



WHERE AM I?



# Official and Regional Languages of Europe on a Map

While the most important language (or languages) of a country are typically official at the national level, many countries also recognise smaller and/or historically important languages at the regional level. Can you name all 73 languages shown on the map below?

- Includes *de facto* national languages
- Dialects are grouped together, although (mostly historical) dialect divisions are specified on the map
- Figures for the total speakers of each language family should be taken as estimations and do not include immigrant/'non-European' languages



Language	European countries where the language is official		
<b>German</b>	Germany Austria Switzerland Belgium Luxembourg Liechtenstein	<b>Serbian</b> <b>Croatian</b> <b>Bosnian</b> <b>Montenegrin</b>	<i>(Four standardized varieties of a single language. Serbian is official in Serbia and Bosnia, Croatian is official in Croatia and Bosnia, Bosnian is official in Bosnia, and Montenegrin is official in Montenegro. Note that in B&amp;H, the languages are not official at federal level.)</i>
<b>French</b>	France Belgium Switzerland Luxembourg Monaco		
<b>Italian</b>	Italy Switzerland San Marino Vatican City ( <i>de facto</i> )	<b>English</b>	United Kingdom ( <i>de facto</i> ) Ireland Malta
	Serbia Croatia Bosnia and Herzegovina Montenegro	<b>Russian</b>	Russia Belarus
		<b>Turkish</b>	Turkey Cyprus

<b>Romanian</b>	Romania Moldova
<b>Dutch</b>	Netherlands Belgium
<b>Greek</b>	Greece Cyprus
<b>Swedish</b>	Sweden Finland



**Germanic**

205 mil speakers

L1	Language
	97 mil
	63 mil
	22 mil
	11 mil
	5.5 mil
	5.2 mil
	470 k
	336 k
	330 k
	66 k
	3.5 k

**Northwest Caucasian**

700 k speakers

L1	Language
	530 k
	117 k
	49 k

**Semitic**

520 k speakers

L1	Language
	520 k

**Mongolic**

80 k speakers

L1	Language
	80 k

11 mil speakers

L1	Language
	11 mil

**Other Indo-European**

5.8 mil speakers

L1	Language
	5.8 mil

**Baltic**

4.7 mil speakers

L1	Language
	3.0 mil
	1.7 mil

**Northeast Caucasian**

1.7 mil speakers

L1	Language
	1.4 mil
	300 k

**Indo-Iranian**

4.1 mil speakers

L1	Language
	3.5 mil Romani
	597 k

**Celtic**

850 k speakers

L1	Language
	562 k
	240 k
	57 k
	557
	230

**Uralic**

21 mil speakers

L1	Language
	13 mil
	5.4 mil
	1.1 mil
	500 k
	340 k
	220 k
	120 k
	23 k
	2.0 k

**Turkic**

20 mil speakers

L1	Language
	12 mil
	4.3 mil
	1.2 mil
	1.1 mil
	480 k
	300 k
	140 k
	87 k



- 1 Most European languages belong to one of three major language families: the Germanic, Romance or Slavic languages.
- 2 Europe has about 225 indigenous languages – but this accounts for only three percent of the languages spoken in the world.
- 3 German is the only language in the world to capitalise nouns.
- 4 In French, there are 13 different spellings for the sound „o“.
- 5 French and English are the only languages taught everywhere in schools throughout the world.
- 6 Russia is thought to be home to speakers of over 100 languages. Alongside Russian, Chechen, Tatar and Bashkir are widely spoken.

- 7 Basque is thought to be the oldest language spoken in Europe. It is spoken in region straddling the French-Spanish border on the Atlantic coast.
- 8 Catalan, spoken by six million people, is the second most-spoken language in Spain. It is spoken in Catalonia on the east coast of the country.
- 9 Arabic, Chinese and Hindi are the most widely spoken non-European languages in Europe.
- 10 In London alone, about 300 languages are spoken.



## Language facts

### Did you know that...

1. There are between 6000 and 7000 languages in the world - spoken by 7 billion people divided into 189 independent states.
2. There are about 225 indigenous languages in Europe - roughly 3% of the world's total.
3. Most of the world's languages are spoken in Asia and Africa.
4. At least half of the world's population are bilingual or plurilingual, i.e. they speak two or more languages.

5. In their daily lives, Europeans increasingly come across foreign languages. There is a need to generate a greater interest in languages among European citizens.

6. Many languages have 50.000 words or more, but individual speakers normally know and use only a fraction of the total vocabulary: in everyday conversation people use the same few hundred words.

7. Languages are constantly in contact with each other and affect each other in many ways: English borrowed words and expressions from many other languages in the past, European languages are now borrowing many words from English.

8. In its first year, a baby utters a wide range of vocal sounds; at around one year, the first understandable words are uttered; at around three years, complex sentences are formed; at five years, a child possesses several thousand words.

9. The mother tongue is usually the language one knows best and uses most. But there can be 'perfect bilinguals' who speak two languages equally well. Normally, however, bilinguals display no perfect balance between their two languages.

10. Bilingualism brings with it many benefits: it makes the learning of additional languages easier, enhances the thinking process and fosters contacts with other people and their cultures.

11. Bilingualism and plurilingualism entail economic advantages, too: jobs are more easily available to those who speak several languages, and multilingual companies have a better competitive edge than monolingual ones.

12. Languages are related to each other like the members of a family. Most European languages belong to the large Indo-European family.

13. Most European languages belong to three broad groups: Germanic, Romance and Slavic.

14. The Germanic family of languages includes Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, German, Dutch, English and Yiddish, among others.

15. The Romance languages include Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Romanian, among others.

16. The Slavic languages include Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Serbian, Croatian, Macedonian, Bulgarian and others.

17. Most European languages use the Latin alphabet. Some Slavic languages use the Cyrillic alphabet. Greek, Armenian, Georgian and Yiddish have their own alphabet.

18. Most countries in Europe have a number of regional or minority languages – some of these have obtained official status.

19. The non-European languages most widely used on European territory are Arabic, Chinese and Hindi, each with its own writing system.

20. Russia (148 million inhabitants) has by far the highest number of languages spoken on its territory: from 130 to 200 depending on the criteria.

21. Due to the influx of migrants and refugees, Europe has become largely multilingual. In London alone some 300 languages are spoken (Arabic, Turkish, Kurdish, Berber, Hindi, Punjabi, etc.).

Now that you've learned so much - why don't you try the language quiz?

Language quiz

[:https://edl.ecml.at/Games/LanguageQuiz/tabid/1873/language/en-GB/Default.aspx,](https://edl.ecml.at/Games/LanguageQuiz/tabid/1873/language/en-GB/Default.aspx)



## It's European Day of Languages!

### Interesting Facts You Should Know About Europe's Languages

If you speak any one of Europe's many languages, then today's your chance to celebrate! As many may know, today marks **European Day of Languages**. Now a regular fixture in our calendars, European Day of Languages – now in its 22<sup>nd</sup> year – was first established by the European *Union to encourage and promote language learning*. Learning new languages can be a big treat, and research shows *it can boost your cognitive skills and improve your mood. You can make new friends faster and travel around Europe, taking in the different sites.*

The European Day of Languages (EDL) was first celebrated in **2001** during the **European Year of Languages**. At the end of this campaign the **Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers** decided to make EDL an **annual event**, to be celebrated each **26 September**. It's since developed into an annual opportunity to reflect *on the diversity of cultures, languages, and people featuring across our colorful continent.*

There are **24 official European languages** spoken across the continent: *Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish.*

Around **6,000 different languages** are spoken around the world. Europe's **28 member countries** account for **200 unofficial languages**.

**Europeans love languages. We don't just speak over 200 languages; many Europeans are already bilinguals.**

Europeans speak around 225 indigenous languages. That sounds like quite a lot, but these languages comprise just 3% of the world's total. Africa and Asia are home to most of the spoken languages in the world.

**European languages belong to three distinct groups: Germanic, Romance and Slavic.** Languages belonging to the same group don't always sound the same, although they have many similarities.

The **Germanic language family** includes *German, Norwegian and English*, for instance.

Some of the *Romance languages* include *French and Romanian*.

*Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Serbian* are among the *Slavic languages*.

**Basque is the only European language that doesn't belong to any of these three.**

**Basque, the oldest European language**, is considered the "ultimate linguistic mystery." It is spoken natively by some of the Basque people who live in **Spain and France**, but *its heritage is completely unrelated to any other language in the world.*

**Basque language**, the oldest language in Europe. **Euskera** is the oldest living language in Europe. Most linguists, experts and researchers say so. Euskera is a very old language whose origins remain unknown. Renowned linguists and historians believe that it can be the direct descendant of the language spoken by the dwellers of the caves of Altamira, Ekain or

Lascaux. The Basque language's origins date back to the **Neolithic**, but there is evidence that it could be even older. In fact, it could be at the seeds of articulate language.

**Currently, Euskera is spoken by 37% of the Basque people**, so there are about a **million euskaldunak**, a Basque word meaning 'Euskera speakers', **who live in the Basque territories on both sides of the Pyrenees**. It is precisely in this area where the most relevant Palaeolithic sites sit and most cave art in Europe has been found. In addition, this area had the highest concentration of men in Western Europe during the ice age, an important fact for the identification of European linguistic roots.)

We certainly hope you don't suffer from **Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia (the fear of long words)**

**German contains the longest word of all European languages:**

***Rindfleischetikettierungsüberwachungsaufgabenübertragungsgesetz***. It roughly translates to "the law concerning the delegation of duties for the supervision of cattle marking and the labeling of beef." Not surprisingly the word was recently dropped from the German Dictionary for being impractical and way too long. So currently, the longest word in the German Dictionary is: **Kraftfahrzeughaftpflichtversicherung** – meaning "automobile liability insurance."

**Donaudampfschiffahrtselektrizitätenhauptbetriebswerkbauunterbeamtengesellschaft | 80 letters**, <https://www.translationroyale.com/the-longest-european-words/1>

Most people have heard of **Wales' famous**

***Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch***, a **village** in the North West of this small country. It boasts **the longest town name in Great Britain** – but did you know it means

"St Mary's Church in the hollow of the white hazel near the rapid whirlpool of Llandysilio of the red cave"?

**The UK is considered the top monolingual country in Europe.** Studies show that little more than a third of Brits can manage a conversation in a second language. Compare that with the Netherlands – considered the most multilingual in Europe – where only 0.5% of the population can't speak a second language.

**German has the most native speakers in Europe** being an **official language** in **Austria, Switzerland, and Lichtenstein** as well as, of course, **Germany**.

**French is also an official language of Luxembourg, Haiti and more than 20 other African countries.** T

**he second largest French-speaking city in the world isn't in France, it is Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo.**

**Around 45-50% of English words come from French.**

**The French and English languages are both littered with Faux amis (or 'false friends').**

These are words that appear to be the same or similar in two languages but actually have very different meanings. Take the word "sensible" (in English) and sensitive (in French). The

French meaning of "sensible" actually means "sensitive" in English. And to make things even more confusing the French "sensitive" translates to "sensible" in English.

**British political economist, traveler, writer, and governor of Hong Kong Sir John Bowring**, was perhaps best known for his love of languages. He claimed to know **200 languages and was able to speak 100 from across Russia, Eastern Europe, and Spain.**

You probably know that **Latin is still spoken in the Vatican City**. But did you know you can also use Latin when taking out cash at an ATM in the city?

**Italian** didn't become an **official language** until **1861**. Back then only 2.5% of Italy's population could speak what is now known as standard Italian. **Italian is also the second-most spoken language in Argentina – about 60% of Argentinians claim Italian ancestry.**

Nearly 8,000 miles away from Wales, in the Chubut province of **Patagonia** in southern **Argentina**, around **5,000 people speak Welsh.**

**Greek (and Traditional Chinese) are the oldest written languages still in use today.**

**Only 5% of all Portuguese speakers live in Portugal – the majority live in Brazil.**

International Civil Aviation Organisation, which oversees passport standards, recommends that **passports be issued in the national language of the issuing country, and in either English or French.** That's why you'll most likely see French or English language on your passport.

**Hungarian is considered one of the hardest languages** – in fact, it makes the top four most difficult languages for English speakers to learn. But it's also considered **the most creative language** – you can play with the order and the cases of sentences, and with the suffixes and prefixes too.

**Esperanto is considered the newest easiest European language to learn.** And although it's **not an officially recognized language**, it's one of **Europe's youngest (invented in 1890s) and spoken by more than 2 million people from Eastern Europe to Spain.** *There are no irregular verbs, its pronunciation is logical and its writing system phonetic.* 'I would love to visit Oxford one day' in Esperanto is 'Mi amuz viziti Oksfordo unu tago' – not exactly difficult to figure out.

Roughly three-quarters (77%) of **primary school students in Europe learn English as a foreign language**, according to data from Eurostat.

While **English is among the world's most known languages**, **German has the most native speakers in Europe.**

**German is the official language of**

**Germany, Austria  
Switzerland and Liechtenstein.**

**Tongue twisters for all occasions**You could learn the **Spanish** saying, "*Tres trusts tigers tragaban trigo en un triga!*", loosely meaning that *three sad tigers have swallowed wheat from a wheat field.*

You might enjoy a lovely pint in **Ireland** only to be told, "*Ná bac le mac an bhacaigh agus ní bhacaigh mac an bhacaigh leat!*". The sentence translates to advice that *if you don't bother the beggar's son, the beggar's son won't bother you.*

You might also opt for a tongue twister from **Finland** which tells you *there's a water troll hissing in the lift.* It goes like this "*vesihiisi sihisi hississä!*". A day of language celebrations

It seems that **Europeans are big fans of tongue twisters.** Most English speakers will be familiar with the popular "*She sells sea shells on the seashore, etc.*" But fiddly sentences like these feature across all European languages.

Like in Holland – perhaps the trickiest one of all: *Kapper Knap, de knappe kapper, knipt en kapt heel knap, maar de knecht van kapper Knap, de knappe kapper, knipt en kapt nog knapper dan kapper Knap, de knappe kapper.*"

Did you know that **Leonardo DiCaprio and Sandra Bullock speak German?** Or that **Bradley Cooper and Jonny Depp are fluent in French?** There are a few more that might surprise you in this round-up of famous speakers of European languages.

And finally... **In Spain, there's a language made up entirely of whistling called *Silbo Gomero.*** It's still being taught in local schools .

And that's it! I hope you've enjoyed reading, and managed to pick up a fact or two along the way about the wealth of culture and diversity our European languages offer.

**The youngest Germanic language is Yiddish** which arose in the early Middle Ages in Europe and was the daily language of millions of Jews before the Holocaust. After WWII, it continued to be used by the survivors and, nowadays, has been revived again. Among the Romance languages can be found Ladino, a Judeo-Spanish language based on old Spanish. Hungarian, Finnish or whistling? Hungarian, Finnish or whistling?

**Hungarian is touted as the most difficult language** if you're looking for a challenge. Many language learners consider it among the toughest because of its rules.

**Finnish is the other complex European language** often found in the most challenging language lists. The language has no similarities to Latin or Germanic, so it can be challenging for English speakers to learn - not to mention there is **no future tense** in the language.

**In Spain**, you could even converse in a language entirely of **whistling.** **Silbo Gomero** is taught in local schools, and listening to it can be a pretty extraordinary experience!

#### **Unique alphabets**

European languages most commonly use the Latin alphabet you're reading now. Some Slavic languages use the Cyrillic alphabet. Greek, Armenian, and Georgian have their unique alphabets, and Yiddish uses Hebrew. Latin used to rule Speaking of Latin, you can choose Latin as your language when taking out cash at an ATM in Vatican City. It is also still spoken around the tiny city-state. Italian didn't become an official language in the surrounding country of Italy until 1861, as many across the region only spoke Latin or other languages.

#### **Longest words in Europe**

Many words in European languages are not the easiest. German used to have a word in the dictionary that was: Rindfleischetikettierungsüberwachung- saufgabenübertragungsgesetz.

Yes, they officially decided to drop it from the German Dictionary for being impractical (we might agree!). If you're wondering what it meant, the word translates to 'the law concerning the delegation of duties for the supervision of cattle marking and the labelling of beef'.

Perhaps one of the most famous European words is the place in Wales called **Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerych-wyndrobwlllantysiliogogoch**. It's a lovely village in the North West of Wales and the longest town name in the UK. It's probably not a place you want to ask directions to, so luckily, you can easily catch a train there!

#### A continent of bilinguals

A 2016 EU survey found that **80% of Europeans knew a second foreign language**. For many, this tends to be English, but it could also be another official language of their home country. For example, **Spain's official and national languages include Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Basque**.

The same survey found that *25% of Europeans speak two foreign languages proficiently*. Speaking of bilinguals, many reach 'perfect bilingualism', as knowledge of one language always tends to be stronger than knowing two perfectly.

#### The Netherlands might be the most multilingual country in Europe.

According to the Independent, only 0.3% of the population can't speak a second language.

**The UK might be the most monolingual**, as studies have shown that only a third of Brits could converse in a second language.

Languages spread across the world Europe is full of languages, and we even speak many non-European languages on the continent. Some of the most common non-European languages you might hear include Chinese, Arabic and Hindi.

**You can hear roughly 300 different languages in London, the capital city of the United Kingdom**, and it is one of the cities with the most spoken languages in Europe. Many other capital cities have similar spoken languages, largely thanks to migrants from all over the world.

European languages have also spread across the world. **Only 5% of Portuguese speakers live in Portugal, and the majority live in Brazil**. Similarly, the second-largest French-speaking city in the world isn't in France but in Africa, in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Its capital city Kinshasa has bustling city streets where you can hear French.

Europe is home to many wonderful people and exciting languages. If you feel like celebrating these languages, you can do so on September 26. The EU decided to mark the day as the European Day of Languages to promote language learning. But we feel our beautiful languages are always worth celebrating, so next time you're heading to a European country, remember these interesting facts and learn a few words to celebrate the richness of languages!



# LINKS TO THE QUIZES:

➤ **Language Quiz No.1 (*What's the word?*)**

➤ [https://youtu.be/W2ZGEc\\_Uypo?si=qFw70\\_2z7ebMvYwT](https://youtu.be/W2ZGEc_Uypo?si=qFw70_2z7ebMvYwT)

➤ **Language quiz No.2 (*Nearpod Quiz: Language facts*)**

[www.nearpod.com](http://www.nearpod.com) Acces Code MXCTI

<https://edl.ecml.at/Facts/LanguageFacts/tabid/1859/language/Default.aspx>

➤ **Language quiz No.3(*European languages*)**

<https://edl.ecml.at/Games/LanguageQuiz/tabid/1873/language/en-GB/Default.aspx>

➤ **Language Quiz No.4 (*Which language is it?*)**

<https://edl.ecml.at/Games/Whichlanguageisit/tabid/3202/Default.aspx>

➤ [Sprachen Quiz - Teste Dich](#)



# How To say "Hello" in 10 languages

	Japanese:	Konichiwa	(koh-nee-chee-WAH)
	Swahili:	Jambo	(JAM-bo)
	Spanish:	Hola	(OH-la)
	Chinese:	Ni hao	(nee-ha-OW)
	French:	Bonjour	(bohn-ZHOOR)
	Italian:	Ciao	(chow)
	Korean:	Annyong ha shimnikka	(an-YOH-HASHim-kah)
	Polish:	Czesc	(chesht)
	Russian:	Zdravstvunite	(zzDRAST-vet-yah)
	Arabic:	Al Salaam a' slaykum	(ahl sah-LAHM-ah-ah-LAY-koom)

★ don't forget to smile...

I love you! Sarah Buckley ☺





Buenos Días Bom Dia Bonjour Good Morning Guten Morgen God Morgen Dobré Ráno Bona Noite Selam Hej Hello Ciao Haloo Alohha Hei Servus Sveiiki Bunà ziuva Selam Hejsan Hej Guten Tag Alío Noroc Tjänare Sannu Dar Fia Pronto Olá Allió Hylö Hallo Verwelkoming Hälö Hallo



Buenos Días Bom Dia Bonjour Good Morning Guten Morgen God Morgen Dobré Ráno Bona Noite Selam Hej Hello Ciao Haloo Alohha Hei Servus Sveiiki Bunà ziuva Selam Hejsan Hej Guten Tag Alío Noroc Tjänare Sannu Dar Fia Pronto Olá Allió Hylö Hallo Verwelkoming Hälö Hallo



Gute Nacht Goedenacht Bonne Nuit Buona Noite God Natt Godnat Noapte Buna Bona Noite Selamat Malam Noz Vat Godnat Godnat Noapte Buna Bona Noite Selamat Malam Noz Vat Godnat Godnat Noapte Buna Bona Noite Selamat Malam Noz Vat Godnat Godnat Noapte Buna Bona Noite Selamat Malam

Totsiens Suidie DO WIDZENIA A HUI HOU Kühle näkemiin ADIOS OREVWA slán DO SVIDANIYA HWYL FAWR AGUR AU REVOIF güle güle ADDIO da pabačennia BON VOYAGE FARVEL



Mitego Dnia Buona Giornata Bonne Journée Have A Nice Day Eien Prettige Dag Mitego Dnia Buona Giornata Bonne Journée Have A Nice Day Eien Prettige Dag Mitego Dnia Buona Giornata Bonne Journée Have A Nice Day Eien Prettige Dag





# Question words in German

WWW.ENGGERMAN.DE



Wo? Where?

Was? What?

Wer? Who?

Wie? How?

Wann? When?

Warum? Why?

Was für..? What kind of..?

Wieviel? How much?

Wie viele? How many?

Wie lange? How long?

Wohin? Where .. to?

Woher? Where .. from?

Mit wem? Who with?



What time is it?

It's 1 o'clock

It's 2 o'clock

It's 3 o'clock

It's 4 o'clock

It's 5 o'clock

It's 6 o'clock

It's 7 o'clock

It's 8 o'clock

It's 9 o'clock

It's 10 o'clock

It's 11 o'clock

It's 12 o'clock

It's 2:15

It's 3:30

It's 6:45

It's 6:50



Wie spät ist es?

Es ist ein Uhr

Es ist zwei Uhr

Es ist drei Uhr

Es ist vier Uhr

Es ist fünf Uhr

Es ist sechs Uhr

Es ist sieben Uhr

Es ist acht Uhr

Es ist neun Uhr

Es ist zehn Uhr

Es ist elf Uhr

Es ist zwölf Uhr

Es ist viertel nach  
zwei

Es ist halb vier

Es ist viertel vor  
sieben

Es ist zehn vor  
sieben

WWW.ENGGERMAN.DE

## Adverbs



after

again

almost

always

anywhere

before

far

fast

never

next

now

occasionally

often

once

quickly

quietly

rapidly

seriously

soon

urgently

very



nach

wieder

fast

immer

überall

vor

weit

schnell

nie

nächsten

jetzt

gelegentlich

oft

einmal

schnell

ruhig

schnell

ernst

bald

dringend

sehr

www.enggerman.de



## German Words

Yes - Ja

No - Nein

Please - Bitte

Thank You - Danke

Excuse Me -

Verzeihung

Hello - Guten Tag

Goodbye -

Auf Wiedersehen

Do you speak English? -

Sprechen Sie Englisch?

What is that? -

Was ist das?

Where? - Wo?

When? - Wann?

### Personalchaktereigenschaften

Im allgemein bin ich...

ziemlich

immer

nie

ab und zu

Meine Hauptschwäche ist

Dass ich ...bin

Aktiv

sympatisch

aggressiv

glücklich

nett

ehrgeizig

umsympatisch

liebervoll

eifersüchtig

verständnisvoll

grausam

nicht nett

egoistisch

blöd

extravagant

hässlich

grosszügig

lustig

schön

intelligent

geschwätzig

ehrlich

treu

frech

nervös

faul

populär

### Personal qualities

In general I am...

quite

always...

never...

now and then...

My main weakness is

that I am...

active

pleasant

aggressive

happy

nice

ambitious

unpleasant

affectionate

jealous

understanding

cruel

not nice

selfish

stupid

extrovert/outgoing

ugly

generous

funny

good-looking

intelligent

chatty

honest

loyal

rude

nervous

lazy

popular

M'bi fe *I love you*  
 Ez te hezdikhem *Ti amo*  
 Men seni sevirem Ana behibak Lakh tirikh Я тебе кохаю  
 Ik houd van jou Toi ye u em *Amote* Nenu Ninnu Premistunnan Te Amo  
 Mi amas vin *Volim te* *Ti amo* Szeretlek Quiérote *I liab di*  
 Jag a'lskar dig Obicham te S'ayapo  
 Khoi huk chau laj Alskar Dej *Je t'aime* Të dua  
 Naku penda Я тебе люблю  
 Nan nyanyar do Inhobbok Ma timilai maya garchu  
 Man seni sevaman Taim i 'ngra leat *Techihhila* T'estim  
 Te sakam *Ich liebe Dich* Aez dae warzyn  
 Običam te Mmema fi  
 Tora dost dalam Tha gradh agam ort  
 Ani shevel atcha Te iu besc  
 Mujge tumae mahabbat hai  
 Ngo oi ney  
*Milyuji*  
 te



*Te quiero* *Ti amo* *Je t'aime* *Ich liebe Dich*  
 Я люблю тебя *tôl yêu em* *I love You* Seni seviyorum  
 Jeg elsker dig *Ngigabathanda* *Es tevi milu*  
*Es tevi milu* *Te iubesc* *Νακυπενδα* *Quérote* *Ti amo* 我爱你  
 من شما را دوست دارم 我爱你 *Te iubesc* *Ich liebe Dich* Я люблю тебя  
 Я люблю тебя *Je t'aime* *Quérote* *Te quiero* 我爱你  
*Te iubesc* *Ti amo* *Ich liebe Dich* *I love You* *Es tevi milu* *Je t'aime*  
*Ich liebe Dich* *I love You* *Es tevi milu* *Je t'aime*  
*Te quiero* *من شما را دوست دارم* 我爱你 *tôl yêu em* *Ti amo*  
*I love You* 我爱你 *Es tevi milu* Я люблю тебя  
*Ich liebe Dich* *Дич* 我爱你 *Es tevi milu*  
*Te iubesc* Seni seviyorum Я люблю тебя  
 Jeg elsker dig *Ti amo* *Νακυπενδα* *I love You*  
*Μιλυφι τε* 我爱你 *Ich liebe Dich* *Νακυπενδα*  
*Ich liebe Dich* *Дич* *Волим те* *Quérote*  
*Ti amo* *Te quiero* *Quérote* *tôl yêu em*  
*I love You* *Νακυπενδα* *I love You* *Te quiero* 我爱你  
*I love You* *Ngigabathanda* *Ti amo* *Ich liebe Dich*  
*I love You* *tôl yêu em* *من شما را دوست دارم* Я люблю тебя Seni seviyorum



enjoyment of languages

Plaisir des langues

Kev lom zem ntawm Lus

Diller keyfi

Te harikoa o te Reo

Асалоду моў

Užitak jezika

Placere de Limbi

Hizkuntzak gozamenerako

Piacere di Lingue

Radość Jezyków

El disfrute de Idiomas

Genot van Tale

Kalipay sa mga Pinulongan

El gaudi d'Idiomes

Prazer de Idiomas



# Tongue twisters

From 'Around the rugged rock, the ragged rascal ran' to 'red leather, yellow leather', one aspect of mastering a language is being able to master its tongue



twisters. They are always decidedly odd sentences:

- **Combien de sous sont ces saucissons-ci? Ces saucissons-ci sont six sous** (French): "How much are these sausages here? These sausages here are six cents".
- **Zwei schwarze schleimige Schlangen sitzen zwischen zwei spitzen Steinen und zischen** (German): "Two black slimy snakes sit between two pointed stones and hiss".

Other favourites in the European arena include:

- **Měla babka v kapse brabce, brabec babce v kapse píp. Zmáčkla babka brabce v kapse, brabec babce v kapse chcíp** (Czech): "Grandma had a sparrow in her pocket and the sparrow made a sound. Grandma pressed the sparrow and it died".
- **Als vliegen achter vliegen vliegen, vliegen vliegen vliegensvlug** (Dutch): "If flies fly behind flies, flies will fly like lightning".
- **Król Karol kupił Królowej Karolinie korale koloru koralowego** (Polish): "King Karl bought Queen Caroline coral-colored bead".
- **Far, Får får får? Nej, får får inte får, får får lamm** (Swedish): "Father, do sheep have sheep? No, sheep don't have sheep, sheep have lambs".
- **W Szczepreszynie chrząszcz brzmi w trzcinie** (Polish): "In the town of Szczepreszyn a beetle buzzes in the reeds".

As for the English language, we are provided with the following:

- **How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood? A woodchuck would chuck all the wood that he could if a woodchuck could chuck wood**
- **Sister Sue sells sea shells. She sells sea shells on shore. The shells she sells. Are sea shells she sees. Sure she sees shells she sells**
- **You've known me to light a night light on a light night like tonight. There's no need to light a night light on a light night like tonight, for a night light's a slight light on tonight's light night**

Some short words or phrases 'become' tongue-twisters when repeated, a number of times fast (try it!):

- **Thin Thing**
- **French Friend**
- **Red Leather, Yellow Leather**
- **Unique New York**
- **Sometimes Sunshine**
- **Irish Wristwatch**
- **Big Whip**

## Swedish

**Sju sjösjuka sjömän sköts av sju sjösjuka sköterskor på sjukhuset.**

Seven seasick sailors are taken care of by seven seasick nurses in hospital.

## Romanian

**Bucură-te cum s-a bucurat Bucuroaia de bucuria lui Bucurel care s-a întors bucuros de la București.**

Be happy as Bucuroaia was happy for Bucurel who happily returned from Bucharest.

## Dutch

**De kat krabt de krullen van de trap.**

The cat scratches the shavings from the stairs.

## Hungarian

**Nem mindenfajta szarka farka tarka, csak a tarka fajta szarka farka tarka.**

Not all kinds of magpies are spotted, only the spotted kind of magpies are spotted.

## Romanian

**S-a-ntamplat o-ntamplare-ntamplatoare oe Strada Întâmplării când tamplaru-a dat cu tampla-n tâmpla tamplaresei, tamplareasa se-ntampla sa fie-n tâmplărie.**

One day an accidentally accident happened in the Accident Street when the carpenter bumped his temple into the carpenter's temple, the carpenter happened to be in the carpentry shop.

## Greek

**Ανεβαίνω, κατεβαίνω, μπαينوβγαίνω κι ανεβομπαينوβγαινοκαταβαίνω. Βρίσκω πόρτες κλειδωτές, κλειδωμένες και κλειδαροαμπαρωμένες.**

I go up, down, in-and-out and up-and-in-and-out-and-down. I find doors locked, locked and padlocked.

## Albanian

**Kupa me kapak, kupa pa kapak.**

A cup with a lid, a cup without a lid.

## Finnish

**Vesihisi sihisi hississä.**

The water heater hissed in the elevator.

## Some suggestions from visitors:

### Portuguese

**O tempo perguntou ao tempo quanto tempo o tempo tem. O tempo respondeu ao tempo que o tempo tem tanto tempo quanto tempo o tempo tem.**

Time asked time how much time time has. Time replied to time that time has as much time as time has.

### Portuguese

**Três tristes tigres.**

Three sad tigers.

### Georgian

**თეთრი თრითინა თეთრ თოვლზე თრთოდა**

A white weasel was shivering on white snow.

### Italian

**Sopra la panca la capra campra, sotto la panca la capra crepa.**

Above the bench the goat lives, under the bench the goat cracks.

### Romanian

**Un vultur sta pe pisc cu un pix in plisc.**

An eagle sits on a peak with a pen in its beak.

### Croatian

**Na štriku se suši šareni šosić.**

Colorful skirt is drying on a drying rack.

### Romanian

**Oaia aia e a ei, eu i-o iau.**

That sheep is hers, I will take it.

### Serbian

**На врх брда врба мрда.**

(Na vrh brda vrba mrda) On top of the hill a willow is moving.

### Greek

**Μια πάπια μα ποια πάπια μια πάπια με παπιά.**

A duck but what a duck, a duck with a duckling.

### Greek

**Μια τίγρη μα ποια τίγρης - Μια τίγρη με τρία τιγράκια.**

A tiger, but which tiger? A tiger with three tiger cubs.

## Greek

Ανεβαίνω, κατεβαίνω,  
μπαινοβγαίνω κι  
ανεβομπαινοβγαίνοκαταβαίνω.  
Βρίσκω πόρτες κλειδωτές,  
κλειδωμένες και  
κλειδαροαμπαρωμένες.

I go up, down, in and out and up and out  
and down. I find doors locked, locked and  
padlocked.

## Lithuanian

Šešios žąsys su šešiais  
žąsyčiais.

Six geese with six goslings.

## Greek

Άσπρη πέτρα ξέξασπρη κι από  
τόν ήλιο ξεξασπρότερη (aspri  
petra xexaspri ki apo ton ilio  
xexasproteri).

White rock, really white, and because of the  
sun whiter than before.

## Danish

Rød grød med fløde.

Red pudding with cream.

## German

Fischer's Fritz fischt frische  
Fische, frische Fische fischt  
Fischer'Fritz.

Fisherman Fritz fishes fresh fish, fresh fish  
is fished by a fisherman Fritz.

## Estonian

Kummikutega kummitus  
kummitas kummutis.

A ghost wearing wellies was haunting in  
the chest of drawers.

## Lithuanian

Gervė gyrūnė gyrėsi gerą girą  
gėrusi geroj girioj gerai gėrusi.

A good drinker boasted a good drink of  
good wood.

## French

Un chasseur sachant chasser  
sans son chien est un bon  
chasseur.

A hunter that knows how to hunt without  
his dog is a good hunter.

## Polish

Stół z powyłamowanymi  
nogami.

A table with broken legs.

### Hungarian

**Egy icike-picike pocok pocakon  
pöckölt egy másik icike-picike  
pockot, erre a pockonpöckölt  
icike-picike pocok pocakon  
pöckölte a pocakon pöckölő  
icike-picike pockot.**

A teeny-weeny vole flicked another teeny-weeny vole on its stomach, so the stomach-flicked teeny-weeny vole flicked the stomach-flicking teeny-weeny vole on its stomach.

### English

**Betty bought some butter, but  
the butter Betty bought was  
bitter, so she bought some  
better butter than the bitter  
butter Betty bought before.**

### Irish

**Na bac le mac an mbacaigh,  
'gus ní bacaigh mac an  
mbacaigh leat!**

Don't bother the baker's son and the baker's son won't bother you!

### Slovak

**Podstata podstaty je v podstate  
nepodstatná.**

The essence of the essence is essentially non-essential.

### Slovak

**Strč prst skrz krk.**

Put your finger through your neck.

### Danish

**Fem flade flødeboller på et fladt  
flødebollefad.**

Five flat cakes on a flat cakeboard.

### Croatian

**Riba ribi grize rep, pa joj odgrize  
rep.**

Fish bite fish's tail, then she bites it off.

### Spanish

**¿Cómo quieres que te quiera si  
el que quiero que me quiera no  
me quiere como quiero que me  
quiera?**

How can I love you if the one I want to love me doesn't love me the way I want him to love me?

## Portuguese

Concluimos que chegamos à conclusão que não concluimos nada. Por isso, conclui-se que a conclusão será concluída quando todas tiverem concluído que já é tempo de concluir uma conclusão.

We conclude that we have reached the conclusion that we have concluded nothing. Therefore, it is concluded that the conclusion will be completed when everyone has concluded that it is time to complete a conclusion.

---

## Portuguese

Há quatro quadros três e três quadros quatro. Sendo que quatro destes quadros são quadrados, um dos quadros quatro e três dos quadros três. Os três quadros que não são quadrados são dois dos quadros quatro e um dos quadros três.

There are four frame three and three frame four. Four of these frames are squares, one of frames four and three of frames three. The three frames that are not squares are two of frames four and one of frames three.

## Portuguese

O doce perguntou pro doce qual é o doce mais doce que o doce de batata-doce. O doce respondeu pro doce que o doce mais doce que o doce de batata-doce é o doce de doce de batata-doce.

The candy asked the candy which candy is sweeter than the sweet potato candy. The candy replied to the candy that the candy sweeter than the sweet potato candy is the sweet potato candy.

---

## Czech

**Řek mi řek, abych mu řek, kolik je v řecku řeckých řek, a já mu řek že nejsem řek, abych mu řek kolik je v řecku řeckých řek.**

Greek told me to tell him how many Greek rivers are there in Greece and I told him, I'm not Greek to tell him how many Greek rivers there are in Greece.

## German

**Blaukraut bleibt Blaukraut und Brautkleid bleibt Brautkleid.**

Red cabbage is red cabbage and a wedding dress is a wedding dress.

## Croatian

**Petar Petru plete petlju.**

Peter ties a knot to Peter.

## Bulgarian

**Шише се суши, на шосе се суши.**

A bottle is drying, on a road, is drying.

## Slovak

**Levy sa váľali dolu lávou do válova.**

The lions rolled down the lava into the rampart.

## Swedish

**Sex laxar i en laxask.**

Six salmons in a salmon box.

## Greek

**Ο παπάς ο παχύς έφαγε παχιά φακή. Γιατί παπά παχύ έφαγες παχιά φακή;**

The overweight priest ate thick lentils. Why did you overweight priest ate thick lentils?

## Slovak

**Šašo suší osušku.**

The clown dries a towel.

## Slovenian

**Pes spí, psi spia.**

Dog sleeps, dogs sleep.

## Italian

**Dietro a quel palazzo c'è un povero cane pazzo. Data un pezzo di pane a quel povero pazzo cane.**

Behind that building there is a poor crazy dog. Give a piece of bread to that poor crazy dog.

## Albanian

**Kali kalon kanalin kembët e kalit kërcasin kërc kërc kur kalon kanalin.**

The horse passes the ditch the horses feet go kërc kërc when he passes the ditch.

### **Bosnian**

**Cvrči, cvrči, cvrčak na čvoru crne smrče.**

Chirp, chirp, cricket on a black spruce knot.

---

### **Estonian**

**Pagari piparkook.**

Baker`s gingerbread.

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### **Dutch**

**Liesje leerde Lijsje lopen langs de lange Lindelaan.**

Liesje (name) learned Lijsje (name) to walk along the long Lindelaan (name of a street).

---

### **Croatian**

**Klokan klupu klopa i veliku rupu kopa.**

The kangaroo is eating a bench and digging a big hole.

### **Polish**

**Kto liryczny flirt filmuje, figle z filtrem afirmuje.**

Whoever films the lyrical flirting, affirms the tricks with the filter.

---

### **English**

**Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. If Peter Piper picked a pack of pickled pepers, where´s the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?**

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### **Slovenian**

**Pešec pešači čez cestišče.**

Walker walks across the road.

### **Slovenian**

**Pešec pešači čez cestišče.**

Walker walks across the road.

---

### **Portuguese**

**O rato roeu a rolha da garrafa do rei da Rússia.**

The rat chewed the cork out of the king of Russia's bottle.

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### **Polish**

**W czasie suszy szosa sucha.**

During the drought the road is dry.

---

### **French**

**Les chaussettes de l'archiduchesse sont-elles sèches ? Archi-sèches.**

Are the archduchess shocks dry? Super dry.

## Catalan

**En Pere, Peret, pintor, premiat per Portugal, porta pots i potinguetes per posar pebre picant.**

Peter, little Petter, painter, awarded by Portugal, brings pots and little pots to put hot pepper in.

## Spanish

**Tres tristes tigres tragaban trigo en un trigal, sentados tras un trigal, en tres tristes trastos, tragaban trigo, tres tristes tigres.**

Three sad tigers gulped wheat in a wheat field, sitting behind a wheat field on three sad pieces of junk, three sad tigers gulped wheat.

## German

**Der Cottbuser Postkutscher putzt den Cottbuser Postkutschkasten mit Cottbuser Postkutschkastenpaste.**

The Cottbus mail coach cleans the Cottbus mail coach box with Cottbus mail coach box paste.

## Romanian

**Şase saşi în şase saci.**

Six Saxons in six bags

## Irish

**Tá bean ag Joe, tá banjó ag Joe, agus tá banjó ag bean Joe. Fearr go deo Joe ar an mbanjóná bean Joe ar an mbanjón go deo!**

Joe has a wife, Joe has a banjo, and Joe's wife has a banjo. Joe on the banjo is better than Joe's wife on the banjo!

## Catalan

**Setze jutges d'un jutjat mengen fetge d'un penjat; si el penjat es despengés els setze jutges menjarien fetge d'un despenjat.**

Sixteen judges of a court eat the liver of a hanged man; if the hanged man was unhanged the sixteen judges would eat the liver of an unhanged man.

## Slovenian

**Pikčasta ptička v pikčasti kletki.**

The dotted bird in the dotted cage.

## Czech

**Tři sta třicet tři stříbrných  
stříkaček stříkalo přes tři sta  
třicet tři stříbrných střech.**

Three hundred and thirty-three silver syringes sprayed over three hundred and thirty-three silver roofs.

## Lithuanian

**Šešios žąsys su šešiais  
žąsyčiais.**

Six geese with six goslings.

## French

**Trente-trois tortues trottent sur  
un trottoir très étroit.**

Thirty-three turtles trot along a very narrow pavement.

## Maltese

**Toni tagħna tani tina talli tajtu  
tuta tajba.**

## French

**Si, six scies scient six cyprès,  
six cent six scies scient six cent  
six cyprès.**

If, six saws saw six cypress-trees, (so) six hundred saws saw six hundred cypress-trees.

## Catalan

**En Panxo li va dir al Pinxo: "Vols  
que et punxe amb un punxó?" El  
Pinxo li va dir al Panxo:  
Punxa'm, però a la panxa no.**

Panxo said to Pinxo: "Do you want me to poke you with an awl?" Pinxo said to Panxo: "Poke me, but not in the stomach."

## English

**Moses supposes his toeses are  
roses, But Moses supposes  
erroneously; For nobody's  
toeses are posies of roses, As  
Moses supposes his toeses to  
be.**

## Serbian

**Чокањчићем ћу те,  
чокањчићем ћеш ме.**

I'll hit you with a čokanj, you'll hit me with a čokanj. (Čokanjčićem ću te, čokanjčićem ćeš me. Čokanj is a small bottle used for serving Serbian brandy).

## Russian

**Ехал Грека через реку, видит  
Грека - в реке рак. Сунул  
Грека руку в реку, рак за руку  
Греку - цап!**

Greka was walking across the river, Greka saw a lobster in the river; Greka put his hand in the river, and the lobster snatched Greka's hand.

## Dutch

Frans zei tegen Frans in het Frans: "Is Frans in het Frans ook Frans?". "Nee.", zei Frans, "Frans in het Frans is français."

Frans said to Frans in French: "Is French in French also French?". "No.", said Frans, "French in French is français." (Frans is a name).

## English

You've known me to light a night light on a light night like tonight. There's no need to light a night light on a light night like tonight, for a night light's a slight light on tonight's light night

## Spanish

Cuando cuentas cuentos, cuenta cuántos cuentos cuentas, porque si no cuentas cuántos cuentos cuentas, no sabrás cuántos cuentos habrás contado.

When you tell stories, count how many stories you tell, because if you do not count how many stories you tell, you would never know how many stories you have told.

## Estonian

Viska õlu üle Ülo õe õla.

Throw the beer over the Ülo's sister's shoulder.

## Slovakian

Išiel pštros s pštrosicou a pštrosícatami pštrosou ulicou.

Male ostrich and female ostrich were walking down the Ostrich Street with little ostriches.

## Italian

Se oggi seren non è, doman seren sarà, se non sarà seren si rasserenerà.

If today seren is not, it will be doman seren, if it is not seren it will be reassured.

## Greek

Η συκιά μας η διπλή, η διπλογυριστή, κάνει τα σύκα τα διπλά, τα διπλογυριστά. Πάει ο σκύλος ο διπλός, ο διπλογυριστός, να φάει τα σύκα τα διπλά, τα διπλογυριστά.

Our fig tree, our double fig tree, the double-rounded fig tree, grows double, double-rounded figs. The double, double-rounded dog goes to eat the double, double-rounded figs.

## Spanish

**El perro de San Roque no tiene rabo porque Ramón Ramírez se lo ha robado.**

Saint Roque's dog has no tail because Ramón Ramírez has stolen it.

## Czech

**Královna Klára na klavír hrála a u toho se smála.**

Queen Clara played the piano and was laughing at the same time.

## Italian

**Trentatré Trentini tutti e trentatré trotterellando a Trento.**

Thirty-three inhabitants of Trento, all thirty-three trotting in Trento.

## Occitan

**Joan a ja jogat jos Jaume, jogaba totjorn lo Dijòus e jamai en genièr.**

John has played with James, he always played on Thursday and never in January.

## English

**Which witch switched the Swiss wristwatches?**

## Greek

**Κοραλί φιλοκόραλο και φιλοκοραλακι.**

Coral, little coral, tiny weenie coral.

## English

**If two witches were watching two watches which witch would watch which watch?**

## Hungarian

**Nem mindenfajta szarka farka tarka, csak a tarka fajta szarka farka tarka.**

Not all kinds of magpies are spotted, only the spotted kind of magpies are spotted.

## Romanian

**S-a-ntamplat o-ntamplare-ntamplatoare oe Strada Întâmplării când tamplaru-a dat cu tampla-n tâmpla tamplaresei, tamplareasa se-ntampla sa fie-n tâmplărie.**

One day an accidentally accident happened in the Accident Street when the carpenter bumped his temple into the carpenter's temple, the carpenter happened to be in the carpentry shop.

## Spanish

¡Compadre, coco no compro!,  
porque el que poco coco come,  
poco coco compra y como yo  
poco coco como, poco coco  
compro!

Compadre, I don't buy coconut! Because  
whoever eats little coconut, buys little  
coconut, and since I eat little coconut, I buy  
little coconut!

## Turkish

Bu yougrdu sarimsaklasak dami  
saklasak ,sarimsaklama  
saklama saklasak.

Should we put garlic in this yogurt?or  
should we leave it plain?

## English

Fuzzy wuzzy was a bear, fuzzy  
wuzzy had no hair, fuzzy wuzzy  
wasn't very fuzzy, was he?

## English

How many boards could the  
Mongols hoard if the Mongol  
hordes got bored ?

## Spanish

Juan tuvo un tubo, pero el tubo  
que tuvo se le rompió. Para  
recuperar el tubo que tuvo, tuvo  
que comprar un tubo igual al  
tubo que tuvo.

Juan had a tube, but the tube he had broke.  
To get back the tube he had, he had to buy  
a tube equal to the tube he had.

## Hungarian

Jobb egy lúdnyak hat  
tyúknyaknál.

One goose's neck is better than six hen's  
necks.

## Polish

Szedł Sasza suchą szosą.

Sascha walked along the dry road.

## Hungarian

Sárga bögre, görbe bögre.

Yellow mug, crooked mug.

## French

La pie niche haut, l'oie niche  
bas, mais où niche l'hibou ?  
L'hibou niche ni haut ni bas,  
l'hibou niche au chaud ou niche  
pas.

The magpie nests high, the goose nests  
low, but where does the owl nest? The owl  
nests neither high nor low, the owl nests  
warm or does not nest at all.

## Greek

Εκκλησιά μολυβωτή,  
μολυβδοκοντυλοπελεκητή  
ποιός τη  
μολυβδοκοντυλοπελεκούσε; Ο  
γιός του  
μολυβδοκοντυλοπελεκητή.  
Νά'χα κι εγώ τα σύνεργα τα  
μύνεργα του γιού του  
μολυβδοκοντυλοπελεκητή να  
τη μολυβδοκοντυλοπελεκούσα  
καλύτερα απ'το γιο του  
μολυβδοκοντυλοπελεκητή.

A leaded church, hit with lead; who hit it with lead? The leadmonger's son. I wish I had the tools, the tools of the leadmonger's son so as to hit it with lead better than the leadmonger's son.

## Slovak

**Nemá Peter ani meter,meria  
meter ten náš Peter?**

Peter doesn't even have a meter, does our Peter measure up to a meter?

## Finnish

**- Kokko, kokoa koko kokko! -  
Koko kokkoko? - Koko kokko.  
Kokko kokosi koko kokon.**

Kokko [here a first name, not in common use], build the whole bonfire! - The whole bonfire? - The whole bonfire. Kokko built the whole bonfire.

## German

**Zehn zahme Ziegen zogen zehn  
Zentner Zucker zum Zoo.**

Ten tame goats brought a ton of sugar to the zoo.

## Bulgarian

**Шестдесет и шест шишета се  
сушат на шестдесет и шест  
шосета.**

Sixty-six bottles are drying on the sixty-six roads.

## Dutch

**De kat krabt de krullen van de  
trap.**

The cat scratches the shavings from the stairs.

## Finnish

**- Kokko, kokoa koko kokko! -  
Koko kokkoko? - Koko kokko.  
Kokko kokosi koko kokon.**

Kokko [here a first name, not in common use], build the whole bonfire! - The whole bonfire? - The whole bonfire. Kokko built the whole bonfire.

## German

**Zehn zahme Ziegen zogen zehn  
Zentner Zucker zum Zoo.**

Ten tame goats brought a ton of sugar to the zoo.

## Greek

**Καλημέρα  
καμηλιέρη,καμηλιέρη  
καλημέρα.**

Good morning camel driver, camel driver  
good morning.

## Slovak

**Naša pumpa tako pumpa da  
nobena pumpa tako ne  
pumpakot naša pumpa pumpa.**

Our pump pumps so well that no pump  
pumps as well as our pump pumps.

## Finnish

**Paksun kissan paksut posket.**

Fat cats, fat cheeks.

## Estonian

**Võib võid võtta või ei või võid  
võtta?**

May I take some butter, or may I not?

## Greek

**Φίλος έδωσε σε φίλο  
τριαντάφυλλο με φύλλο. Φίλε  
φύλαγε το φύλλο, μην το  
δώσεις σε άλλο φίλο.**

A friend gave a friend a rose with a leaf.  
"Friend, keep the leaf, don't give it to  
another friend".

## Slovak

**Poslali ma naši k vašim, aby  
prišli vaši k našim. Ak neprídu  
vaši k našim, tak nepôjdu naši k  
vašim.**

My folks have sent me to your folks to ask  
your folks to come to our folks. If your folks  
don't come to our folks, then our folks  
won't come to your folks.

## Welsh

**Chwaraeasoch chwe chwn  
chwaraegar chwe chwibanau  
chwedlonol i chdi.**

Six playful dogs played six fabulous  
whistles to you.

## Swedish

**Sju sjösjuka sjömän sköts av  
sju sjösjuka sköterskor på  
sjukhuset.**

Seven seasick sailors are taken care of by  
seven seasick nurses in hospital.

## German

**Der Cottbuser Postkutscher  
putzt den Cottbuser  
Postkutschkasten mit  
Cottbuser  
Postkutschkastenpaste.**

The Cottbus mail coach cleans the Cottbus mail coach box with Cottbus mail coach box paste.

## Romanian

**Şase saşi în şase saci.**

Six Saxons in six bags

## Irish

**Tá bean ag Joe, tá banjó ag  
Joe, agus tá banjó ag bean Joe.  
Fearr go deo Joe ar an mbanjó  
ná bean Joe ar an mbanjó go  
deo!**

Joe has a wife, Joe has a banjo, and Joe's wife has a banjo. Joe on the banjo is better than Joe's wife on the banjo!

## Spanish

**Cuando cuentas cuentos,  
cuenta cuántos cuentos  
cuentas, porque si no cuentas  
cuántos cuentos cuentas, no  
sabrás cuántos cuentos habrás  
contado.**

When you tell stories, count how many stories you tell, because if you do not count how many stories you tell, you would never know how many stories you have told.

## Estonian

**Viska õlu üle Ülo õe õla.**

Throw the beer over the Ülo's sister's shoulder.

## Slovakian

**Išiel pštros s pštrosicou a  
pštrosíčatami pštrosou ulicou.**

Male ostrich and female ostrich were walking down the Ostrich Street with little ostriches.

## Italian

**Se oggi seren non è, doman  
seren sarà, se non sarà seren si  
rasserenerà.**

If today seren is not, it will be doman seren, if it is not seren it will be reassured.

## Greek

**Η συκιά μας η διπλή, η  
διπλογυριστή, κάνει τα σύκα  
τα διπλά, τα διπλογυρι-  
γυριστά. Πάει ο σκύλος ο  
διπλός, ο διπλογυριγυριστός,  
να φάει τα σύκα τα διπλά, τα  
διπλογυριγυριστά.**

Our fig tree, our double fig tree, the double-rounded fig tree, grows double, double-rounded figs. The double, double-rounded dog goes to eat the double, double-rounded figs.

## Slovenian

**Pešec pešači čez cestišče.**

Walker walks across the road.

---

## Portuguese

**O rato roeu a rolha da garrafa do rei da Rússia.**

The rat chewed the cork out of the king of Russia's bottle.

---

## Polish

**W czasie suszy szosa sucha.**

During the drought the road is dry.

---

## French

**Les chaussettes de l'archiduchesse sont-elles sèches ? Archi-sèches.**

Are the archduchess shocks dry? Super dry.

## Bosnian

**Cvrči, cvrči, cvrčak na čvoru crne smrče.**

Chirp, chirp, cricket on a black spruce knot.

---

## Estonian

**Pagari piparkook.**

Baker's gingerbread.

---

## Dutch

**Liesje leerde Lijsje lopen langs de lange Lindelaan.**

Liesje (name) learned Lijsje (name) to walk along the long Lindelaan (name of a street).

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## Croatian

**Klokan klupu klopa i veliku rupu kopa.**

The kangaroo is eating a bench and digging a big hole.

## Ukrainian

**Бабин біб розцвів у дощ — буде бабі біб у борщ.**

Baba bean blossomed in the rain - there will be baba bean in borscht.

---

## Catalan

**Plou poc però pel poc que plou, plou prou.**

It doesn't rain much but for the little it rains, it is rains enough.

---

## Albanian

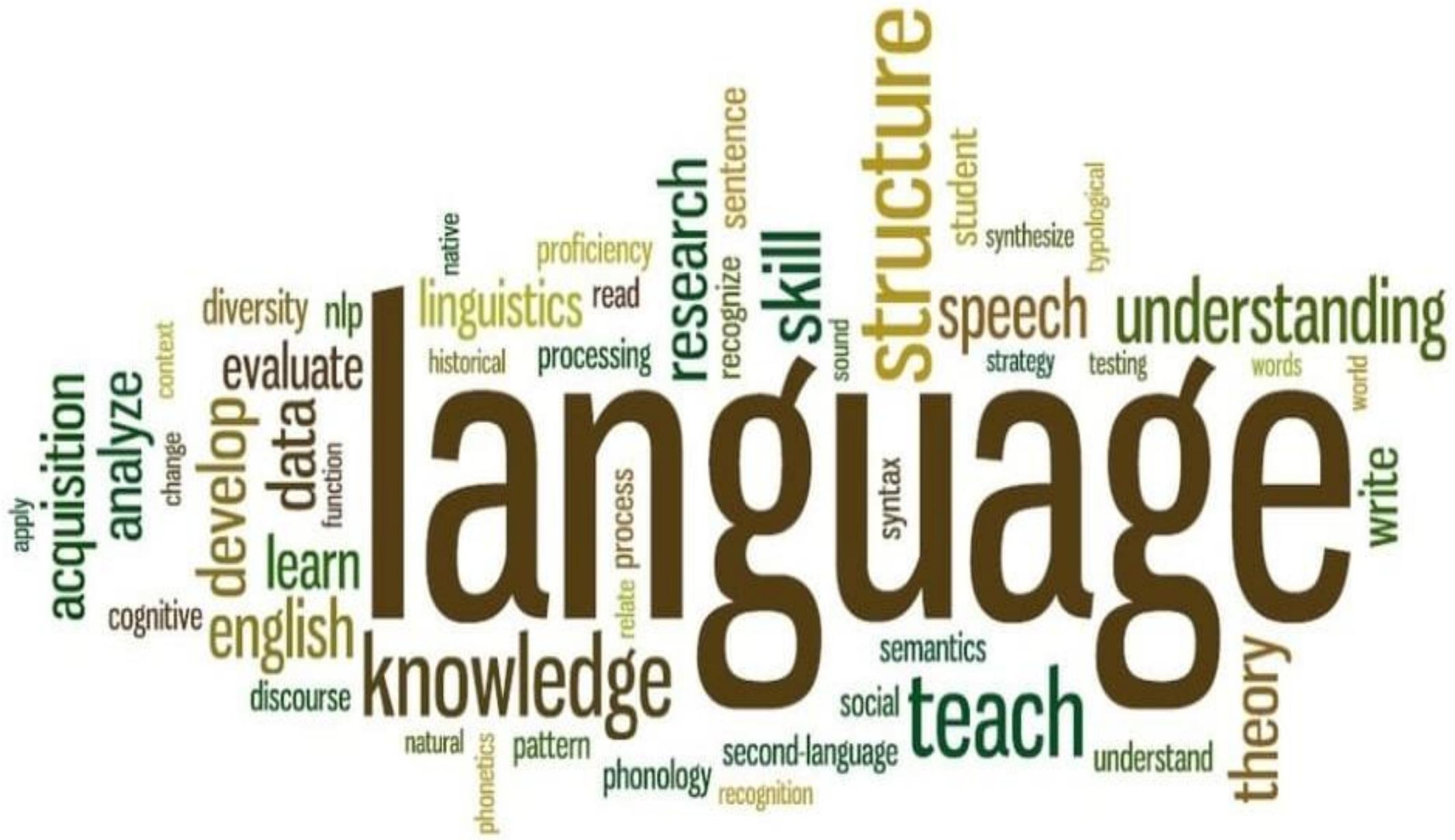
**Kali ka katër këmbë, këmbët e kalit kërcasin kur kali kalon kanalin.**

The horse has four legs, the horse's legs crack when the horse passes the canal.

---

## English

**Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry.**





# LANGUAGE



**Why learn a language**

tolerance friends  
empathy enjoyment  
influence awareness  
empowerment  
pleasure  
insight understanding  
pride adaptability  
advantages  
scope  
employability  
opportunities  
perspective  
confidence  
memories  
freedom



## REASONS TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS

ENHANCING CAREER GROWTH

IMPROVES YOUR THINKING

GO TO THE SOURCE

EXPLORE THE WORLD

BECOME A POLYGLOT

EARN PERSPECTIVE



BENEFITS OF LEARNING

**FOREIGN  
LANGUAGE**



# 10

## BENEFITS OF LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE

1. Boosts brain power
2. Improves memory
3. Sharpens the mind
4. Enhances decision making
5. Your first language is improved
6. Improves academic performance
7. Increases networking skills
8. Provides better career choices
9. Enhances ability to multitask
10. Keeps the mind young and active

To improve your employment potential – business is global! ...

To improve cognitive ability – social skills, communication, confidence, etc.

Learning a language actually helps to improve your ability in English

To improve your chances of entry into college or university

To expand study abroad options

To get more out of foreign travel

Languages are **FUN!**

To increase understanding of your own culture

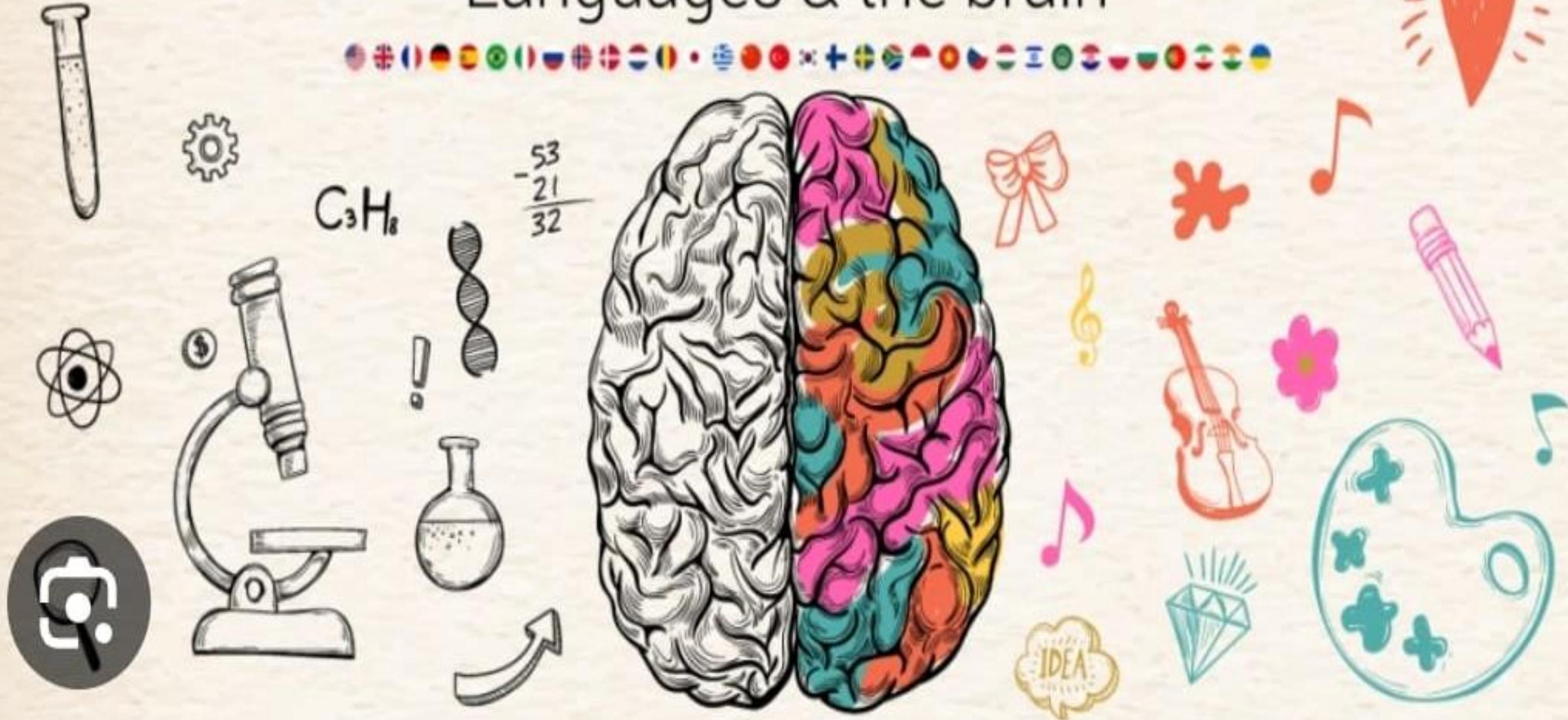
To increase awareness of the world around you and to make you more open-minded to other people and their culture

To help appreciate international culture – literature, music and film

**boardworks** presents  
**10** Reasons why you should learn a language



# Languages & the brain



# BENEFITS OF LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE AS A CHILD



Better Executive Functions



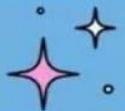
Creativity and Achievement



“Feel-Good” Chemicals in Your Brain



Problem Solving and Cognitive Flexibility



Metalinguistic Awareness

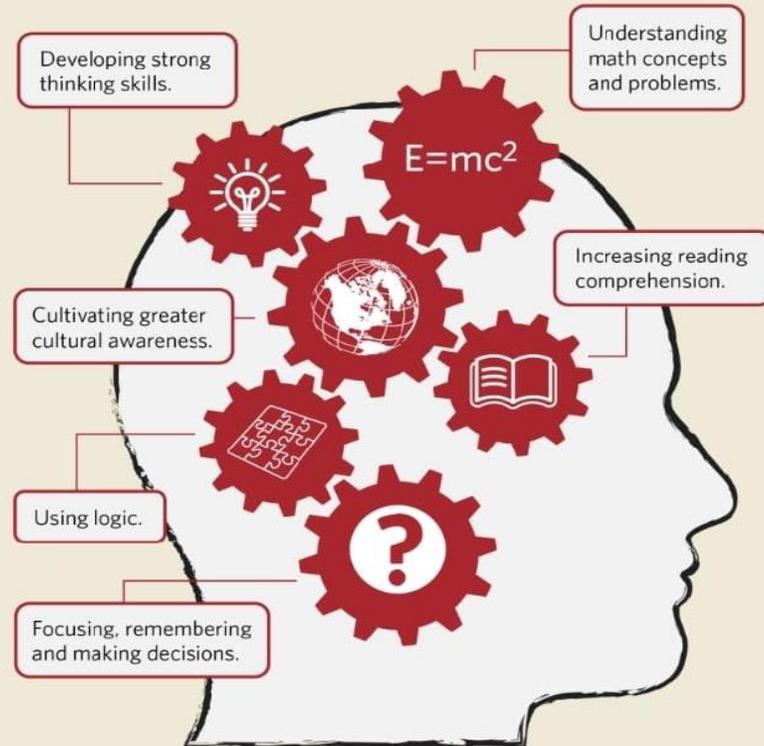


Math and Verbal Aptitude

# Benefits of a Bilingual Brain

**Splash language immersion** programs provide a unique and powerful opportunity to strengthen children’s highest cognitive brain potentials through deliberate literacy development in two languages and authentic exposure to rich language experiences.

Research shows that **bilingual people** have an easier time with these key brain functions:



## Mental Health

A multilingual brain is quicker, nimbler and more resistant to Alzheimer’s and other forms of dementia.



## Academic Performance

Students in dual language programs consistently outperform monolingual peers on state-mandated tests, regardless of demographic.



## Preparation for the Future

Bilingual adults have several advantages over monolingual adults, including higher average salaries and greater career opportunities.



## Language in the Brain

Research also shows that the brains of bilingual people are more developed in areas that organize and process speech.



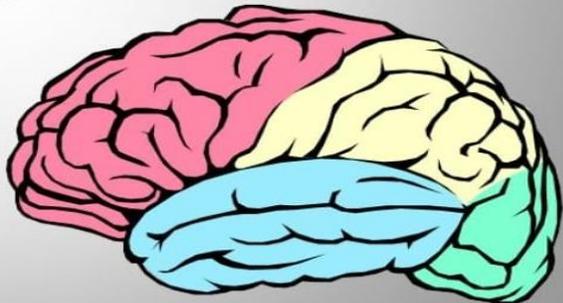
WWW.LANGUAGENEXT.COM

# Benefits of Learning a Foreign Language!

TOP REASONS TO INSPIRE YOU

## Brain Benefits of Learning a Foreign Language

- Better Problem Solver
- Greater Capacity and Mental Flexibility
- Understanding of Language Structure
- Higher Grades in all Subject Areas
- Higher SAT/ACT scores



## Benefits of Learning the 2nd Language



1

### Math Skills

1.5 hours of studying a foreign language per week improves math skills.



2

### Better Brain

Multilingual people have 0.05 additional cubic millimeters of gray matter in their brains.



3

### Traveling

53% of US and European residents learn foreign languages to travel.



# HOW DO FOREIGN LANGUAGES HELP YOUR KIDS IN HAVING A STRUCTURED LIFE?

1

Foreign Language learning leads to higher standardized test scores.

Builds up self-confidence - A person's ability to multi-task is developed.

2

3

Improves students' reading abilities.

Learning a second language increases linguistic awareness.

4

5

Studying a foreign language may improve performance on SAT and ACT Tests.

Improve cognitive development and abilities.

6

7

Bilingualism can stave off the effects of Alzheimer's and dementia by years.

A person's ability to multi-task is developed.

8

9

Ability to make logical decisions.



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## Benefits of Learning a Foreign Language!

TOP REASONS TO INSPIRE YOU



## The benefits behind learning a foreign language

Did you know that children benefit much more than learning the foreign language? They also experience increased linguistic, social, cognitive, emotional, and academic development!

Below are some of these "hidden" benefits:



# BENEFITS OF LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE AS A CHILD



Better Executive Functions



Creativity and Achievement



"Feel-Good" Chemicals in Your Brain



Problem Solving and Cognitive Flexibility

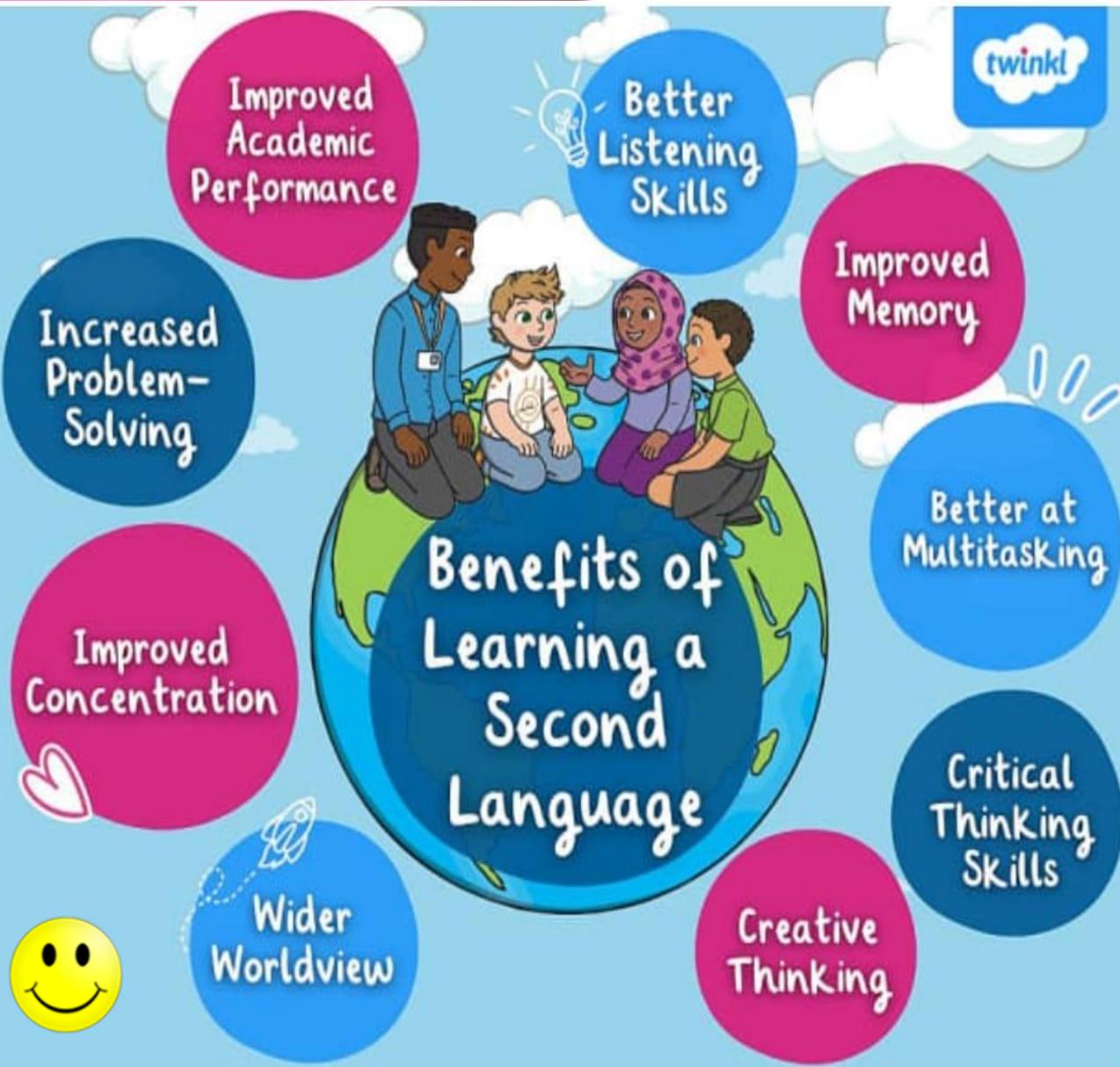


Metalinguistic Awareness



Math and Verbal Aptitude





### BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE

- Those who know nothing of foreign languages, know nothing of their own" *Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*
- The more languages you know, the better you can analyze your mother tongue
- The more you explore the world, the bigger your heart gets

### MONEY

- To get some extra money as a guide, a translator, a writer
- People who know at least one foreign language, earn **\$128K** more than people who don't
- Seize an opportunity

### EXTRA SKILLS

- To expand skills like problem solving, coping with difficult tasks and situations
- To reach self-discipline
- Bilinguals are able to pay **20%** more attention than those who use only one language

### ARTWORKS

- To figure out the original meaning and read the book in its origin. When you read a translated version, you see the translator's understanding of the idea
- To review your favorite foreign movie to understand dialogues, phrases, jokes in their original language
- To listen to music without getting help from a translator with understanding the lyrics

### CAREER

- More than **50%** of companies take language skills into account when hiring
- To improve your professional skills and discover new career opportunities
- To have business trips abroad

### SELF-IMPROVEMENT

- To broaden the horizons, to open your mind
- To expand your personality and meet new people
- Bilingual people have **0.05 mm<sup>3</sup>** more of gray matter in the parietal regions of their brain

### TRAVELLING

- To make your travels easier and more enjoyable
- To get a better understanding of a different culture together with some new points of view on your own
- To show respect for a country and its traditions

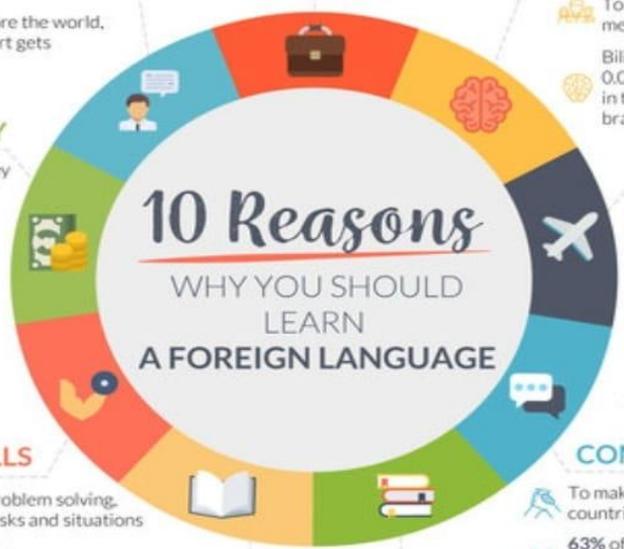
### COMMUNICATION

- To make new friends from different countries or even find your real love
- 63%** of bilinguals date with someone who speaks another language
- 270 British dating agencies** agreed that people who speak a foreign language are more attractive

### STUDYING

- To take your chance to go to the best college
- To get an internship abroad
- Students show better results on the SATs when they study a foreign language at least for one year. When they manage to study a language for more than four years, the results of the test appear to be higher on 100 points

**CHALLENGING**  
PROVE YOURSELF YOU CAN DO IT!



# The Top 5 Benefits of Being Multilingual

Some people see learning new languages as nothing more than a hobby.

While some wouldn't dream of visiting a foreign country without first mastering at least a passable use of the native language.

You may be multilingual for any number of reasons.



**5 International Travel Benefits** : Learning multiple languages can make all aspects of travel easier, from getting through customs to finding your way around foreign locales to haggling with local merchants



Here are the top 5 benefits of being multilingual !

**1 More job Opportunities** : The ability to communicate with people in more than one language could just help you acquire gainful employment.



**2 Improved Intellect** : Exposing yourself to foreign language can change the way you look at the world and create comprehensive avenues that would otherwise be unavailable.



**3 Increased Understanding Of Language** : Learning another language can help you to gain a better understanding of your native tongue.

It can also make it easier to learn other languages that are in the same vein.



**4 Globalization** : The interconnectedness of world cultures has brought people closer together.

Learning other languages can help you to close the gap even further and take advantage of this globalization.



Designed & Issued in Public Interest By

## 10 BENEFITS OF LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE

- SHARPENS THE MIND
- ENHANCES DECISION MAKING
- IMPROVES MEMORY
- ENHANCES ABILITY TO MULTITASK
- FIRST LANGUAGE IS IMPROVED
- INCREASES CAREER CHOICES
- IMPROVES SOCIAL SKILLS
- INCREASES NETWORKING SKILLS
- IMPROVES EMOTIONAL HEALTH
- IMPROVES PERFORMANCE IN OTHER ACADEMIC AREAS



Let's have a feast!

[www.languagestation.org](http://www.languagestation.org)



## Top 12 Advantages of Learning a Foreign Language

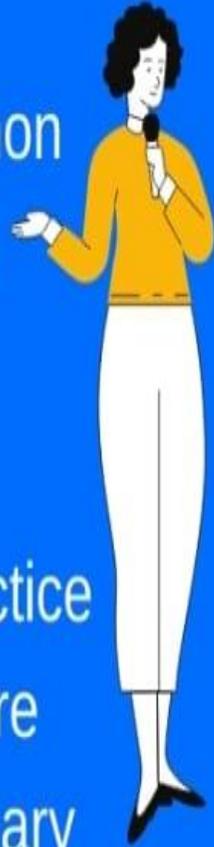
1. Meet new people & quickly get connected to the world
2. It can help you to boost your brainpower
3. You will become better in multitasking
4. You can expose yourself to new career opportunities
5. Become smarter, self-confident & Boost your creativity
6. You can travel the world
7. Language Learning to Study Abroad
8. Language can help you in Immigration & Work permit
9. Cultural Appreciation
10. Learning Languages For Fun or as a Hobby
11. It can help increase your salary

It is becoming essential



# HOW TO LEARN SECOND LANGUAGE

- Set learning goals
- Start with most common
- Learn the right words
- Build community
- Learn consistently
- Seek out real-life practice
- Learn about the culture
- Keep a pocket dictionary
- Test yourself
- Enjoy the learning
- Don't be shy of mistakes
- Use audio, Online, TV, CDs
- Use social media Chat
- Use Google translate
- Apply your learning
- Travel the country, if possible



# TOP TIPS FOR LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE



## 8 SIMPLE HACKS TO LEARN A LANGUAGE FASTER

1. SURROUND YOURSELF WITH YOUR TARGET LANGUAGE
2. MIX DOWNTIME AND LANGUAGE LEARNING
3. HAVE A CLEAR GOAL BEFORE YOU START
4. FIND THE BEST LEARNING ACTIVITIES FOR YOU
5. EMBRACE MISTAKES
6. LOVE SILENCE
7. USE MEMORISATION TECHNIQUES
8. FIND LANGUAGE EXCHANGE PARTNERS



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Ability to make logical decisions.

# How to Learn a NEW LANGUAGE

infographic by. Yoor Park

Technology can connect people from the very opposite ends of the globe today in a matter of seconds. However, it is one thing to connect and another to communicate.

## BUT FIRST! WHY?

### For Career

Being a bilingual is no longer just an addition to our resumes, but essential in some industries.

### For Brain

Experts say that bilingual students have higher attention rate, social and emotional skills, school performance and even protection against cognitive decline, such as Alzheimer's.

### For Fun

When the things you learned in books are actually used in the wild, that's when you can confidently say, "I can speak in such language."

### For Travel

Knowing even just a few simple phrases in the language of the land can make your travel cheaper and easier.

## TAKEAWAY

With all the resources available to us, learning a language should be an *immersive* experience and not simply be about committing a fraction of your day to books and pens.

## 5 STEPS (at a glance)

5. Set a Goal that Motivates You
4. Develop Helpful Habits
3. Use Free/Cheap Resources
2. Keep a Balance
1. Start Easy

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AUF WIEDERSEHEN  
AU REVOIR ADIOS  
GOODBYE



*Bis zum  
nächsten  
Mal*



pleasure  
 influence awareness  
 empathy enjoyment  
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 advantages  
 tolerance friends  
 employability  
 opportunities  
 perspective  
 confidence  
 memories  
 freedom



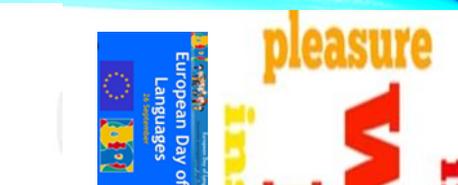
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European Day of Languages  
26 September



Eton Institute



10



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26 September



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hello

guten tag

hola

bonjour

GUTEN TAG





# Fremdsprachen



# Die Vorteile beim Lernen einer Fremdsprache

## ➤ Warum sind Sprachen wichtig?

### Zusammenfassung

**Eine Fremdsprache zu lernen ist zwar aufwändig, lohnt sich aber in jedem Fall.**

- ✓ Man kann eine Sprache aus ganz **unterschiedlichen Gründen** lernen – fürs Reisen oder den Job zum Spaß oder aus Interesse, mehr Erfahrungen auf Reisen, mit Muttersprachlern unterhalten, förderlich für die Karriere, Gehirn bleibt auf Trab und gesund, Fremdsprachenkenntnisse beeindrucken, erweiterter Horizont und erleichtertes Auswandern, die Muttersprache besser verstehen, Förderung der Mathematikkenntnisse, neue Leute kennenlernen.
- ✓ Eine Fremdsprache zu lernen kann schwierig und zeitaufwändig sein. Wirkliche Resultate treten oftmals erst nach längerer Zeit ein.
- ✓ Oftmals kann es deshalb sehr fraglich sein, ob man sich die Mühe macht, eine neue Sprache zu lernen. Auch noch im Erwachsenen- und Rentenalter, und nicht nur als Jugendlicher, in der Schule oder an der Universität. Denn Sprachen sind wichtig! In diesem Beitrag möchte ich ein paar wichtige Gründe nennen, warum Du trotzdem eine Fremdsprache (und danach noch eine) lernen solltest.
- ✓ Unabhängig von deinen persönlichen Gründen ist es klar, dass es viele **Vorteile** hat, zwei oder mehr Fremdsprachen zu beherrschen.

# GRÜNDE EINE FREMDSPRACHE ZU LERNEN!

## Kontakte knüpfen

Der erste **Vorteil** ist ziemlich offensichtlich:

Je mehr Sprachen du beherrschst, desto besser kannst du mit anderen Leuten kommunizieren, – ob du nun in ein anderes Land ziehst, eine internationale Schule besuchst oder soziale Medien nutzt.

Wenn du eine weitere Sprache sprichst, findest du neue Freunde und kannst dich über deine Gedanken und Ansichten mit Menschen austauschen, die du gar nicht getroffen hättest, wenn du nur bei deiner Muttersprache geblieben wärst.

Neue Perspektiven zu eröffnen und die Denkweise von Menschen anderer Kulturen kennenzulernen ist ein unglaublich wichtiger Bestandteil beim Sprechen mehrerer Sprachen.

## **2. Geld verdienen**

Es gibt keine größere Enttäuschung, als eine Jobanzeige zu finden, die perfekt für dich wäre, – nur um dann festzustellen, dass du die sprachlichen Anforderungen nicht erfüllst.

Indem du eine zweite Sprache beherrschst, öffnest du Türen für neue berufliche Möglichkeiten.

Darüber hinaus haben Studien belegt, dass bilinguale Angestellte wahrscheinlicher befördert werden und sie mehr verdienen als Personal, das nur eine Sprache spricht.

## **3. Ein Schub für deine Kreativität**

Es erfordert so einiges an kreativem Denken, eine neue Sprache zu lernen und sie auch wirklich zu benutzen).

Wenn du nicht weißt, wie man etwas in deiner Zielsprache sagt, dann musst du einen anderen Weg finden, um dich auszudrücken, – zum Beispiel durch Gestik oder einfallsreiche Umschreibungen. Dazu können Menschen, die eine zweite Sprache sprechen, besser kreative Lösungen für ein Problem finden.

## 4. Superkräfte fürs Gehirn

- Wusstest du, dass das Erlernen einer neuen Sprache deine Gehirnfunktion verbessert?
- Es gibt Beweise, dass das Sprachenlernen tatsächlich den grauen Zellen zugutekommt und Erinnerungsfähigkeit, Argumentationsvermögen sowie die Fähigkeit zur Problemlösung verbessert.
- Das Erlernen einer Sprache schützt außerdem die weiße Masse im Gehirn, wodurch Informationen schneller verarbeitet werden können. Und weißt du was?
- Indem du eine neue Sprache lernst, kannst du während des Älterwerdens sogar **Demenz vorbeugen**. Toll, oder?

## 5. Um Dich auf Reisen mit Einheimischen zu unterhalten

Mit einer Fremdsprache kannst Du das Land, in welchem die Sprache gesprochen wird, bereisen und Dich dort **mit den Einheimischen in ihrer Muttersprache unterhalten** .

## 6. Mit Ausländern in ihrer Muttersprache sprechen

- **Mit Ausländern in ihrer Muttersprache sprechen**
- Mit einer Fremdsprache kannst Du Dich auch mit Muttersprachlern an Deinem Wohnort unterhalten (je nach Region, sind das viele verschiedene Sprachen). **Denk nur an Russisch und Türkisch in vielen Großstädten Deutschlands oder Spanisch in den USA.** Wie schön wäre es zu verstehen, worum es in ihren Gesprächen geht, und auch mal mitreden zu können?

## 7. Fremdsprachen sind förderlich für die Karriere

- **Mehrsprachige Bewerber haben immer die besseren Chancen auf einen guten Arbeitsplatz.** Vor allem durch die Globalisierung und die Internationalisierung deutscher Firmen, sind Fremdsprachenkenntnisse unglaublich hilfreich.
- Immer mehr Firmen expandieren ins Ausland und haben mitunter viele Kunden dort. Englisch gilt kaum noch als Fremdsprache in Deutschland, sondern ist für die Karriere eigentlich unerlässlich.
- **8. Sprachen lernen hält Dein Gehirn auf Trab und ...**
- Umso älter wir werden, umso weniger erledigen wir Aufgaben, bei denen wir wirklich denken müssen. Das Gehirn ist aber wie ein Muskel, **der ständig trainiert werden muss**, um nicht zu erschlaffen.

## 9. ... es wird seltener krank

- Wer mehrsprachig ist, reduziert die Wahrscheinlichkeit im Alter an Alzheimer und Demenz zu erkranken. Bei einem Forschungsprojekt zu Mehrsprachigkeit und Alzheimer, trat bei mehrsprachigen Probanden Alzheimer **im Schnitt erst 4,3 Jahre später auf** als bei einsprachigen Probanden.

## 10. Fremdsprachenkenntnisse beeindrucken

- Du beeindruckst Deine Mitmenschen, wenn Du eine oder mehrere Fremdsprachen fließend sprichst (**umso mehr es sind, umso beeindruckender natürlich**).
- Man denke nur an die ganzen Sprachgenies, die auf YouTube ihr Sprachtalent zur Schau stellen

## 11. Fremdsprachen erweitern Deinen Horizont

- Mit jeder neuen Sprache, die Du lernst, **erweiterst Du Deinen Horizont und lernst etwas über eine andere Kultur**. Das macht jede Menge Spaß und hilft Deiner persönlichen Entwicklung weiter.

- **12. Mit Fremdsprachenkenntnisse kannst Du leichter auswandern**
- Mit fundierten Kenntnissen in der Landessprache **kannst Du einfacher in Dein Traumland auswandern.** Wenn Du bereits die Sprache sprichst, wird der Prozess um ein Vielfaches vereinfacht.
- Denk z. B. an die Deutschen, die in die USA auswandern oder auch viele Rentner, die lieber die Rente im Warmen, an den Stränden von Spanien oder Lateinamerika verbringen.
- **13. Fremdsprachenkenntnisse verbessern die Kenntnisse über die Muttersprache**
- Durch **das Erlernen und Analysieren der grammatikalischen Strukturen einer Fremdsprache** werden Dir eben diese auch um Deutschen klarer.

- Erst wenn wir eine neue Sprache lernen, können wir die Wurzeln und Grundlagen unserer Muttersprache richtig schätzen und einschätzen.
- **Denn wir sind mit unserer Muttersprache aufgewachsen.** Ohne viel darüber nachzudenken, wie Satzstrukturen funktionieren oder die Akzente für jede Silbe aufzuschlüsseln.
- Das Erlernen einer Fremdsprache allein **verbessert die Grammatik, das Lesen, den Wortschatz und die Sprachfähigkeiten** von dir im Deutschen.
- Es ist ähnlich wie Dein ganzes Leben lang Basketball zu spielen und dann zu lernen wie man Volleyball spielt. **Diese Fähigkeiten kannst Du genauso dazu nutzen, um Dein Basketballspiel zu verbessern.**

## 14. Sprachen lernen fördert andere Fähigkeiten – wie zum Beispiel Mathematik

- Eine aussagekräftige Studie dazu wurde 2007 in Massachusetts durchgeführt, wo der American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages das Folgende erklärte:
- *„Kinder, die eine Fremdsprache lernen, auch wenn dieses Sprachstudium die Zeit vom Studium der Mathematik wegnimmt, übertreffen Schüler, die keine Fremdsprache lernen und während des Schultages mehr Mathematikunterricht haben“.*

## 15. Lerne neue Leute und Kulturen kennen

- Mit jeder neuen Sprache lernst Du auch etwas (oder sehr viel) **über die Menschen und die Kultur des Landes** (der Länder), in welchem diese gesprochen wird.
- Zusätzlich sind Sprachtausch und Sprach-Meetups hervorragend dazu geeignet **neue Leute kennen zu lernen** und Dich mit diesen auszutauschen. Das fördert nicht nur Deine Sprachkenntnisse, **sondern genauso Dein Sozialleben.**

## Interessante Sachen über die Sprachen dieser Welt

-Wissenswertes, das Sie über Europas Sprachen wissen sollten-

### Wussten Sie das?

#### 1. Am 26. September feiert man den europäischen Tag der Sprachen.

Wenn Sie eine der vielen Sprachen Europas sprechen, dann ist heute Ihre Chance zu feiern! Wie viele vielleicht wissen, ist heute der Europäische Tag der Sprachen. **Der Europäische Tag der Sprachen**, der mittlerweile zum 22. Mal stattfindet, ist mittlerweile ein fester Bestandteil unseres Kalenders und wurde ursprünglich von der Europäischen Union ins Leben gerufen, *um das Sprachenlernen zu fördern und zu fördern. Das Erlernen neuer Sprachen kann ein großes Vergnügen sein, und die Forschung zeigt, dass es Ihre kognitiven Fähigkeiten steigert und Ihre Stimmung verbessern kann. Sie können schneller neue Freunde finden und durch Europa reisen, um die verschiedenen Sehenswürdigkeiten zu besuchen.* Der Europäische Tag der Sprachen (EDL) **wurde erstmals 2001 im Rahmen des Europäischen Jahres der Sprachen begangen.** Am Ende dieser Kampagne **beschloss das Ministerkomitee des Europarates**, die EDL zu einem jährlichen Ereignis zu machen, **das jedes Jahr am 26. September** gefeiert wird. Seitdem hat es sich zu einer jährlichen Gelegenheit entwickelt, über die *Vielfalt der Kulturen, Sprachen und Menschen auf unserem farbenfrohen Kontinent* nachzudenken.

#### 2. Auf dem gesamten Kontinent werden **24 europäische Amtssprachen** gesprochen: **Bulgarisch, Dänisch, Deutsch, Englisch, Estnisch, Finnisch, Französisch, Griechisch, Irisch, Italienisch, Kroatisch, Lettisch, Litauisch, Maltesisch, Niederländisch, Polnisch, Portugiesisch, Rumänisch, Schwedisch, Slowakisch, Slowenisch, Spanisch und Ungarisch.**

#### 3. Weltweit werden rund **6.000 verschiedene Sprachen** gesprochen.

#### 4. In den **28 europäischen Mitgliedsländern** gibt es **200 inoffizielle Sprachen.** Europäer lieben Sprachen. Wir sprechen nicht nur über 200 Sprachen. viele Europäer sind bereits zweisprachig. **Die Europäer sprechen etwa 225 indigene Sprachen.** Das hört sich nach ziemlich viel an, aber diese Sprachen machen nur **3 % der weltweiten Gesamtbevölkerung** aus. Afrika und Asien sind die Heimat der meisten gesprochenen Sprachen der Welt.

#### 5. Die europäischen Sprachen gehören zu **drei verschiedenen Gruppen: Germanisch, Romanisch und Slawisch.** Sprachen, die zur gleichen Gruppe gehören, klingen nicht immer gleich, obwohl sie viele Ähnlichkeiten aufweisen. Zur **germanischen Sprachfamilie** gehören zum Beispiel *Deutsch, Norwegisch und Englisch.* Zu den **romanischen Sprachen** gehören *Französisch und Rumänisch.* *Ukrainisch, Bulgarisch und Serbisch* gehören zu den **slawischen Sprachen.** **Baskisch ist die einzige europäische Sprache, die keiner dieser drei Sprachen angehört.**

#### 6. **Baskisch, die älteste europäische Sprache, gilt als das "ultimative linguistische Mysterium".** *Es wird von einigen Basken, die in Spanien und Frankreich leben, als Muttersprache gesprochen, aber sein Erbe ist mit keiner anderen Sprache der Welt verwandt.* **Baskische Sprache, die älteste Sprache Europas.** Euskera ist die **älteste lebende Sprache Europas.** Die meisten Linguisten, Experten und Forscher sagen das. *Euskera ist eine sehr alte Sprache, deren Ursprünge unbekannt sind. Renommiertere Linguisten und Historiker glauben, dass es der direkte Nachfahre der Sprache sein kann, die von den Bewohnern der Höhlen von Altamira, Ekain oder Lascaux gesprochen wurde. Die Ursprünge der baskischen Sprache reichen bis in die Jungsteinzeit zurück, aber es gibt Hinweise darauf, dass sie noch älter sein könnte. In der*

*Tat könnte es die Saat der artikulierte Sprache sein.* Derzeit wird Euskera von **37 % der baskischen Bevölkerung** gesprochen, so dass es etwa eine Million Euskaldunak, ein baskisches Wort, das "Euskera-Sprecher" bedeutet, gibt, die in den baskischen Gebieten auf beiden Seiten der Pyrenäen leben. Genau in diesem Gebiet befinden sich die wichtigsten paläolithischen Stätten und die meisten Höhlenmalereien in Europa. Darüber hinaus wies dieses Gebiet während der Eiszeit die höchste Konzentration von Männern in Westeuropa auf, eine wichtige Tatsache für die Identifizierung der europäischen Sprachwurzeln.)

#### 7. **Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobie** heißt der **Angst vor langen Wörtern.** Ich hoffe natürlich, dass Sie nicht an Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobie .

#### 8. **Deutsch enthält das längste Wort aller europäischen Sprachen:**

**Donaudampfschiffahrtselektrizitätenhauptbetriebswerkbauunterbeamtengesellschaft | 80 Buchstaben**, <https://www.translationroyale.com/the-longest-european-words/> *Andere lange deutsche Wörter:*

**Rindfleischetikettierungsüberwachungsaufgabenübertragungsgesetz.** Grob übersetzt bedeutet es "das Gesetz über die Übertragung von Pflichten für die Überwachung der Kennzeichnung von Rindern und die Kennzeichnung von Rindfleisch". Es überrascht nicht, dass das Wort kürzlich aus dem deutschen Wörterbuch gestrichen wurde, weil es unpraktisch und viel zu lang ist. So ist das derzeit längste Wort im deutschen Wörterbuch: **Kraftfahrzeughaftpflichtversicherung.**

Die meisten Menschen haben von **Wales'** berühmtem **Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogogoch** gehört, einem Dorf im Nordwesten dieses kleinen Landes. Es rühmt sich des längsten Stadtnamens Großbritanniens – aber wussten Sie, dass es bedeutet "Marienkirche in der Mulde der weißen Haselnuss in der Nähe des schnellen Strudels von Llandysilio der roten Grotte"?

#### 9. Das Vereinigte Königreich gilt als **das einsprachigste Land in Europa.** Studien zeigen, dass etwas **mehr als ein Drittel der Briten ein Gespräch in einer zweiten Sprache führen kann.** Vergleichen Sie das mit den **Niederlanden**, die **als die mehrsprachigsten in Europa** gelten, wo **nur 0,5 % der Bevölkerung keine zweite Sprache** sprechen.

#### 10. **Deutsch hat die meisten Muttersprachler in Europa** und ist **Amtssprache in Österreich, der Schweiz und Liechtenstein** sowie natürlich **in Deutschland.**

#### 11. **Französisch ist auch Amtssprache in Luxemburg, Haiti und mehr als 20 anderen afrikanischen Ländern.** *Die zweitgrößte französischsprachige Stadt der Welt* liegt nicht in Frankreich, sondern in **Kinshasa, der Hauptstadt der Demokratischen Republik Kongo.**

#### 12. **Etwa 45-50% der englischen Wörter** stammen aus dem **Französischen.**

#### 13. **Sowohl die französische als auch die englische Sprache** sind übersät mit **Faux amis** (oder "falschen Freunden").

Dabei handelt es sich um Wörter, die in zwei Sprachen gleich oder ähnlich zu sein scheinen, aber in Wirklichkeit sehr unterschiedliche Bedeutungen haben. Nehmen Sie das Wort "sensibel" (auf Englisch) und sensibel (auf Französisch). Die französische Bedeutung von "sensible" bedeutet im Englischen eigentlich "sensibel". Und um die Sache noch verwirrender zu machen, bedeutet das französische "sensible" im Englischen "sensible".

#### 14. **Der britische politische Ökonom, Reisende, Schriftsteller und Gouverneur von Hongkong, Sir John Bowring**, war vielleicht am besten für seine Liebe zu Sprachen bekannt. **Er behauptete, 200 Sprachen zu beherrschen und 100 aus ganz Russland, Osteuropa und Spanien sprechen zu können.**

15. Sie wissen wahrscheinlich, dass in der **Vatikanstadt** immer noch **Latein** gesprochen wird. *Aber wussten Sie, dass Sie auch Latein verwenden können, wenn Sie an einem Geldautomaten in der Stadt Bargeld abheben?*

16. **Italienisch wurde erst 1861 Amtssprache.** Damals konnten nur 2,5 % der italienischen Bevölkerung das heutige Standarditalienisch sprechen. Italienisch ist auch die am **zweithäufigsten gesprochene Sprache in Argentinien** – etwa 60 % der Argentinier geben an, italienische Vorfahren zu haben.

17. Fast 8.000 Meilen von Wales entfernt, in der **Provinz Chubut in Patagonien im Süden Argentiniens**, sprechen rund 5.000 Menschen **Walisisch**.

18. **Griechisch (und traditionelles Chinesisch)** sind die **ältesten Schriftsprachen**, die heute noch verwendet werden.

19. Die **Internationale Zivilluftfahrt-Organisation**, die für die **Passstandards zuständig ist**, empfiehlt, dass **Pässe in der Landessprache des ausstellenden Landes und entweder in Englisch oder Französisch** ausgestellt werden. *Aus diesem Grund werden Sie höchstwahrscheinlich die französische oder englische Sprache in Ihrem Reisepass sehen.*

20. **Ungarisch** gilt als **eine der schwierigsten Sprachen** – tatsächlich ist es eine der vier am schwierigsten zu erlernenden Sprachen für Englischsprachige. Aber es gilt auch als **die kreativste Sprache** – *Sie können mit der Reihenfolge und der Groß- und Kleinschreibung von Sätzen sowie mit den Suffixen und Präfixen spielen.*

21. **Esperanto** gilt als **die neueste, am einfachsten zu erlernende europäische Sprache**. Und obwohl es **keine offiziell anerkannte Sprache** ist, ist es **eine der jüngsten in Europa (erfunden in den 1890er Jahren)** und wird von **mehr als 2 Millionen Menschen von Osteuropa bis Spanien gesprochen**. Es gibt **keine unregelmäßigen Verben, seine Aussprache ist logisch und sein Schriftsystem phonetisch**. *"Ich würde gerne eines Tages Oxford besuchen"* heißt auf Esperanto *"Mi amus viziti Oksfordo unu tago"* – nicht gerade schwer zu verstehen.

22. **Rund drei Viertel (77 Prozent) der Grundschüler in Europa lernen Englisch als Fremdsprache, so zeigen die Daten von Eurostat.**

23. **Während Englisch zu den bekanntesten Sprachen der Welt gehört, hat Deutsch die meisten Muttersprachler in Europa.** *Deutsch ist die Amtssprache von Deutschland, Österreich, der Schweiz und Liechtenstein.*

24. **Zungenbrecher für alle Gelegenheiten**

Man könnte das spanische Sprichwort "Tres trusts tigers tragaban trigo en un trigal" lernen, was frei übersetzt bedeutet, dass drei traurige Tiger Weizen aus einem Weizenfeld geschluckt haben.

Vielleicht genießen Sie ein schönes Pint in Irland, nur um dann zu hören: "Ná bac le mac an bhacaigh agus ní bhacaigh mac an bhacaigh leat". Der Satz bedeutet übersetzt den Ratschlag, dass, wenn du den Sohn des Bettlers nicht belästigst, der Sohn des Bettlers dich nicht belästigen wird.

Sie können sich auch für einen Zungenbrecher aus Finnland entscheiden, der Ihnen sagt, dass im Aufzug ein Wassertroll faucht. Es geht so: "vesihisi sihisi hississä". Ein Tag der Sprachfeierlichkeiten

Es scheint, dass die Europäer große Fans von Zungenbrechern sind. Die meisten Englischsprachigen werden mit dem beliebten "Sie verkauft Muscheln an der Küste usw." vertraut sein. Aber fummelige Sätze wie diese gibt es in allen europäischen Sprachen.

*Wie in Holland – vielleicht das kniffligste von allen: Kapper Knap, de knappe kapper, knipt en kapt*

*heel knap, maar de knecht van kapper Knap, de knappe kapper, knipt en kapt nog knapper dan kapper Knap, de knappe kapper."*

Und schließlich... In Spanien gibt es eine Sprache, die ausschließlich aus Pfeifen besteht, genannt **Silbo Gomero**. Es wird immer noch in lokalen Schulen unterrichtet .

25. **Die jüngste germanische Sprache ist Jiddisch**, das *im frühen Mittelalter in Europa entstand und vor dem Holocaust die Alltagssprache von Millionen von Juden war. Nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg wurde es von den Überlebenden weiter genutzt und ist heute wieder aufgetaucht.*

26. **Zu den romanischen Sprachen gehört Ladino**, *eine jüdisch-spanische Sprache, die auf dem Altspanischen basiert.*

27. **Ungarisch, Finnisch oder Pfeifen?** Sind diese Sprachen schwierig zu lernen?

- **Ungarisch** wird als **die schwierigste Sprache** angepriesen, wenn Sie eine Herausforderung suchen. Viele Sprachlerner halten es aufgrund seiner Regeln für eines der schwierigsten.
- **Finnisch** ist die andere **komplexe europäische Sprache**, die oft in den anspruchsvollsten Sprachenlisten zu finden ist. Die Sprache hat **keine Ähnlichkeiten mit Latein oder Germanisch**, so dass es für Englischsprachige schwierig sein kann, sie zu lernen - ganz zu schweigen davon, dass es **in der Sprache kein Futur gibt**.

➤ **In Spanien** konnte man sich sogar in einer **Sprache** unterhalten, die ausschließlich aus **Pfeifen** bestand. **Silbo Gomero** wird in **lokalen Schulen unterrichtet**, und es kann eine ziemlich außergewöhnliche Erfahrung sein, ihm zuzuhören!

28. **Einzigartige Alphabete**

- ✓ **Europäische Sprachen verwenden am häufigsten das lateinische Alphabet**, das Sie gerade lesen.
- ✓ **Einige slawische Sprachen verwenden das kyrillische Alphabet.**
- ✓ **Griechisch, Armenisch und Georgisch** haben ihre **eigenen Alphabete**, und **Jiddisch** verwendet **Hebräisch**.

29. **Latein:** *Sie können Latein als Sprache wählen, wenn Sie an einem Geldautomaten in der Vatikanstadt Bargeld abheben.* Es wird auch **immer noch in dem winzigen Stadtstaat gesprochen**.

30. **Italienisch** wurde **erst 1861 zur Amtssprache** im umliegenden Italien, da viele in der Region nur Latein oder andere Sprachen sprachen.

31. **Europa- Ein Kontinent der Zweisprachigen**

Eine EU-Umfrage aus dem Jahr 2016 ergab, dass **80 % der Europäer eine zweite Fremdsprache beherrschten**. Für viele ist dies eher **Englisch**, aber es könnte auch **eine andere Amtssprache ihres Heimatlandes** sein.

Zu den **Amts- und Landessprachen Spaniens** gehören beispielsweise **Spanisch, Katalanisch, Galicisch und Baskisch**.

Dieselbe Umfrage ergab, dass **25 % der Europäer zwei Fremdsprachen fließend sprechen**.

Apropos Zweisprachige: Viele erreichen die "perfekte Zweisprachigkeit", da die Kenntnis einer Sprache immer stärker ist als die Kenntnis zweier Sprachen.

- **Die Niederlande sind vielleicht das mehrsprachigste Land Europas.**

Laut dem *Independent* können nur 0,3 % der Bevölkerung keine zweite Sprache sprechen.

- ▶ Das Vereinigte Königreich ist möglicherweise am einsprachigsten, da Studien gezeigt haben, dass sich *nur ein Drittel der Briten in einer zweiten Sprache unterhalten kann.*

### 32. Sprachen, die über die ganze Welt verteilt sind

Europa ist voll von Sprachen, und wir sprechen sogar viele außereuropäische Sprachen auf dem Kontinent. *Einige der häufigsten außereuropäischen Sprachen*, die Sie vielleicht hören, sind *Chinesisch, Arabisch und Hindi.*

*Auch europäische Sprachen haben sich auf der ganzen Welt verbreitet. Nur 5 % der Portugiesischsprachigen leben in Portugal, und die Mehrheit lebt in Brasilien. Auch die zweitgrößte französischsprachige Stadt der Welt liegt nicht in Frankreich, sondern in Afrika, in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo. Die Hauptstadt Kinshasa hat belebte Straßen, in denen man Französisch hören kann.*

Europa ist die Heimat vieler wunderbarer Menschen und spannender Sprachen. Wenn Sie Lust haben, diese Sprachen zu feiern, können Sie dies am 26. September tun. Die EU hat beschlossen, diesen Tag zum Europäischen Tag der Sprachen zu erklären, um das Sprachenlernen zu fördern.

Aber ich bin der Meinung, dass unsere schönen Sprachen es immer wert sind, gefeiert zu werden, also wenn Sie das nächste Mal in ein europäisches Land reisen, erinnern Sie sich an diese interessanten Fakten und lernen Sie ein paar Wörter, um den Reichtum der Sprachen zu feiern!

Und das ist es! Ich hoffe, Ihnen hat die Lektüre gefallen und Sie haben es geschafft, auf dem Weg dorthin den einen oder anderen Fakt über den Reichtum an Kultur und Vielfalt unserer europäischen Sprachen aufzuschnappen.





# DIE MEISTGENANNTEN GRÜNDE, EINE FREMDSPRACHE ZU LERNEN

26%

Um sich besser  
auf Reisen zu  
verständigen

22%

Interesse  
an der Sprache

9%

Für den Job

4%

Für die  
Stellensuche

17%

Um sich geistig  
fit zu halten

1%

Um die eigenen  
Wurzeln zu  
verstehen



# 7 Tipps fürs Sprachenlernen

1

Suchen Sie sich einen Grund fürs Sprachenlernen.

2

Feiern Sie zwischendurch auch kleine Fortschritte.

3

Lernen, wiederholen und anwenden.

4

Lassen Sie die Sprache in den Alltag einfließen.

5

Haben Sie den Mut, Fehler zu machen.

6

Lernen Sie nicht isoliert, sondern vernetzt.

7

Spiel und Spaß sind vollkommen erwünscht.

[www.allesprachen.at](http://www.allesprachen.at)



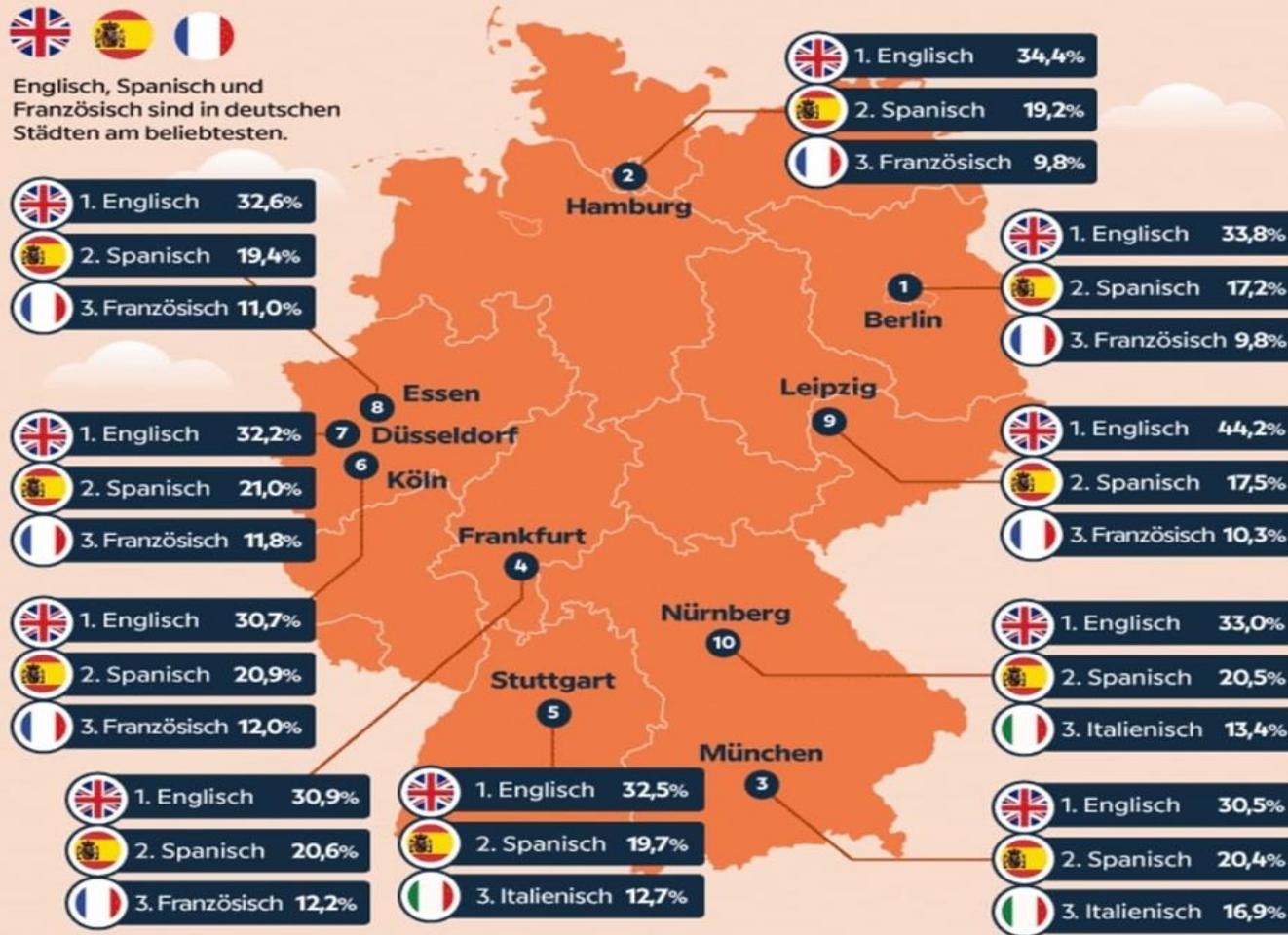
26. SEPTEMBER  
EUROPÄISCHER  
TAG DER SPRACHEN

# Die beliebtesten Sprachen in Deutschland

Innerhalb Deutschlands sind das die zehn Städte, in denen Sprachkurse am beliebtesten sind.



Englisch, Spanisch und Französisch sind in deutschen Städten am beliebtesten.



Das Ranking vom 29. Juni 2020 basierend auf mehr als 1 Million aktiver Babbel-Premium-Nutzenden in 43 europäischen Ländern.

+Babbel



## Hilfreiche Sprachzitate, die dir beim Lernen helfen

1. Wer fremde Sprachen nicht kennt, weiß nichts von seiner eigenen. (*Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*)

2. Jede neue Sprache ist wie ein offenes Fenster, das einen neuen Ausblick auf die Welt eröffnet und die Lebensauffassung weitet. (*Frank Harris*)

3. Wer eine Fremdsprache lernt, zieht den Hut vor einer anderen Nation. (*Martin Kessel*)

4. In der Sprache spiegelt sich die Seele eines Volkes.  
(*Paul Schibler*)

5. Eine andere Sprache ist eine andere Sicht auf das Leben. (*Federico Fellini*)

## HILFREICHE SPRACHZITATE, DIE BEIM LERNEN HELFEN

6. Nicht um meine Sprache zu verlernen, lerne ich andere Sprachen, sondern ich gehe bloß durch fremde Gärten, um für meine Sprache Blumen zu holen. (*Johann Gottfried Herder*)

7. Du hast so viele Leben, wie Du Sprachen sprichst. (*tschechisches Sprichwort*)

8. Kennst du viele Sprachen – hast du viele Schlüssel für ein Schloss. (*Voltaire*)

9. Der Mensch ist Mensch nur durch die Sprache. (*Johann Gottfried Herder*)

- **10. Der Geist einer Sprache offenbart sich am deutlichsten in ihren unübersetzbaren Worten. (Maria von Ebner-Eschenbach)**
- 
- **11. „Die ganze Kunst der Sprache besteht darin, verstanden zu werden.“(Konfuzius)**
- **12. „Der Geist einer Sprache offenbart sich am deutlichsten in ihren unübersetzbaren Worten.“ (Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach)**
- **13. „Wann immer in menschlichen Angelegenheiten ein Übereinkommen oder eine Zustimmung zustande kommt, dann geschieht dies durch sprachliche Prozesse, oder es wird überhaupt nicht erreicht.“(Benjamin Lee Whorf)**
- **14. „In der Schule gilt häufig noch der Grundsatz „Erst lernen, dann gebrauchen!“. Eine Sprache lernt man aber, indem man sie gebraucht.“(Otto Jespersen)**
- **15. „Sprache: Worte, die zeigen sollen, dass dem, auf den sie gemünzt sind, die charakterliche Würde fehlt, welchen de auszeichnet, der sie ausspricht.“(Ambrose Gwinnett Bierce)**

- *16. “Wenn alle Menschen nur dann redeten, wenn sie etwas zu sagen haben, würden sie bald den Gebrauch der Sprache verlieren.” (William Shakespeare)*
- *17. “Es ist keine Kunst, etwas kurz zu sagen, wenn man etwas zu sagen hat.”(Georg Christoph Lichtenberg)*
- *18. “Wer auf andere Leute wirken will, der muss erst einmal in ihrer Sprache mit ihnen reden.”(Kurt Tucholsky)*
- *19. “Wenn ich daran denke, daß „Asterix“ in 72 Sprachen übersetzt wurde, und ich spreche nur eine einzige, da bekomme ich doch richtige Komplexe.”(Albert Uderzo)*
- *20. “Die Sprache ist die Kleidung der Gedanken.”(Samuel Johnson)*
- *21. “Jeder Mensch hat seine eigene Sprache. Sprache ist Ausdruck des Geistes.”(Novalis)2*

- **22.** *“Jede neue Sprache ist wie ein offenes Fenster, das einen neuen Ausblick auf die Welt eröffnet und die Lebensauffassung weitet.”(Frank Harris)*
- **23.** *“Sprachen sind die Archive der Geschichten.”(Ralph Waldo Emerson)*
- **24.** *“Reden lernt man nur durch reden.”(Marcus Tullius Cicero)*
- **25.** *“Kennst du viele Sprachen, hast du viele Schlüssel für ein Schloss.”(Voltaire)*
- **26.** *“Wer fremde Sprache nicht kennt, weiß nichts von seiner eigenen.”(Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)*
- **27.** *“Zeichnen ist Sprache für die Augen, Sprache ist Malerei für das Ohr.”(Joseph Joubert)*

***28. “Die kürzesten Wörter, nämlich “ja” und “nein”, erfordern das meiste Nachdenken.”(Pythagoras von Samos)***

***29. “Wie ist jede – aber auch jede – Sprache schön, wenn in ihr nicht nur geschwätzt, sondern gesagt wird.”(Christian Morgenstern)***

***30. „Die Grenzen meiner Sprache bedeuten die Grenzen meiner Welt.“(Ludwig Wittgenstein)***

***31. “Man braucht zwei Jahre, um sprechen zu lernen, und fünfzig, um schweigen zu lernen.”(Ernest Hemingway)***

***32. „So wie das Essen ohne Lust der Gesundheit schädlich wird, so verdirbt das Lernen ohne Wissbegier das Gedächtnis und behält nichts von dem, was es auffängt.“  
(Leonardo da Vinci)***

- *33. "Ich habe keine besondere Begabung, sondern bin nur leidenschaftlich neugierig." (Albert Einstein)*
- *34. "Der Unterschied zwischen dem richtigen Wort und dem beinahe richtigen ist derselbe Unterscheid zwischen dem Blitz und einem Glühwürmchen." (Mark Twain)*
- *35. "Eine Sprache mit vielen Konsonanten ist wie ein Kartoffelacker. Eine Sprache mit vielen Vokalen aber ist wie ein Blumenbeet." (Enrico Caruso)*
- *36. "Eine andere Sprache ist wie eine andere Sicht auf das Leben." (Federico Fellini)*
- *37. "Mit Sprachen bist du überall zuhause." – Edmund de Waal*

- *38. “Eine Sprache ist die exakte Wiedergabe des Charakters und der Entwicklung des Sprechers.” (Cesar Chavez)*
- *39. “Mit einer Sprache sitzt du nur im Hausflur des Lebens. Zwei Sprachen öffnen dir jedoch alle Türen.” (Frank Smith)*
- *40. “Du wirst eine Sprache nie verstehen, bis du mindestens zwei verstehst.” (Geoffrey Willans)*
- *41. “Die Grenzen meiner Sprache sind die Grenzen meiner Welt.“ – Ludwig Wittgenstein*
- *42. “Sprachen sind die Landkarten der Kultur. Sie sagen dir, woher jemand kommt und wohin er geht.” (Rita Mae Brown)*
- *43. “Diejenigen, die nichts von Fremdsprachen verstehen, verstehen auch nichts von ihrer eigenen Sprache.” (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)*

- *44. “Wenn du mit einem Menschen in einer Sprache sprichst, die er versteht, bleibt dies in seinem Verstand. Wenn du mit ihm in seiner Sprache sprichst, geht ihm dies zu Herzen.” (Nelson Mandela)*
- *45. “Eine andere Sprache zu können, ist wie eine zweite Seele zu besitzen.” (Karl der Große)*
- *46. “So mehr Sprachen du kennst, desto menschlicher bist du.” (Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk)*
- *47. “Jedes Mal wenn du denkst, eine andere Sprache sei merkwürdig, denke daran, dass deine genauso seltsam ist, du bist nur daran gewöhnt.”*
- *48. Sprache beinhaltet unglaubliche Kraft, wie der Mond zu den Gezeiten.” (Rita Mae Brown)*
- *49. “Sprachkenntnisse öffnen die Tür zur Weisheit.” ( Roger Bacon)*

# Deutsche Dialekte (um 1910)



A = ich, machen  
 B = pund - fund  
 1 = -e für -en in allen Fällen  
 2 = -e für -en als Verbalendung immer außer Gerundium (...zu trinken)

M.-P. = Mittelpommersch



Friesisch



Niederdeutsch



Mitteldeutsch



Oberdeutsch

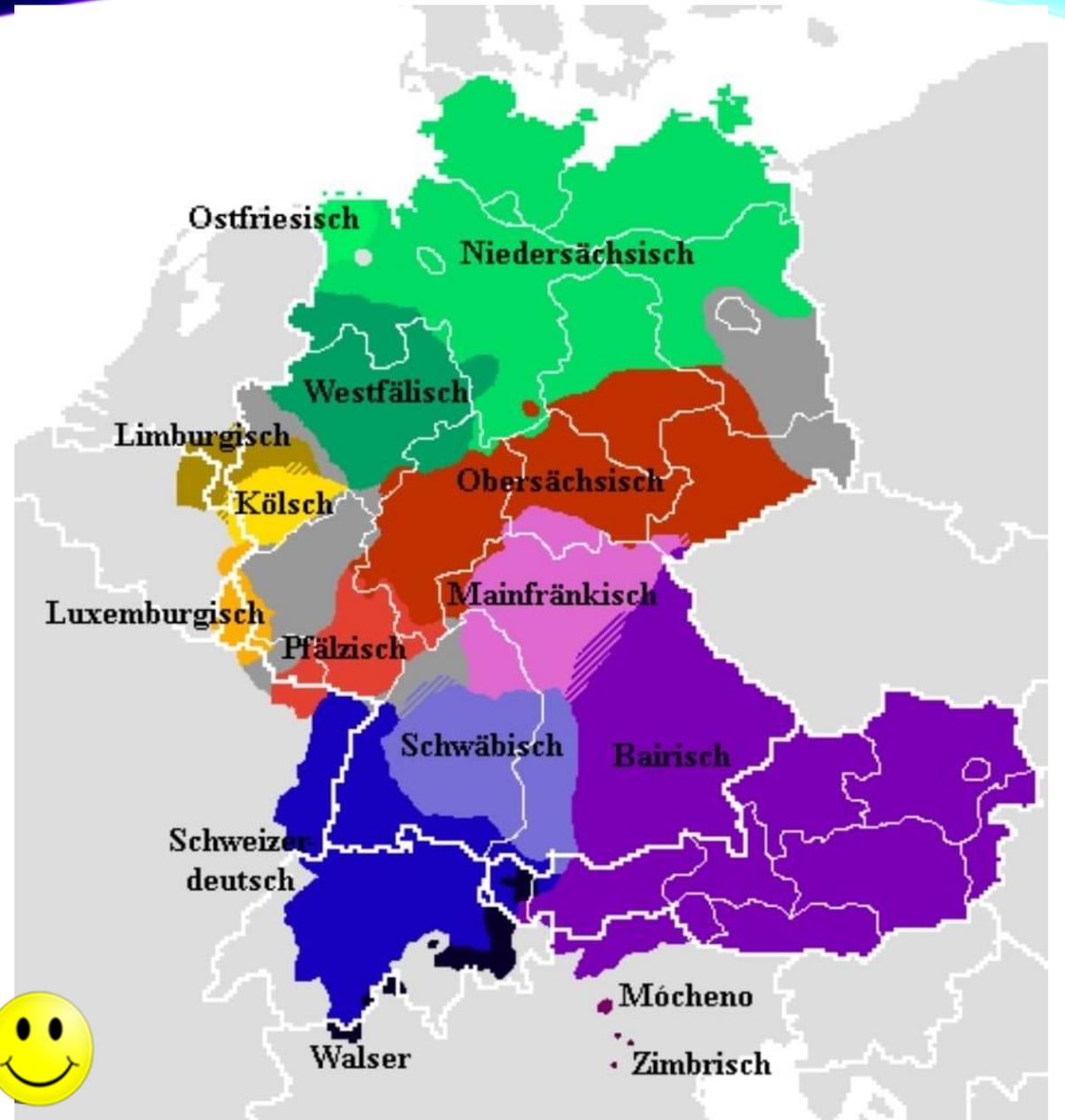
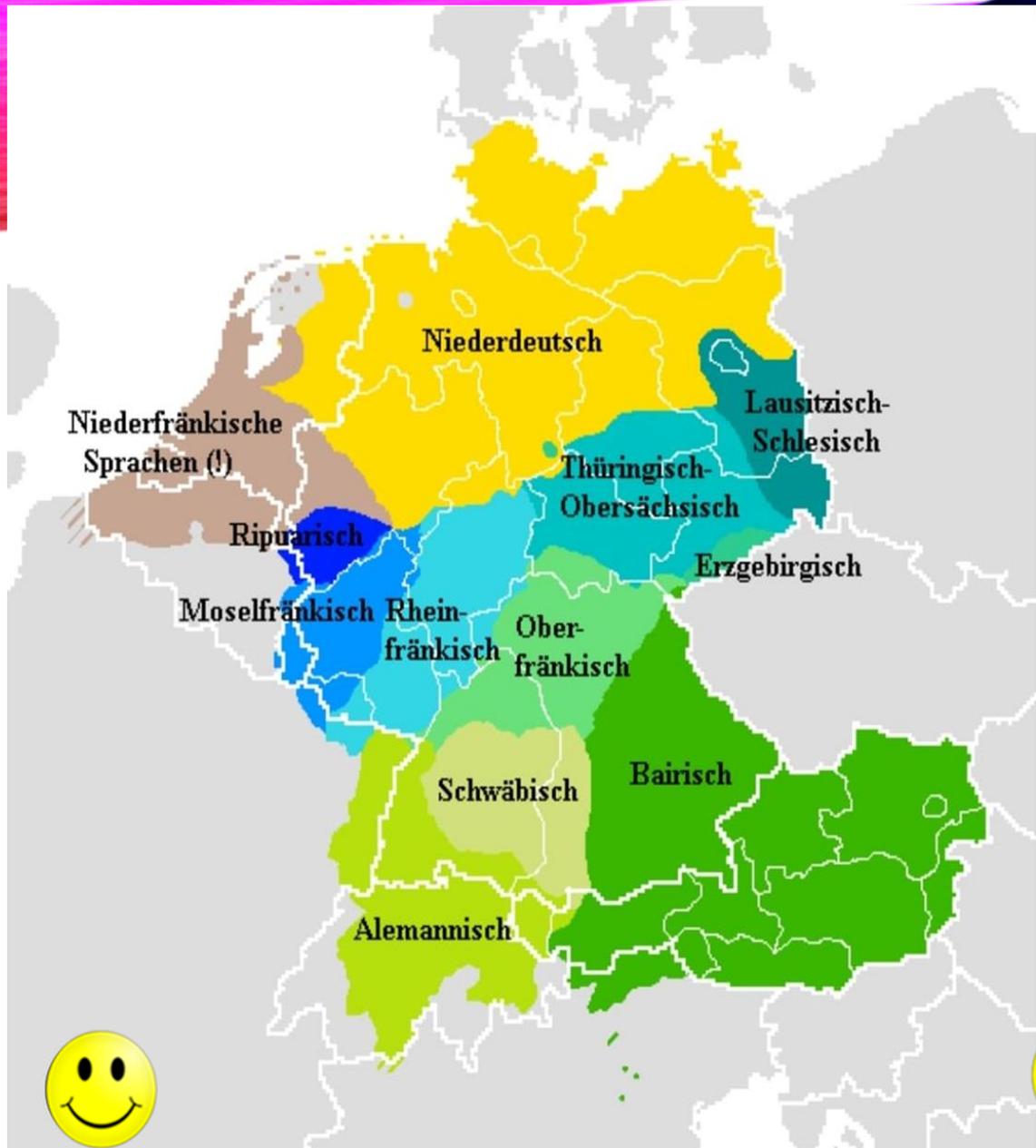


Dialekte, die auf Grund mancher Spracheigenschaften mitunter anderen Dialekten zugerechnet werden

# Deutsche Dialekte

Niederdeutsch







Auf Wiedersehen  
und danke für alles.

DIE BESTEN WÜNSCHE UND GLÜCK FÜR IHRE ZUKUNFT



PROF. JURAVLE-LUCESCU ALINA