JĘZYKI ŚWIATA Prezentacja Karoliny Malinowskiej

What language is most spoken in the world

Currently, the most popular and powerful languages in the world are primarily Chinese and equally O influential and frequently used world languages, i.e. English and Spanish, which largely enable international contacts. Hindi and Arabic also fare no worse compared to other languages in the world.

The most popular languages in the world. Here are three that are briefly described

1. Chinese

Figures on the language's popularity vary widely - according to the English-language publication Ethnologue, the language has 1.2 billion native speakers, of which roughly one billion speak Mandarin. However, there is no doubt that Chinese is spoken by the most people around the world.

2. Spanish

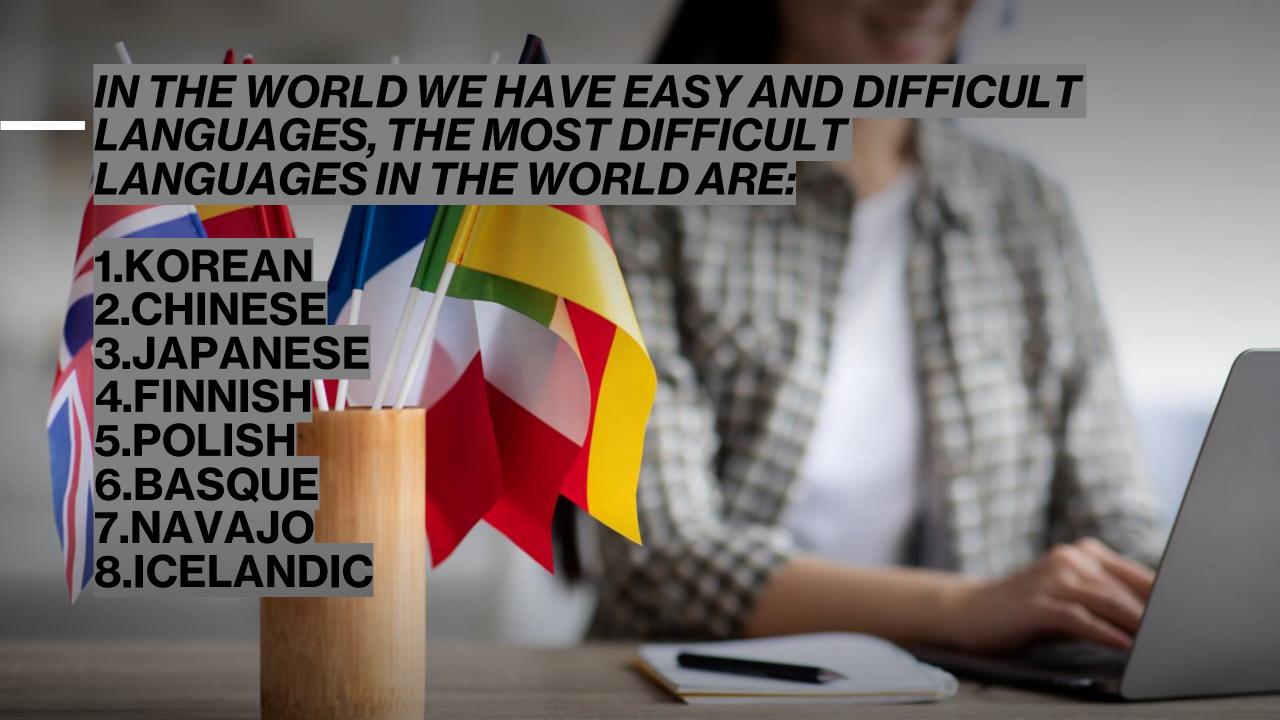
If only native speakers were taken into account, Spanish - which is the native language of as many as 400 million people on Earth - takes the lead over English.

3. English

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English is the first language of approximately 360 million people and the second language of another 500 million. This shows how incredibly successful this language has become, becoming a modern lingua franca in business, travel and international relations



Description of the most difficult languages in the word

- The Chinese language is undoubtedly considered the most difficult language in the world. It contains many variations of it, but the basic version contains almost 50 character characters. The average user uses "only" 3-5 thousand. The signs are very difficult, they can be confusing to each other, and they have many meanings. Another problem is the unusual pronunciation, which cannot be written down.
- Japanese The Japanese language is atypical of Chinese, but due to the large differences, they can cause many learning problems. It uses not only Chinese characters, but also special phonetic writing systems: hiragana and katakana. The honor system is also problematic when talking to a user about a status that requires the use of words and grammatical forms.

describe the continuation

message

Hebrew language Hebrew is another archaic language used mainly by Jews in liturgical rites. It has its own alphabet, consisting of very own characters. The problem is that the extension is extended in both printed and written notation (so-called cursive). Reading and pronunciation are also not compulsory. For example, the separation of the letters aleph, intended for writing vowels, but not specifying which ones. Additionally, it may be voiceless. The "h" sound can also be used for three systems. On the plus side, the grammar is simple and straightforward.

Hungarian The Hungarian language adds forty letters (fourteen vowels and twenty-six consonants - eight of two liters, one of three liters). It is very important to listen to many voices that do not exist in the Polish language. The troublesome thing is that prepositions add nouns. Interestingly, the vowel in a preposition depends on what vowels are in the noun that refers to it.

Polish language The Polish language is not only a problem with pronunciation, because of its often "rustling" and "noisy" sounds. First of all, the challenge for foreigners is basic spelling (numerous rules based on letter variants, such as u/ó or ż/rz) and grammar - a declension covering seven, as well as five genders (masculine, feminine and neuter, and masculine and non-masculine personal in the plural).

