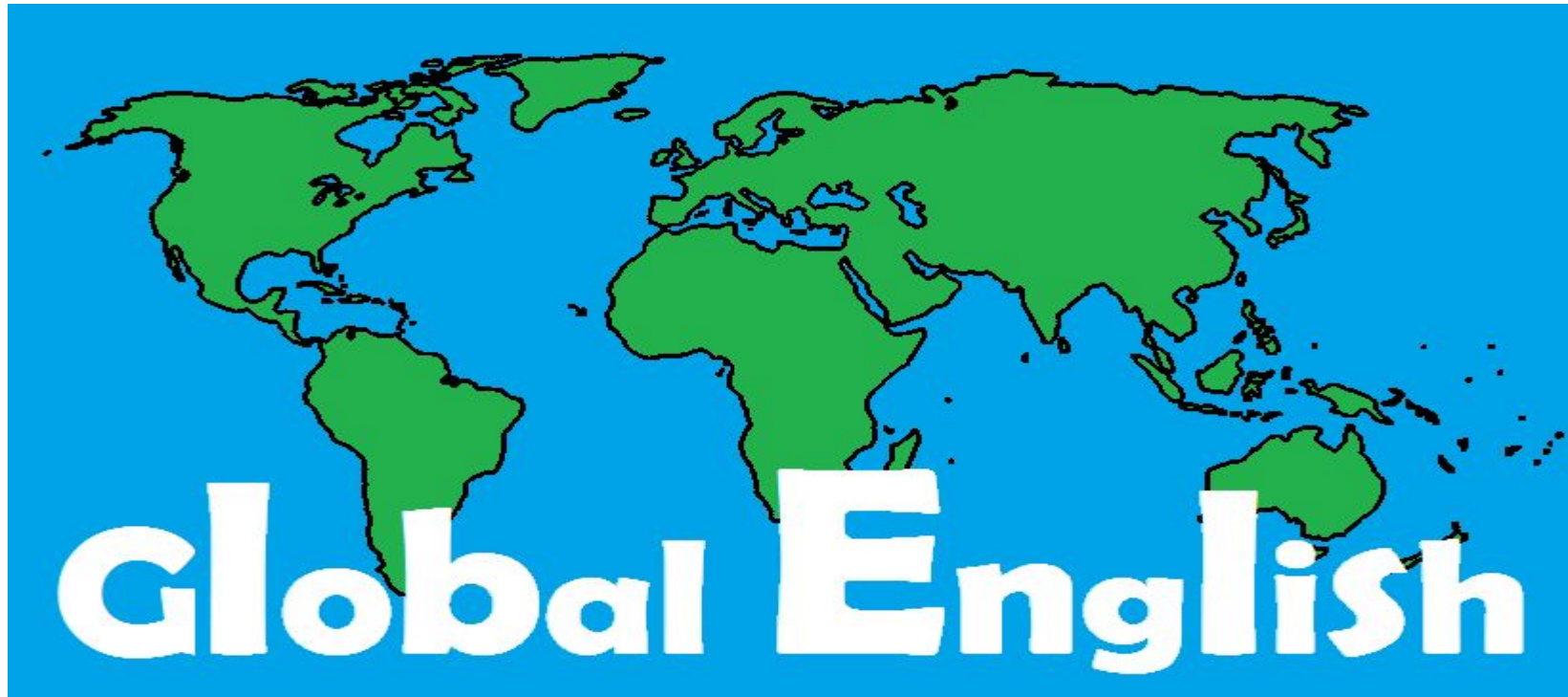


Global English



Tongue twister

- ▶ Tricky Tristan tracked a trail of tiny turtles.
- ▶ How many tiny turtles did Tricky Tristan track?
- ▶ Tricky Tristan tracked twenty two tiny turtles;
- ▶ that's how many tiny turtles tricky Tristan tracked.

Vocabularies

- ▶ Global
- ▶ International
- ▶ Communication
- ▶ Become
- ▶ Essential
- ▶ Foreign
- ▶ Learn

International English

- ▶ International English is the concept of the English language as a global means of communication in numerous dialects, and also the movement towards an international standard for the language. It is also referred to as Global English, World English, Common English, Continental English, General English, Engas (English as associate language), or Globish. Sometimes, these terms refer simply to the array of varieties of English spoken throughout the world.



English as a global language

The inner circle is the traditional base of English	In the outer circle are those countries where English has official or historical importance	The expanding circle refers to those countries where English has no official role, but is nonetheless important for certain functions
includes countries such as the United Kingdom and Ireland and United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and various islands of the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific Ocean.	This includes most of the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations and India, Pakistan, and Nigeria; and others, such as the Philippines.	All countries where English is an international language e. g. tourism, business and etc...

Adjective

- ▶ In linguistics, an adjective is a describing word, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified.
- ▶ Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making your writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. Words like small, blue, and sharp are descriptive, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify. Some sentences contain multiple adjectives.

Articles

- ▶ There are only three articles, and all of them are adjectives: **a, an, and the**. Because they are used to discuss non-specific things and people, a and an are called indefinite articles. For example:
 - ▶ I'd like a
 - ▶ Let's go on an
- ▶ Neither one of these sentences names a specific banana or a certain adventure. Without more clarification, any banana or adventure will do.
- ▶ The word **the** is called **the definite article**. It's the only definite article, and it is used to indicate very specific people or things:
 - ▶ Please give me a banana. I'd like the one with the green stem.
 - ▶ Let's go on an adventure. The Grand Canyon mule ride sounds perfect!

Possessive Adjectives

- ▶ As the name indicates, possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They are:
- ▶ My
- ▶ Your
- ▶ His
- ▶ Her
- ▶ Its
- ▶ Our
- ▶ Their
- ▶ Possessive adjectives also function as possessive pronouns.

Demonstrative Adjectives

- ▶ Like the article the, demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate or demonstrate specific people, animals, or things. **These, those, this and that are demonstrative adjectives.**
- ▶ Examples:
- ▶ These books belong on that
- ▶ This movie is my favorite.
- ▶ Please put those cookies on the blue plate.

Coordinate Adjectives

- ▶ Coordinate adjectives are separated with commas or the word **and**, and appear one after another to modify the same noun. The adjectives in the phrase **bright, sunny day** and **long and dark night** are coordinate adjectives. In phrases with more than two coordinate adjectives, the word **and** always appears before the last one; for example: **The sign had big, bold, and bright letters.**
- ▶ Be careful, because some adjectives that appear in a series are not coordinate. In the phrase **green delivery truck**, the words **green** and **delivery** are not separated by a comma because **green** modifies the phrase **delivery truck**. To eliminate confusion when determining whether a pair or group of adjectives is coordinate, just insert the word **and** between them. If **and** works, then the adjectives are coordinate and need to be separated with a comma.

Numbers Adjectives

- ▶ When they're used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that **a number is an adjective when it answers the question "How many?"**
- ▶ The stagecoach was pulled by a team of six
- ▶ He ate 23 hotdogs during the contest, and was sick afterwards.

Interrogative Adjectives

- ▶ There are three interrogative adjectives: **which, what, and whose**. Like all other types of adjectives, interrogative adjectives modify nouns. As you probably know, all three of these words are used to ask questions.
- ▶ Which option sounds best to you?
- ▶ What time should we go?
- ▶ Whose socks are those?

Indefinite Adjectives

- ▶ Like the articles a and an, indefinite adjectives are used to discuss non-specific things. You might recognize them, since they're formed from indefinite pronouns. **The most common indefinite adjectives are any, many, no, several, and few.**
- ▶ Do we have any peanut butter?
- ▶ Grandfather has been retired for many
- ▶ There are no bananas in the fruit bowl.
- ▶ I usually read the first few pages of a book before I buy it.
- ▶ We looked at several cars before deciding on the best one for our family.

Attributive Adjectives

- ▶ **Attributive adjectives** talk about specific traits, qualities, or features – in other words, they are used to discuss attributes. There are different kinds of attributive adjectives:
- ▶ **Observation adjectives** such as **real, perfect, best, interesting, beautiful or cheapest** can indicate value or talk about subjective measures.
- ▶ **Size and shape adjectives** talk about measurable, objective qualities including specific physical properties. Some examples include **small, large, square, round, poor, wealthy, slow and**
- ▶ **Age adjectives** denote specific ages in numbers, as well as general ages. Examples are **old, young, new, five-year-old, and**
- ▶ **Color adjectives** are exactly what they sound like – they're adjectives that indicate color. Examples include **pink, yellow, blue, and**
- ▶ **Origin adjectives** indicate the source of the noun, whether it's a person, place, animal or thing. Examples include **American, Canadian, Mexican, French.**
- ▶ **Material adjectives** denote what something is made of. Some examples include **cotton, gold, wool, and**
- ▶ **Qualifier adjectives** are often regarded as part of a noun. They make nouns more specific; examples include **log cabin, luxury car, and pillow cover.**

Video about Global English

- ▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70KHDbLmr_I