



Cases of Academic Misconduct

May 2015
Examination Session

Core Components

Extended Essay / English B

Infringement: Plagiarism

Original Script

An analysis of the connection between globalization, British colonialism and English as a global language

Chapter-1 : Perks of English

English has been used in many dialects throughout the world for the last five centuries and served as a shared communication tool between people who have different main languages.

Therefore, English has earned the status of a prevalent language. Colonialism was the seed that caused the spread of European languages such as: French, Portuguese, Russian, Latin, Dutch, English, Spanish and German. These languages were especially effective in their colonial territories but the real question is: How did English become the most widespread language of all times?

To answer this question, we can refer to two factors: the external qualities of English and internal qualities of English. According to Manfred Görlach, a German linguist, states that lexicon and structure are crucial materials of language. The simpler the language the more people prefer to use the language. For example English is much simpler compared to Latin. Unlike English, Latin has dative, masculine, feminine, accusative or neuter. English does not have any of the Latin language features listed above. Also, English is superior to Latin in terms of vocabulary complexity because; a language that has more words is a better language because it provides more verbal opportunities to the people who are speaking the language. This also means that the English is flexible with other languages. English is one of the most flexible languages and it is also an easy language to learn and understand.

Another advantage of knowing how to read, write and speak English for an individual is that the individual is likely to be able to find similarities between English and his or her mother tongue and this makes learning much easier. English is a mixture of many languages in the world such as French, German and Latin and this is the reason that causes other European languages to be similar to English and therefore; learning English is much easier for individuals who speak any European language compared to those who speak Non-European languages.

Besides, English is being used in many modern-life situations such as internet conversations,

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Comments

The candidate relies heavily on this source, but fails to cite it in the bibliography. 'Anton', the first name of the blogger whose writing has been copied here, is cited only once (on the second page). This is insufficient as it does not make clear which words are copied, nor does it provide enough identifying information to enable the reader to locate the source material. Elsewhere, the candidate has mis-attributed the copied words to alternative sources. Furthermore, whilst a certain level of paraphrasing is accepted under the regulations, the number of copied and paraphrased words here exhibits a clear over-reliance on an uncredited source.

Copied words have been highlighted in blue and paraphrasing has been underlined in red. Mis-attributed sources are highlighted in pink.

The highlighted extract continues across the following five pages.

<http://wagetanton.blogspot.co.uk/2011/07/how-did-english-become-lingua-franca.html>

HOW DID ENGLISH BECOME A LINGUA FRANCA?

As a lingua franca – a shared language of communication used between people whose main languages are different - English has been used in numerous dialects throughout the world for the last five centuries. In the past, Greek and Latin served as lingua franca. During the course of colonialism Latin, French, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese, German, Russian and English were lingua francas especially in their colonies' territories. Our chief question here is how English became the most well known lingua franca.

There are two main factors that make English a lingua franca. They are its internal and external qualities.

Internal quality: Structure and lexicon

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modern science, technical terms, etc. and therefore, English is capable of satisfying the communication needs of modern people. (Bullard, 2014.)

Additionally, English had 450,000 words in 1980's and it had received 2000 more words in 2007 according to the 7th edition of Oxford Dictionary.

Another aspect of English language is its external quality. External quality means the geographical diffusion, economic and political power, number of users, media communication in diplomacy and science and globalization.

Seeing the steady evolution of English from small ethnic groups of Saxons and Angles in the fifth century to the largest speaking area is definitely fascinating. Still, it is spreading to the world surely and slowly. At the last decades of 16th century, approximately 6 million people were speaking English. After 35 decades, more than 50 million people were speaking English. Also, an extra 100 million people were learning English as a secondary language. Nowadays, in 21st. century, more than 300 million people speak English as their mother tongue and approximately 1 billion - 400 million people speak English as a foreign language.

According to David Graddol, who is a British linguist; almost two billion people are learning English as a foreign language throughout the world. Therefore, it is completely reasonable to say that almost two billion people are speaking English either as a mother tongue or a secondary language. (Anton, 2011)

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Manfred Görsch, a linguist from Germany, says that structure and ex con are important terms in a language. The simpler the structure the more people like to use the language. Compared to Latin, for instance, English is much simpler, Latin has accusative, dative, genitive, feminine, masculine, or neuter, but English does not have such features. Moreover, the more vocabulary a language has the better the language. It means that the language is flexible with any other language. English is one of the most flexible languages and an easy language to understand. As it is a mix of so many languages in the world, every English user – non native – will easily get accustomed to English as he might find some similarity to his language. Besides that English is an up to date language. It can convey and express modern people's views. In 1980s, English had 450,000 words. In 2007 there were 2000 new words added in the 7th Edition of Oxford Dictionary.

External quality: number of users, geographical diffusion, Political and Economic Power, Religion, Media communication in science

It is amazing to see how steadily English has evolved from very small ethnic groups: Angles and Saxons in the 5th century to the largest area of speaking. It is slow but surely spreading to the whole world wide. At the end of the 16th century, there were approximately between 5 and 7 million people who spoke English in the world. 350 years later, there were more than 500 million. Meanwhile there were another 100 million learning English as a foreign language. At the beginning of the 21st century, there are more than 300 million people who speak English as the first language. There are between 400 million – 1 billion people who use English as a second language. The British linguist, David Graddol has found that 2 billion people across the world are learning English. It is safe to say that more than 1 billion, maybe even 2 billion people are using English around the world.

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Chapter Two : Colonialism and English language

The geographical diffusion of British Angles and Saxons is an undeniable factor that caused the current prevalence of English language. English people and English language have spread surely and slowly from small populations of Angles and Saxons. In 1607, a major decision for an imposed language was made. This decision was the establishment of the world's first colony that permanently used English as a main language, the colony which is known as United States. In addition, the decisions of union of 1707 had a major contribution to English language as it was getting more widespread in Europe. The development of technology and science in the 19th. century made English language get more widespread and more established compared to past centuries. The new destinations of British English were Asia, Oceania and Africa as the British colonialism perpetuated.

In the final years of 18th. century, the British English was brought to the New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Carribean islands, United States and the Anglophone people in Canada. Today, in these areas; mother language or native language of citizens is English even though some minorities still speak the language of their ethnic origin.

Just like many other cases, the prevalence of English language also has an exception in Africa. The Republic of South Africa is considered a special case because English is used in many different dialects and somehow as a national language.

All of the former colonial countries that were under the control of British Empire had formed a commonwealth of countries after the colonialism. The majority of the countries that formed this commonwealth are located in Africa. The rest of the countries that participated in this commonwealth are in Asia such as : Malaysia, India, Singapore, Pakistan, Philippines and Hong Kong. This is one of the reasons why English became a global language today and also

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In a very spec a way, n ate 18 century Eng sh was brought to the United States, Canada, Austra a, New Zea and, some sands of the Car bbean, and the Ang ophone popu at on of Canada. In these areas Eng sh s the nat ve anguage or mot r tongue of most peop e. South fr ca s regarded as a spec a case snce n, sh s ed, n var ous d a ects somehow, as ts ..ona anguage.

After co n a s m a of the former B tish : ipre formed a com nwealth of countr es. Most of the countr es are n fr ca. Some of the countr es ar : n sa k a India, P k st n, S ngapore, Ma ays a, ong Kong and the Ph p nes. s s one strategy that has nurtured Eng sh as ngua franca among ethn cs and anguage groups n those countr es.

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the reason why English language and culture partially replaced the traditional cultures and languages in some of those countries.

There are several proofs that support the hazardousness of a lingua franca such as English. For example in some countries, English is being perceived as an important tool for local purposes.

On the other hand, English is being preferred by some countries such as Indonesia and Scandinavian countries to express their needs, their emotions and even their opinions.

This situation occurs in younger generations due to existence of widespread social networks and internet itself. In Scandinavian countries, young generations often abandon their mother tongue and prefer to speak English to communicate and this is the part where a lingua franca starts to become hazardous in terms of protecting or sustaining a culture.

(CQ Press, 2014.)

Economic and Political power are the most essential components that supported the worldwide spreading of English language and culture. We can say that the prevalence of English language would be impossible without political and economic superiority of British Empire.

Economy and politics are together or "one" and both are linked to each other very tightly. A politically strong country is usually a rich country and vice versa. British Empire gained more political power and got richer when it stepped out to conquer and invade other countries. The British Empire had forced its inhabitants to speak the language of queens/kings when it was at the peak of its power. The ones who resisted to this dictatorship were generally killed by British soldiers to create an image of fear amongst other natives to prevent any further rebellions. On the other hand, many of the natives were very interested in English language. Speaking the royal language of kings and queens gave them a sense of superiority and pride compared to those who were not able to speak the royal language. Also, the natives who were able to speak English

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Some other countries see English as an important language for local purposes. It's a prominent phenomenon happening among the younger generation in Indonesia and other non-English speaking countries, that often use English to convey their demands clearly. Unlike the old generation, today's younger generations in Indonesia, for example, are leaving the various mother tongues and choosing to use English.

Political and Economic Power

The rapid growth and spreading of English all over the world as we see now cannot be possible without these two powers: political

and economic. Politics and the economy, somehow, are linked to each other so closely. A rich country tends to be politically powerful, and vice versa.

When England stepped out to invade and conquer other countries, it became richer and richer and more powerful politically. When it was at its most powerful, it forced the inhabitants of the conquered countries to speak the English language. Those who refused to speak it were usually murdered. Nevertheless, on the other hand, many people were interested in

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colonists. They taught English to native people of colonies and they spread English as they conveyed their spiritual messages. The missionaries educated native people in the education centers they built. Also , they were consistent about teaching proper English to natives. As they kept spreading their spiritual messages with English language , native populous got more and more interested in English. In result , the English language became the main language of natives in colonies. Also , we should remember that the church itself was the reason why the science was born , developed and spread to whole world.

Also , it is important to distinguish between colonies because even though they all dominate a nation or a community , all of them have different purposes and not all colonies have the same purpose. Colonies can be split to three different groups such as : exploitation colonies , trade colonies and settlement colonies. The trade colonies were the first ones that developed. Colonies in west coast of Africa that existed between 15th and 18th centuries are good examples for trade colonies. The trade colonies in west coast of Africa were generally established by European colonialists just after the Europeans discovered new lands in Africa. When the trade colonies were founded , the colonialists have started commerce with natives of the colonies and the trade between colonialists and natives were relatively equal at the beginning but the terms of trade got unequal afterwards. The interaction between colonialists and natives were sporadic and they generally led natives to learn and adapt to the language. However , the attempts of colonialists to teach their language usually made natives create new kinds of language variations called pidgins. (Jay, 2000.)

In other parts of the world , the settlement colonization was concurrent with trade colonization. The purpose of European colonialists was building new homes , new settlements and building even better Europes . The interactions between colonialists and natives in settlement colonies led native people to participate the linguistic competition between their native language and the language of colonialists. The competition between native languages and dominant

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educat on centers they but For sure they taught proper Eng sh
grammat ca y. Loca peop e became more and more interested in English
Eng sh language became widely used. We should keep in mind that church
was the very first place where the embryo of science was born , brought up,
and spread out to the world.