



Candidates must complete this page and then give this cover and their final version of the extended essay to their supervisor.

Candidate session number

Candidate name

School number

School name

Examination session (May or November)

May

Year

2012

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered:

English B

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay:

Why is English overcoming
French in Lebanon?

Candidate's declaration

This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature:

Date:

01/10/2012

Supervisor's report and declaration

The supervisor must complete this report, sign the declaration and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) _____

Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

_____ has worked very hard on his EE, specially over the summer holidays. He has spent numerous hours planning and discussing his ideas with his supervisor. He has done continuous work and met all the assigned deadlines. He has shown dedication and enthusiasm, specially in the surveys and questionnaires. It was very enlightening to follow his development.

This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent 12 hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Supervisor's signature: _____

Date: Jan 18-2 012

Too many hours - check the Guide

Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Candidate session number

Achievement level

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	0	2		2	
B introduction	0	2		2	
C investigation	1	4		4	
D knowledge and understanding	1	4		4	
E reasoned argument	1	4		4	
F analysis and evaluation	0	4		4	
G use of subject language	2	4		4	
H conclusion	1	2		2	
I formal presentation	2	4		4	
J abstract	1	2		2	
K holistic judgment	1	4		4	
Total out of 36	10				

Name of examiner 1: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of examiner 2: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of examiner 3: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

IB Cardiff use only: B:

IB Cardiff use only: A: 105273

Date: 15/05/12

Extended Essay

Why is English Overcoming French in Lebanon? ✓

word count?

Abstract:

In this extended essay I aimed to argue why the English language is overcoming the French language in a country which was a French colony with great French influence such as Lebanon.

I started the investigation by checking the factors that make Lebanon in contact with foreign countries, and what makes foreign countries to be in contact with Lebanon. Fields investigated were mostly: tourism, Media and the economic system. In addition, I looked inside the country and its structure going through the national educational system and society and religion since it is an important factor of life in Lebanon.

In each field I made investigations and I developed arguments for and against for both English and French. In this way I was able to check which field is giving more importance to the English language.

Through the research it became clear that the main source of rising English popularity is society. The reasons for it are found in necessity. If a person does not speak English might risk being jobless. Even though many fields had favored French as a necessary language, the economic field preferred English and thus having potentially larger effects on society.

This may not be convincing enough

Therefore, the huge economic power conveyed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom over the developing countries indirectly made the people of those countries prefer English.

That was, according to my investigation, the main and the biggest reason why English is overcoming French in Lebanon with the help of tools like media and others.

Abstract: 251 words.

in clear

*RD vague
(what is 'overcoming')
mean
along w/ conclusion*

*This RD does not appear to be
an appropriate focus for a Group 2
English B EE.
Lebanon is not an English speaking
country nor has it got appropriate
ties to English language or culture.*

*This could be
same in any
country -*

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BM

1- Introduction:

When I left Lebanon for Norway I was repeatedly asked the same question after I introduced myself as a Lebanese. The question was: "Oh you are Lebanese, do you speak French?" I felt ashamed at first because French is a well-known language in Lebanon. But after this question being repeated so many times made me wonder that it is not only me who does not speak French, there are a lot more people who does not. Afterwards, the question itself got stuck in my mind that why do not I speak French? It is the second language of my country.

Therefore I decided to do my extended essay *on why English is overcoming French in Lebanon and English speakers are becoming more than the French ones.*

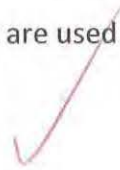
Background:

Lebanon was a French colony since 1917 directly after the victory of the allied armies against Germany. The colonization lasted for about 30 years before the country got its independence in 1948. The compromise for the Lebanese independence was to give France a special and unique position in the foreign relations by using French as second language, cultural exchanges and several other ties between the two countries. Until now Lebanese citizens wake up in the morning saying "*bonjour*" and go to sleep saying "*Bonne nuit*" and say their thank you by "*merci*". This is just a very small sample of French works that are used even by illiterate people there.

Why not is the question?

RQ inappropriate

not all elements needed are present as required



In addition, during the crusades, a lot of them stayed in the part of the world corresponding to today's Lebanon. Those people considered themselves as of European-French origin and for all the time they considered France as the "*Caring mom*" according to what old Lebanese people say. Those Christians were in power all the time after independence where they got the full power in the presidency until this fact changed after the civil war in 1990 where power was divided equally between Christians and Muslims. In the pre-1990 period, French had a significant influence in the country which played a prominent role in the Francophone community.

So where's the English connection? if any?

2- ~~Body~~:

The research goes now deeper into the specific fields and I will argue the reasons for successes and failures for both English and French.

Methodology of data collection:

1. Primary sources:

My primary sources were two interviews with an English and a French teacher from my old secondary school "Dr. Nazih Al Bizri public high school". In addition to two questionnaires were sent to people: one is according to age

This is not typical structure in an English language essay.

What expertise do they have?

and the other at random. The results of those questionnaires will be presented to support my arguments below.

2. Secondary sources:

Secondary sources were mostly printed books and some available online pages needed from books that are mainly focused on the topic I am discussing. In addition some observations from Facebook groups and people around, and some advertisements on the streets were also used.

3. Limitations of the sources:

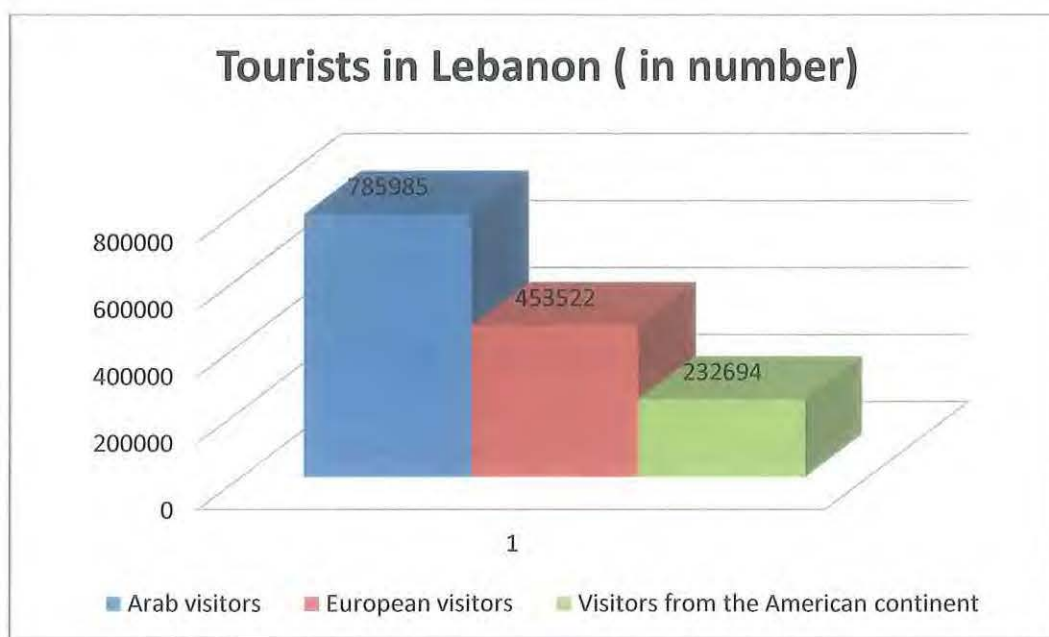
The limitations lie on the fact that I am only using one school and two teachers as a sample, which may not necessarily represent the reality, as it is the case of the questioner respondents.

2.1- Tourism:

To start with tourism, Lebanon is a unique country in the Middle East, since it is the only country where it snows. In addition it is the most "open minded"

*Why?
relevant?*

Arabic country because of the power of the Christian society which makes the Lebanese society somehow closer to the Western, and due to the very moderate climate, it attracts huge amounts of Arab tourists every year.



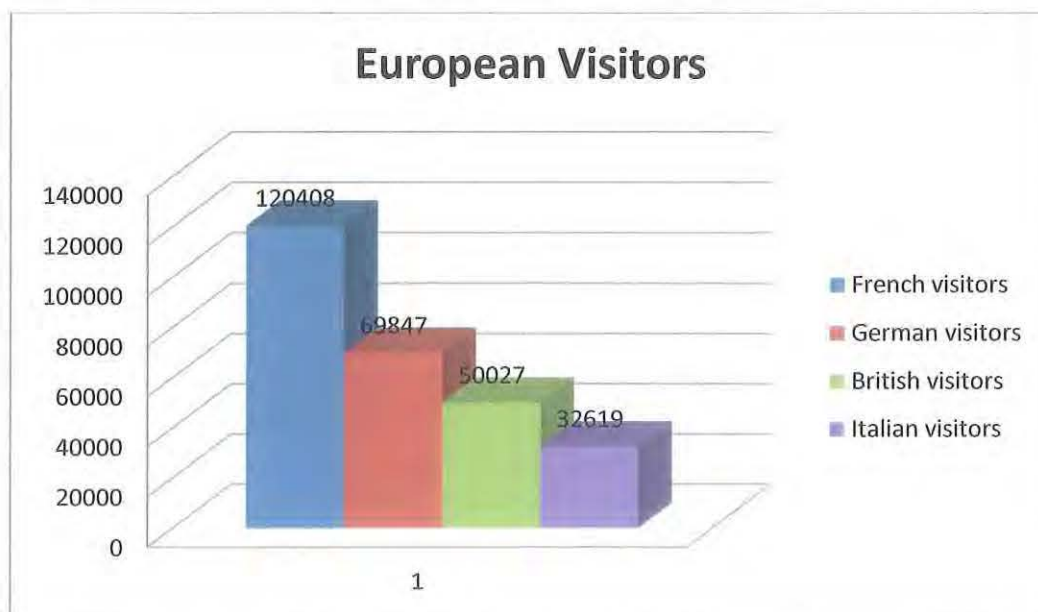
According to the website of the ministry of tourism, "*Arab visitors ranked first with 785,985 visitors or 42% of the total number of visitors in the year 2009*"¹.

Those tourists do not play a very significant role in the language in the country, but as I observed by being at resorts or some historical places, that Lebanese people try to be special by using some French phrases mentioned above. So, Arab visitors play a weak role in strengthening French but it does not encourage a Lebanese citizen to study French.

¹ <http://www.lebanon-tourism.gov.lb/Ministry/Statistics.aspx>

For the same reason and adding to it the hot and moderate summer, Lebanon attracts a significant amount of tourists every summer who come from the European region to enjoy the Mediterranean weather and the hot sun.

Visitors from European countries are ranked second with 453,522 visitors or 25% of the total number of visitors,



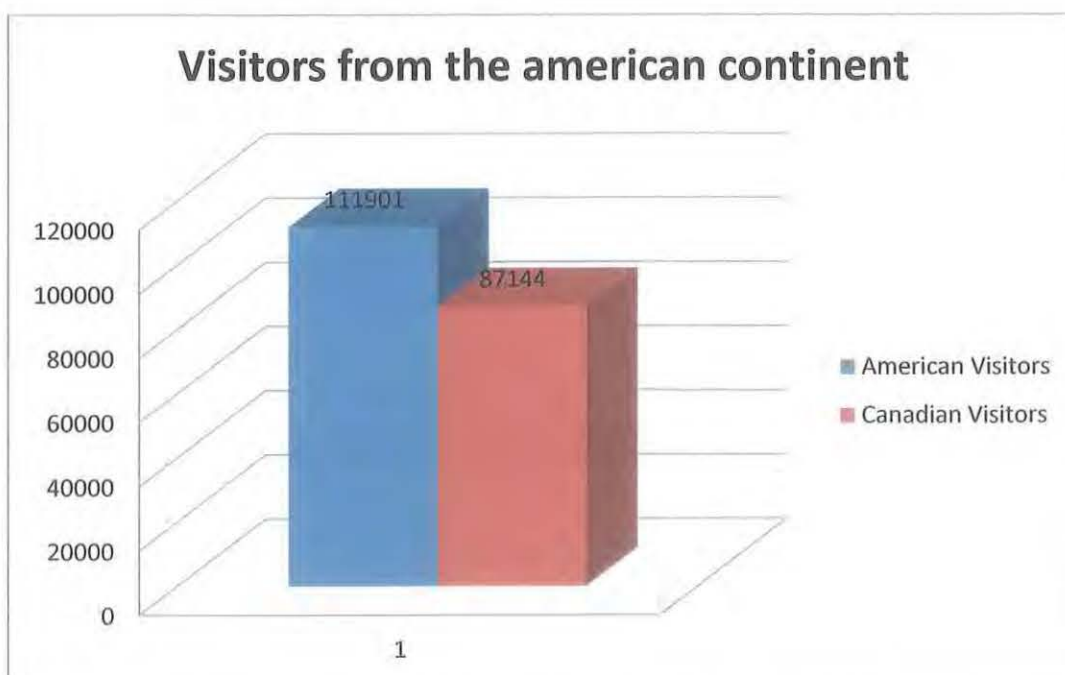
Here the role of the foreign language exists; most of the tourists as I observed have selected Lebanon knowing that Lebanese people are often able to speak foreign languages, especially French people who find it very easy to stay in the country. If we compare the number of French and British people visiting Lebanon, French visitors are more than a half of the British, and then here we can argue that tourism gives French an advantage. On the other hand, it is important to consider the data of Germans and Italians, which count for around 25% of the visitors. Which language do they use in Lebanon? If the

visitors?

Lebanese people were able to speak French or English, then what language would those people use? As for the Germans, it is quite strange from them to learn French, since throughout the history Germany and France had been two strong enemies. And from my experience Germans I knew they all spoke good English but little or no French.

The argument will go different for Italians, since I read an extended essay about Italians facing problems with English, and I have seen Italian speaking fluent French, since it is the preferred language by Italians, also due to linguistics similarities.

Visitors from the American continent are ranked fourth with 232,694 visitors, as follows:



After those statistics, it appears clear that English is more powerful. Even if half of the Canadians spoke French, the number of English speaking tourists exceeds the French-speaking ones, thus giving the power to English to overcome French.

Not entirely convincing

2.2- Media:

Of course media nowadays is a part of everyone's life in Lebanon, every time and everywhere. Now I will argue the effect of this media on the language of Lebanese people. Media in Lebanon is mostly political, since most of the newspapers and television channels are owned by political leaders. Moreover, social media increased in importance in the Lebanese life after the Arab spring had emerged, calling for political reform in the country and expressing their needs. Adding to that, I find advertisements as a very important factor as well in the Lebanese community; they really take a great care of it.

*which language?
Examples?*

In addition, it is important to mention books as they play a very important role in the society. After a big tour around libraries in Lebanon, most of the books are in Arabic. This emphasizes the Arabic identity of Lebanon and the power of

Arabic there. So books do not represent a tool through which a language overcomes the other.

2.2.1- Political media:

Political media in Lebanon is a part of everyday life for every single Lebanese citizen, since Lebanon is located in the Middle East on the north of Israel and it is most often in a state of political unrest. Lebanese TV channels would not add any further argument as Arabic is the only written and spoken language.

Nevertheless, there are some of them which report news only once a day in foreign languages, such as Future news TV, it reports 3 reports in the afternoon using French, English and Armenian (In Lebanon there is a significant number of Armenians who got citizenships and they are represented in the parliament).

But those reports only have the purpose to attract more viewers. In addition, there is significant as well to find that newspapers do not give preference to any of the languages, one is written in French "L'Orient LE JOUR".

what about Arabic?

L'Orient LE JOUR.com ²

And the other is in English "The daily star".

THE DAILY STAR ³ LEBANON

And this is significant in giving equal status for both languages.

Moving more abroad and looking for the Arabic media in Lebanon, it has been recognized that the Lebanese people and like other Arab nations, prefer watching "Al Jazeera" and "Al Arabiya" being the two biggest broadcasting corporations in the Arab region. But what is significant in those two channels and Websites that they offer news in Arabic and English only, which in fact will affect the Arab region and Lebanon. By giving English a great advantage compared to French, whose importance is reduced.

*again
not a
convincing
argument
Real evidence is
lacking.*

² <http://www.lorientlejour.com/>

³ <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/default.aspx>

2.2.2- Social media and network:

Now to investigate the effect of social media and networks I need to simplify it first. Lebanese people do not use computers in the Arabic language. It is all in English, and even key boards are the English version but some of them are with the Arabic alphabets added. It was an incident that happened to me while I was at a net cafe, a group of young children came to play a network game with each other, and I heard somebody saying: "Hey please help him joining us in the game, he is French educated". This French educated person was feeling a bit sad. His fault was that he did not speak English. It is extremely rare seeing Lebanese people using Facebook or Youtube in Arabic even if it is available. This is often also the case of French educated people.

For this, in the field of social media and networking, French and Arabic have no power and English is the main medium where everybody can connect with others.

Adding to that, it is important to go through movies and documentations. In Lebanon, every single movie is translated using subtitles. For example me and my family we always mute the television while watching and English movie and I still do not know the reason. But that does not mean that everybody does that. Still, it is significant that in my entire life I have watched only two movies

*Do this not
use in
any
other
country
as well?*

in French, and this was long time ago and I even forgot the name of those movies. For this, there is no competition between French and English in this field, since French does simply not exist in movies leaving space for more and more English to invade the Lebanese society. *"People use, drive, wear, eat and buy what they see in the movies. If this is so, then the fact that most movies are made in the English language must surely be significant, at least in the long term"*⁴ P: 100

*Very personal
views*

2.2.3- Advertisements:

Advertisements is a very simple part that I could easily investigate, by looking around the highways of the country and bog roads connecting cities and inside the capital city Beirut and the second capital Tripoli, in addition to advertisements on television. French and English exist together as it is normal to be. All advertisements and advertisers are using English much more than Arabic and French, or if they used Arabic they use the Lebanese dialect written, which makes it more fun to the reader and easier.

relevant?

⁴ Crystal, DAVID. *English as a Global Language*. 2nd edition. New York: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2003. Print.

And here are some pictures taken by me along the main road from the city Sidon reaching Beirut.









Furthermore, from the picture above, it appears that whenever French exists, English is the coexistent language with it. Whereas English exists alone in most of the advertisements, making French language a servant for the English language only used when necessary.

2.3- Banking and the economic system:

"There is the closest link between language dominance and economic, technological, and cultural power"⁵ p: 7

"It may take a military powerful nation to establish a language, but it takes a economically powerful one to maintain and expand it"⁶ P: 10

⁵ Crystal, DAVID. *English as a Global Language*. 2nd edition. New York: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2003. Print.

⁶ Crystal, DAVID. *English as a Global Language*.

*This is really what
This EG is about -
Eng. as a Global Language -
Though focused on one
country, it is still
inappropriate
in approach*

First to describe the situation, Lebanon is a very liberal country, and is very successful in the field of banking especially after the economic crisis. That gave more chance and attraction to foreign investors to come and invest in Lebanon either by putting their money or by big companies to make projects and earn money. Those companies have been described by a French teacher I interviewed: "They all use English, and soon the country will not be ours", and this was significant enough to know what kind of role those companies are playing. And of course the United States and the United Kingdom have much more power in Lebanon than France.

Moreover, the fact that computers are in English is very important as well, since all bank transactions and all money transfer has to happen through it. In addition, communications with the outside world need a language which everybody knows, and there is no alternative other than English. A friend of mine is French educated; he wanted to study business at university and so he had no choice but doing English courses in order to start his semester.

English language has become the only medium of communication and work in a liberal economic system depending on trade and external investments, adding more importance to itself and limiting the use of French in this francophone country.

2.4- Educational system and Language structure:

Talking about the educational system, it is the same for English and French.

Subjects that are taught in English are the same which are taught in French.

Same subjects and topics, it is just the language which is different. Moreover, in each public school, they give equal chances of English and French, giving a fair opportunity for each of the languages. Biology, chemistry, physics and math are taught in foreign languages as well as the literature of the language used.

*Which?
evidence
SVP*

The difference relies in how much training teachers get. The government does not have a dominant role, they give equal chances as I mentioned or even no chances. According to the two teachers I had interviewed, the French teacher had much more training sessions with encouragements from expert trainers, while the English teacher said that there is lack of professional training sessions for teachers and, if it existed, it will be with unqualified trainers. The French teacher said that "Centre cultural Français" is helping to improve the language as it is the main representative from France, and they give a lot of opportunity for French trainees and teachers including the opportunity to go to France and at times even getting the French passport. On the other hand,

*reference
these
quotes
properly*

there has been nothing mentioned about the British council or any British or American association that is helping teachers to improve their skills in Lebanon. Then it could be realized that the French are giving more attention for the position of the language in the Lebanese life while the English are not, maybe because there is no need.

which?
About the response from students, both teachers agreed that students find it hard to study the language.

relevant?
The French teacher said that students in her class find it often hard to study; they say that it is a very complicated language and it is very hard to deal with. She gave an average of 14/20 in the classes she taught (5th and 6th). The English teacher said almost the same "Students are mostly bored in the class". She says that the average score for her students is about 10-12/20 (5th and 6th).

lower marks in English!
according to whom?
In structure, French is always more difficult than English, for it has so much complicated grammar such as endings and genders. And even though it is harder, students still scored more to prove that ease of the language has no effect. "*Ease of learning has nothing to do with it*"⁷

⁷ Crystal, DAVID. *English as a Global Language*. 2nd edition. New York: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2003. Print.

Then it seems here that the government role is almost null, leaving the real effect for the countries if they wanted to improve the position of their language. And French in this case is taking a better position by providing professional teachers and therefore better French speaking students.

2.5- Society:

After all I wanted to investigate about the Lebanese society and what they like. I noticed a big difference between old people and youth, they preferred very different languages, whereas both of them agreed about what should be done nowadays regarding the language dominance.

No point to this section

2.5.1- Old people:

To start with old people, I went on investigating talking to elderly people starting from my father and going to the neighborhood, and going as far as possible. It was hard to use surveys or count, because those people have no access to internet or any social network. Those people I could divide them into two parts, illiterate and French educated. I did not find any English educated old man. I started from my father, he is a good case, he is French educated, he

evidence?

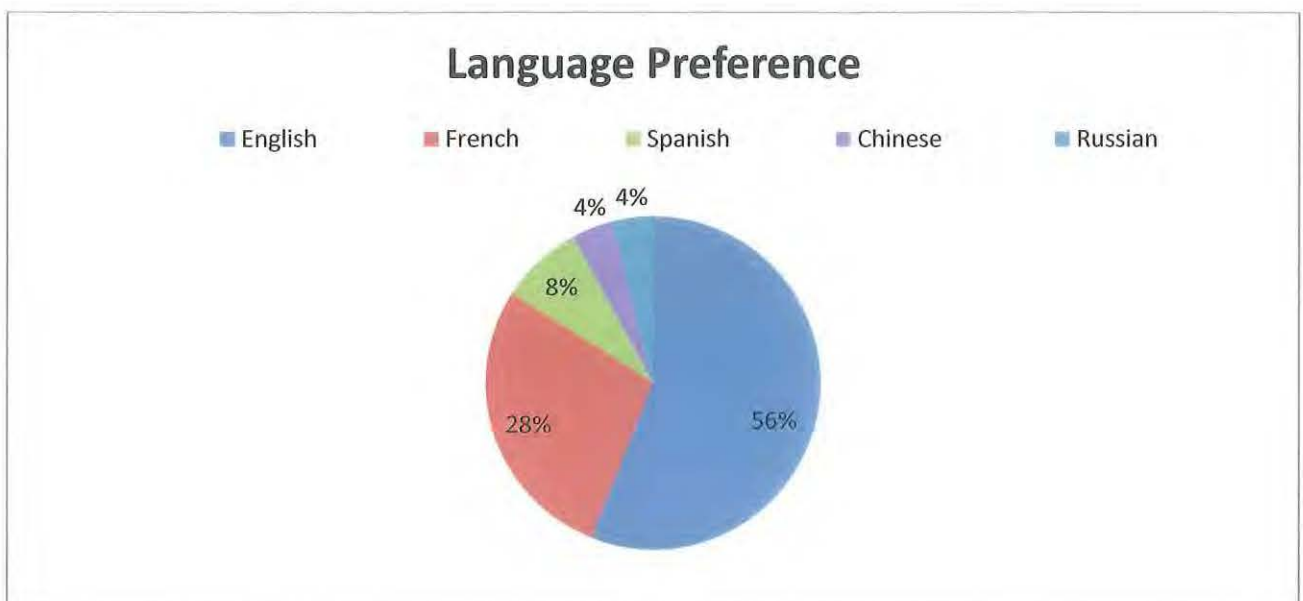
lived in France for 9 years and he was qualified to have the French passport. The surprise is that I and all my brothers studied at English schools. I asked him about that and he replied that when he came back from France he realized that French companies are becoming less and less important and most companies are using English, thinking of the future, then realized that he should put us at English schools. The same is applied for others, for example, in my high schools we were eleven grade 10 classes, 9 of them were English classes and 2 were French. This is of course not the student's decision; it is the parents' decision. And this created a big problem in schools mainly because parents are not able to speak English, so children find themselves in a weak position studying the language and therefore scoring low grades compared to French students. Old people are playing a very significant role in the empowering of English language bearing in mind the economic conditions. One of the people I interviewed said that if you do not know any English you will not have any job, or even any opportunity to study abroad, he continued "the train had left us" as a Lebanese expression that means that they are in an age in which they cannot study anymore.

www.boatman.com

2.5.2- Youth:

It was easier to make a survey for the youth to see their ideas regarding the languages. I made a questionnaire asking people about what language they want to be the second language in Lebanon, the results were as shown below:

1. Which language do you like the most and you think it should be the second official language in Lebanon?



It seems through the results that English is attracting most of the youth, taking into account that all those who answered are English speakers. Then this shows that even English speakers still like to have French as a second language. However, everything has its reasons.

I asked a question after this: Can you tell why?

I got 14 answers; most of them were talking about economy and English as a global language. An interesting answer was: *"English is now a global language, used in business, marketing, international relations, science and anything besides. Much of Lebanon is also shifting towards a greater focus on English today, rather than the older emphasis on French as a necessary language."*

This emphasizes on what are the reasons of having English as a second language. And it seems that Lebanese youth today consider the necessity of French as an old emphasis.

Another interesting response was: *"English is the language that is used most around the world. Knowing English allows you to communicate with people from other countries, and not to mention use technology and read books which are mostly provided in English nowadays. We do not necessarily have to like using English, but we kinda have to now."*

For the same reasons English is used among youth, it is mostly communication and technology. In addition, what is significant here is that this person mentioned that we do not have to like it, but we have to use it.

It seems from the above responses that Lebanese youth are considering English as necessity. International relations, trade, business and technology are things pushing Lebanese society towards English, as a liberal country and fully open towards every part of the world, its citizens will normally have those thoughts.

So what is the cultural implication?

And here are some of the expressions that usually have **no translation** into Arabic, or maybe there is but never used:

not well informed

English words	French Words
INFLUENZA	ABAT-JOUR
LAPTOP	ETIQUETTE
AGENDA	AGENDA
ARCHIVE	ARCHIVE
COMPUTER	ARTOIS
USB(flash memory)	ASCENSEUR
DVD	AUTOBUS (spelled in French)
	MAQUILLAGE
	TOILETTE
	COIFFURE
	TELVISION (spelled in French)
	MOTOR (spelled in French)

Source?

And here is another table of words that have been **made to look like Arabic**, but they are English originally used by most Youth:

Source?

Arabic expression	Origin in English
Mbannak	Panic
Mdapras	Depressed
Mnarvas	Nervous

M'angar	Angry
Mhaybar	Hyper
Mfawwal	Full
Mcharrag	Charged
Cancelha	Cancel it
Sayevha	Save it

2.6- Religion:

relevance?

“Lebanon occupies an unusual position in the middle east, geographically, politically and culturally. Most notably, is the only middle east nation with a large Christian population. Since its creation in the 1920s, Lebanese leaders and intellectuals have argued over Lebanon’s identity: is It “Arab” or “Lebanese”? Even the Lebanese constitution, written in 1943, does not take a firm stand; it states: *lubanaan duu wajh arabii* translated as: “Lebanon [is a country that] has an Arabic face/character” (AL batal, 2002:94). Most Muslim Lebanese and some Christian Lebanese see Lebanon as an Arabic country, but others, mainly Maronite Christians, view the country as something else. Those who stress Lebanon Arab ties symbolize this identity by favoring a variety of Arabic (“*fusha*”) used elsewhere in the Arabic world largely only for formal topics and situations. But on the other side, some claim that the distinctly Lebanese colloquial variety (LC) is what reflects a Lebanese identity. In addition,

those asserting a distinctly Lebanese identity also use a great deal of French, especially maronite Christians but also some moslem elite. They view the emphasis of LC and French as evidence of Lebanon's close ties with Western culture and thought."⁸

This paragraph describes the origin of French in Lebanon relating it to the language, and nowadays the Iranian power is growing in Lebanon through shia Muslims. This power is giving those maronite Christians more attraction to French to emphasize that there are people who have different identity still exist and to reduce this "eastern power". Christian maronites still use French in the daily life, at school, during their meetings. Even some Muslims such as a teacher I interviewed said that French is the language of salons, as it is a very enjoyable language of communication between people.

This is about French -
How is this relevant?

⁸ *Scotton, Carol Myers. Multiple voices: an introduction to bilingualism. 1st edition. Wiley, John & Sons, 2005. eBook.*

3- Conclusion:

In this essay I had argued the different reasons for English to overcome French.

And it seemed from all the fields I had discussed that the youth are the main part of this, and their ideas are the most effective in all those arguments.

Those youth will decide whether English has to overcome French or vice versa.

Moreover, if we look at their choices, it is obvious that they are mostly affected by the economic conditions and how to improve it nowadays. Their only solution will be with studying English, in order to have more opportunities, be it educational, and be it work and more of those opportunities. Even though Lebanese people have this attraction for French and they enjoy and like it, they are kind of forced to study English through this huge economic power given through the United States and the United Kingdom.

Finally, in my personal point of view, and from my experience I found out that every French educated person is able to speak English. And this is why I encourage that the Lebanese people study French, or to be more precise, put their children at French schools, because English is an easy language to learn and speak. In this way we can keep the status of both languages the same, to keep this special Lebanese identity existing.

not really consistent

4- Bibliography:

4.1- Books:

Crystal, DAVID. *English as a Global Language*. 2nd edition. New York: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2003. Print.

Scotton, Carol Myers. *Multiple voices: an introduction to bilingualism*. 1st edition. Wiley, John & Sons, 2005. eBook.

4.2- Websites:

a) The website of the Lebanese ministry of tourism 10/07/2011

<<http://www.lebanon-tourism.gov.lb/Ministry/Statistics.aspx>>

4.3- Interviews:

Interview with a French Teacher 27/06/2011

Interview with an English Teacher 13/07/2011

names
etc?

5- APPENDIX:

5.1- Interview with Teachers:

The questions are rather broad & most have little insight into the issue.

1- For how long have you been teaching the language and which classes?

English Teacher: I have been an English teacher for fifteen years in classes 4 and 5 elementary.

French Teacher: I have been teaching French for 16 years in classes 5 and 6.

2- How do you see the response from students in class (Exited, Bored, Eager to know more)

English Teacher: Students are mostly bored at class, nothing encourages them to study, they do not really interact in the class.

French Teacher: Students in my class find it often difficult to study, they say that it is a very complicated language and it is very hard to deal with it.

3- What average of scores can you give for your students?

English Teacher: From my experience I can give an average of 10-12 over 20.

French Teacher: i can give around 13-14 over 20.

4- How was it to study this language at the university? (Easy, Normal, Hard, Interesting). And why did you choose it?

English Teacher: The first thing that I thought of before studying is job opportunities, everything now is in English, and you will have a better job by knowing the language, but I enjoyed my years, they were not that hard.

French Teacher: When i studied at university the language was not useful, i didn't study for an opportunity purpose, i just liked the language and liked its structure and the grammar "it is a fancy language". But it was not useful in the country for more than teaching.

5- Why do you think people should learn this language?

English Teacher: Well, you cannot live alone and you need to communicate with the outside world. And you need job opportunities, and English now is the language of science. Especially nowadays, the American economic power and domination is growing and it is dominating the country.

French Teacher: People should learn French considering France as a big country full of science and technology and in order for us to keep a track of that we should study in it. We can't say it is not important; it is a very important component of the Lebanese structure and life. And what makes it different for English is that it is more difficult. In addition to the huge companies and businesses investing in the country, they all use English, and soon the country will not be ours.

6- What do you think of the role of the government and the educational system?

English Teacher: The educational system is not that good, teachers usually do not depend on the book, and they use other things to make it more enjoyable for students. Another problem lies in the

lack of support from the government, they do not offer courses for teachers, and if they did trainers will be unqualified due to wrong selections.

French Teacher: The government is not much helping in the protection of French.

There is a big mistake in the way of teaching, students study only in theory they don't practice French (no novels of movies or documentaries).

Centre cultural Français is helping to prevent the language as the main representative from France and they give a lot of opportunity for French speakers, it is very high to the extent of having a French passport.

5.2- Surveys:

1. Which language do you like the most and you think it should be the second official language in Lebanon?

answered question 25

skipped question 1

1. Which language do you like the most and you think it should be the second official language in Lebanon?

	Response Percent	Response Count
- English	56.0%	14
- French	28.0%	7
- Spanish	8.0%	2
- Chinese	4.0%	1
- Russian	4.0%	1
Can you tell why?		14

No reason

6/17/11 3:52PM [View Responses](#)

None of the above. The 2nd official language should be the Lebanese dialect, although in reality it is the most commonly spoken and should therefore be the 1st officially, Arabic being the second.

6/17/11 3:24PM [View Responses](#)

It is the most practical one to have considering globalism... but then again Chinese would be useful as well, but i don't think Lebanese people will like that

6/16/11 2:40AM [View Responses](#)

English is now a global language, used in business, marketing, international relations, science and anything besides. Much of Lebanon is also shifting towards a greater focus on English today, rather than the older emphasis on French as a necessary language.

6/15/11 11:17AM [View Responses](#)

I feel more comfortable using it

6/15/11 2:22AM [View Responses](#)

English is the language that is used most around the world. Knowing English allows you to communicate with people from other countries, and not to mention use technology and read books which are mostly provided in English nowadays. We do not necessarily have to like using English, but we kinda have to now.

6/14/11 8:12PM [View Responses](#)

it should be beside the English language because it is spoken in more than a country in European continent and other countries

6/14/11 6:06PM [View Responses](#)

Because it is an international language. Everybody in this world knows how to speak it then wherever you go you can communicate with others! ;)

6/14/11 5:53PM [View Responses](#)

i think its an international language and we're able to use almost everywhere around the world.

6/14/11 4:47PM [View Responses](#)

Most popular and acceptable

6/14/11 4:37PM [View Responses](#)

It's the most useful language internationally in the business world.

6/14/11 4:26PM [View Responses](#)