

how to be a scientist english edition Updated Version

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Embarking on a journey to become a scientist is both an exciting and rewarding endeavor. Whether you're passionate about understanding the natural world, solving complex problems, or advancing technology, aspiring to be a scientist requires dedication, curiosity, and a structured approach. This guide will walk you through essential steps and tips on how to become a scientist, providing a clear roadmap for your academic and professional growth.

Understanding What It Means to Be a Scientist

Before diving into the steps, it's important to grasp what being a scientist entails. Scientists are individuals who investigate, analyze, and interpret various phenomena to expand human knowledge. They rely on evidence-based methods, critical thinking, and creativity to develop new theories and solutions.

Key qualities of a successful scientist include:

- Curiosity and inquisitiveness
- Analytical thinking
- Attention to detail
- Perseverance and patience
- Effective communication skills
- Ethical responsibility

Educational Foundations for Aspiring Scientists

A solid educational background is fundamental to becoming a scientist. It provides the necessary knowledge base and technical skills.

1. Pursue Relevant Academic Degrees

To become a scientist, start with foundational education:

- High School: Focus on science (biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics) and develop good study habits.
- Undergraduate Degree: Enroll in a bachelor's program related to your field of interest (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics, environmental science, engineering).
- Graduate Studies: Consider pursuing a master's or Ph.D. to specialize further and conduct independent research.

2. Develop Strong Core Skills

While studying, focus on:

- Critical thinking and problem-solving
- Laboratory techniques and safety
- Data analysis and interpretation
- Scientific writing and reporting
- Use of research tools and software

Gaining Practical Experience

Theoretical knowledge alone isn't sufficient; hands-on experience is crucial to becoming a proficient scientist.

1. Engage in Research Projects

Seek opportunities to participate in research:

- Join university labs
- Volunteer for research assistant positions
- Collaborate with professors on ongoing projects

2. Internships and Fieldwork

Real-world experience enhances understanding:

- Apply for internships in research institutions, laboratories, or industry
- Conduct field studies if applicable to your discipline

3. Attend Conferences and Workshops

Networking and continuous learning are vital:

- Present your research findings
- Learn about the latest advancements
- Connect with professionals in your field

Developing Essential Skills and Traits

Beyond academic and practical experience, certain skills and personal traits are vital for success.

1. Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

- Question assumptions and hypotheses
- Analyze data objectively
- Formulate innovative solutions

2. Scientific Communication

- Write clear, concise research papers and reports
- Present findings effectively to diverse audiences
- Engage in scientific discussions and debates

3. Persistence and Resilience

Research often involves setbacks:

- Learn from failures
- Keep motivated despite challenges
- Continuously refine your approach

4. Ethical Conduct and Integrity

Maintaining honesty and ethical standards is non-negotiable:

- Properly cite sources
- Avoid data manipulation

- Respect intellectual property

Building a Professional Network

Networking opens doors to collaborations, funding, and career opportunities.

1. Join Scientific Societies and Organizations

Participate in groups such as:

- American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)
- Discipline-specific societies (e.g., American Chemical Society, IEEE)

2. Attend Conferences and Seminars

Engage with the scientific community:

- Present your work
- Learn from established scientists
- Build professional relationships

3. Collaborate and Share Knowledge

- Engage in cross-disciplinary projects
- Publish papers in reputable journals
- Use social media platforms for scientific outreach

Publishing and Sharing Your Research

Disseminating your findings is essential for scientific progress and career development.

1. Write Scientific Papers

- Follow journal guidelines
- Focus on clarity and rigor
- Peer review is a critical part of the process

2. Use Online Platforms

- Share preprints on repositories like arXiv or bioRxiv
- Participate in open-access journals
- Maintain a professional website or blog

3. Engage in Public Outreach

- Simplify complex ideas for general audiences
- Participate in science communication events
- Inspire future scientists

Continuing Education and Professional Development

Science is an ever-evolving field; staying current is vital.

1. Pursue Postdoctoral Research

- Deepen expertise
- Contribute significantly to your field

2. Attend Workshops and Courses

- Learn new techniques or theories
- Enhance your skill set

3. Stay Updated with Literature

- Read scientific journals regularly
- Subscribe to newsletters and alerts

Starting a Career as a Scientist

Once equipped with education, experience, and skills, you can seek employment opportunities.

1. Identify Your Area of Specialization

- Focus on a niche aligned with your interests and skills

2. Apply for Positions

- Research labs, universities, government agencies, industry R&D departments
- Prepare a compelling CV and cover letter

3. Consider Entrepreneurship or Innovation

- Develop new technologies or products
- Spin-off startups based on research

Maintaining Motivation and Passion

A career in science can be demanding, but passion sustains progress.

1. Set Clear Goals

- Short-term and long-term objectives
- Milestones to track progress

2. Seek Mentorship

- Find experienced scientists to guide you
- Learn from their experiences and advice

3. Embrace Curiosity and Lifelong Learning

- Stay open to new ideas
- Continuously challenge yourself

Conclusion

Becoming a scientist is a multifaceted journey that combines education, practical experience, skill development, and perseverance. By cultivating curiosity, engaging in meaningful research, communicating effectively, and building professional networks, you can carve a successful path in

the scientific community. Remember, the pursuit of knowledge is ongoing, and every discovery contributes to the collective understanding of our world. Stay motivated, stay curious, and keep pushing the boundaries of what is known?your journey to becoming a scientist begins today.

How to Be a Scientist: An Expert Guide to Embarking on a Scientific Journey

Embarking on a career as a scientist is akin to setting out on an intellectual adventure?full of curiosity, discovery, and the pursuit of knowledge. Whether you're a student contemplating your future, a professional seeking to switch fields, or an enthusiast eager to understand the scientific process, understanding the pathway to becoming a scientist is essential. This comprehensive guide delves into the fundamental steps, skills, and mindset needed to thrive in the scientific world, offering insights rooted in expert knowledge and practical advice.

Understanding What It Means to Be a Scientist

Before diving into the steps, it's crucial to clarify what being a scientist entails. A scientist is a person who systematically investigates the natural world through observation, experimentation, and analysis to develop or expand knowledge. Unlike casual hobbyists, scientists adhere to rigorous methodologies, peer-reviewed standards, and ethical practices.

Key Attributes of a Successful Scientist:

- Curiosity: An insatiable desire to understand how things work.
- Critical Thinking: Ability to analyze data objectively and question assumptions.
- Persistence: Willingness to endure setbacks and repeated experiments.
- Creativity: Innovation in designing experiments and interpreting results.
- Communication Skills: Capacity to share findings clearly with the scientific community and the public.
- Ethical Integrity: Commitment to honesty, reproducibility, and responsible conduct.

Educational Foundation: Building Your Scientific Knowledge

1. Obtain a Strong Academic Background

The journey to becoming a scientist typically begins with formal education. A solid foundation in science and mathematics is essential. Most scientists hold at least a bachelor's degree in a relevant field such as biology, chemistry, physics, environmental science, or engineering.

Key Educational Milestones:

- Bachelor's Degree: Focus on courses that develop critical thinking, laboratory skills, and foundational knowledge.
- Advanced Degrees: Pursue a Master's or Ph.D. for specialization, independent research, and credibility.

Tips for Maximizing Your Education:

- Engage actively in laboratory classes and research projects.
- Attend seminars, workshops, and conferences to broaden your understanding.
- Seek internships or volunteering opportunities in research institutions or labs.
- Develop proficiency in data analysis software and scientific writing.

2. Develop Laboratory and Research Skills

Hands-on experience is indispensable. Practical skills enable you to design experiments, operate equipment, and interpret data accurately.

Essential Skills Include:

- Proper laboratory techniques and safety protocols.
- Data collection and statistical analysis.
- Literature review and scientific documentation.
- Use of specialized instruments and software (e.g., microscopy, spectrometry, programming languages).

Cultivating the Scientific Mindset

1. Embrace Curiosity and Questioning

A scientist's journey is driven by questions about phenomena, processes, or anomalies. Cultivate a mindset that constantly seeks to understand the 'why' and 'how' behind observations.

2. Practice Critical Thinking and Skepticism

Avoid accepting conclusions at face value. Evaluate evidence critically, consider alternative explanations, and recognize biases.

3. Foster Creativity in Problem-Solving

Innovation often leads to breakthroughs. Think outside the box when designing experiments or interpreting data.

4. Maintain Perseverance and Resilience

Research rarely leads to immediate success. Be prepared for failures, setbacks, and the iterative nature of scientific discovery.

Engaging in Research and Experiments

1. Designing Experiments

Effective research begins with well-constructed hypotheses and experimental protocols.

Steps to Design Robust Experiments:

- Define clear, testable hypotheses.
- Identify variables and controls.
- Plan reproducible procedures.
- Consider sample sizes and statistical power.
- Prepare for ethical approval if necessary.

2. Conducting Research

Implement your experimental plan meticulously, documenting every step and observation. Maintain laboratory notebooks and records for reproducibility.

3. Analyzing Data

Use statistical tools and software to interpret results objectively. Look for patterns, correlations, and significance levels.

4. Drawing Conclusions and Publishing

Summarize findings in reports or papers, highlighting the contribution to existing knowledge. Peer review and publication are vital for scientific credibility.

Building a Scientific Career

1. Networking and Collaboration

Science is increasingly collaborative. Attend conferences, join professional societies, and collaborate across disciplines.

Benefits of Networking:

- Access to new ideas and resources.
- Opportunities for joint research.
- Mentorship and guidance.

2. Continuous Learning and Professional Development

Stay updated with the latest research, methodologies, and technologies. Enroll in courses, webinars, and workshops.

3. Securing Funding and Resources

Many scientific projects depend on grants. Develop skills in grant writing and project management.

4. Ethical Conduct and Responsibility

Adhere to ethical standards in research, avoid misconduct, and ensure data integrity.

Essential Traits for Aspiring Scientists

- Curiosity and Passion: Sustains motivation through challenges.
- Discipline and Organization: Manages complex projects efficiently.
- Attention to Detail: Ensures accuracy and reproducibility.
- Open-Mindedness: Welcomes new ideas and constructive criticism.
- Communication Skills: Articulates findings effectively to diverse audiences.

Practical Tips for Aspiring Scientists

- Start Early: Engage in science clubs, competitions, or summer research programs.
- Read Widely: Keep up with scientific journals, books, and reputable online sources.
- Seek Mentors: Find experienced scientists who can provide guidance and feedback.
- Participate in Research Projects: Volunteer or intern at research labs.
- Develop Technical Skills: Learn programming, data analysis, and scientific writing.
- Attend Conferences: Present your work and network with peers.

- Be Patient: Scientific careers are marathons, not sprints.

Conclusion: Your Pathway to Scientific Excellence

Becoming a scientist is a rewarding pursuit that combines curiosity, rigor, perseverance, and passion. It requires a solid educational foundation, practical skills, an inquisitive mindset, and ongoing professional development. By embracing these principles and actively engaging in research and community building, you can contribute meaningfully to scientific knowledge and innovation.

Remember, every great scientist started with a simple question. Your journey begins today?armed with curiosity and the drive to explore the unknown. Whether your goal is to cure diseases, understand the universe, or develop sustainable technologies, the pathway is clear: learn, experiment, collaborate, and never stop questioning.

Final Thoughts

Embarking on a scientific career is both challenging and fulfilling. It demands dedication, integrity, and a lifelong commitment to learning. But with the right mindset and strategies, you can turn your curiosity into discovery and make a lasting impact on the world around you. So, gear up, stay inquisitive, and embrace the adventure of becoming a scientist.

QuestionAnswer What are the key skills needed to become a scientist according to 'How to Be a Scientist' English edition? The book emphasizes critical thinking, curiosity, analytical skills, attention to detail, and a strong foundation in scientific methods as essential skills for aspiring scientists. Does 'How to Be a Scientist' provide guidance on choosing a scientific field? Yes, it offers advice on exploring different scientific disciplines, understanding personal interests, and selecting a field that aligns with one's passion and strengths. Is there information on how to conduct experiments effectively in the book? Absolutely, the book covers experimental design, proper data collection, and analysis techniques to help readers conduct reliable and valid experiments. How does 'How to Be a Scientist' recommend building a scientific career? It suggests gaining hands-on experience, pursuing relevant education, networking with professionals, publishing research, and staying curious and persistent. Can beginners understand the concepts presented in 'How to Be a Scientist'? Yes, the book is written in accessible language, making complex scientific ideas understandable for beginners and young aspiring scientists. Does the book include practical tips for aspiring scientists to succeed in the field? Yes, it offers practical advice on developing good research habits, staying motivated, and overcoming challenges in scientific pursuits. Are there examples or stories of successful scientists in the English edition? Yes, the book features inspiring stories and examples of renowned scientists to motivate readers and illustrate scientific principles in action. Is 'How to Be a Scientist' suitable for educational use or self-study? Definitely, it is suitable for both classroom settings and self-guided learning, providing foundational knowledge and inspiring curiosity about science.

Related keywords: scientist career, scientific research, laboratory techniques, scientific methodology, science education, becoming a scientist, science career guide, scientific discoveries, scientific skills, science tutorials

an introduction to english language

An Introduction to English Language

The English language is one of the most widely spoken and influential languages in the world today. From global business and international diplomacy to entertainment and technology, English serves as a vital communication tool across countless domains. Understanding the roots, development, and characteristics of the English language is essential for learners, educators, linguists, and anyone interested in global communication. This comprehensive guide aims to provide an insightful introduction to the English language, exploring its history, structure, global significance, and future trends.

Historical Background of the English Language

The Origins of English

English is a Germanic language that originated in early medieval England. Its roots can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon tribes—Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—that migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. The language spoken by these tribes formed the basis of Old English.

The Evolution Through Ages

The history of English is marked by several distinct periods:

- **Old English (c. 450?1150 AD):** Characterized by Germanic roots, Old English was heavily influenced by Norse invaders and Latin church influence.
- **Middle English (c. 1150?1500 AD):** Marked by Norman conquest in 1066, which introduced Norman French vocabulary and grammar influences.
- **Early Modern English (c. 1500?1700 AD):** The Renaissance brought a revival of classical learning, expanding vocabulary and standardizing spelling and grammar.
- **Modern English (1700 AD to present):** The language continued to evolve with colonial expansion, technological advances, and globalization, leading to the diverse forms of English

spoken today.

The Role of Literary and Cultural Influences

English literature, from Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales to William Shakespeare's plays and modern authors like J.K. Rowling, has significantly shaped the language's development. Cultural exchanges through colonization, trade, and diplomacy have also contributed to the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions in English.

The Structure and Features of the English Language

Phonology and Pronunciation

English phonology includes a wide range of vowel and consonant sounds. The pronunciation varies significantly across different regions and accents, which adds to the language's richness but also presents challenges for learners.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts one of the largest vocabularies among languages, with estimates ranging from 150,000 to over a million words, considering technical and scientific terms. This extensive lexicon is a result of:

- Borrowings from Latin, French, Greek, and other languages
- Coining of new terms during technological and scientific advancements
- Slang and colloquialisms evolving over time

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar is characterized by:

- Relatively simple verb conjugation compared to other languages
- Use of auxiliary verbs for tense and aspect (e.g., be, have, do)
- Flexible word order, with Subject-Verb-Object being standard
- Extensive use of prepositions and articles

Writing System

English uses the Latin alphabet, consisting of 26 letters. Its orthography (spelling system) can be

complex due to historical spelling conventions, silent letters, and irregular pronunciation rules.

The Global Significance of the English Language

English as a Global Lingua Franca

Today, English is regarded as the world's primary lingua franca—an auxiliary language used for international communication. It is the official or working language in over 50 countries and widely used in international organizations like the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee.

English in Business and Commerce

English dominates international business, finance, and trade. Many multinational corporations operate primarily in English, and proficiency is often a prerequisite for global career opportunities.

English in Science, Technology, and Education

A significant portion of scientific research, technological development, and academic publications are in English. Universities worldwide offer courses in English to attract international students.

English in Media and Entertainment

English-language media, including movies, music, television, and literature, have a global reach. Hollywood films, English pop music, and online streaming platforms have popularized the language worldwide.

English on the Internet and Social Media

English is the dominant language on the internet, accounting for a large percentage of online content. Social media platforms facilitate global interaction primarily in English, further fostering its universal status.

Learning and Teaching the English Language

Why Learn English?

Learning English offers numerous benefits:

- Access to a vast amount of information and educational resources
- Enhanced employability and career prospects

- Ability to communicate with people worldwide
- Participation in global culture and entertainment

Methods of Learning English

Effective approaches include:

- Classroom instruction with trained teachers
- Online courses and language learning apps
- Immersive experiences through travel and cultural exchange
- Practice with native speakers or language exchange partners

Challenges in Learning English

Some common difficulties faced by learners are:

- Complex spelling and pronunciation rules
- Irregular verb forms
- Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs
- Regional accents and dialects

The Future of the English Language

Emerging Trends

English continues to evolve with technological innovations:

- Increased influence of digital communication and social media
- Emergence of new slang and internet vernacular
- Globalization leading to more diverse accents and dialects
- Integration of loanwords from other languages due to cultural exchange

Potential Challenges

As the language grows, there are concerns about:

- Language homogenization potentially overshadowing regional dialects

- Loss of linguistic diversity
- Difficulty in maintaining standardization across different regions

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic and influential means of communication. Its rich history, extensive vocabulary, and widespread use make it an invaluable global asset. Whether for personal growth, academic pursuits, or professional development, learning English opens doors to countless opportunities. As the world continues to embrace globalization and technological innovation, the role of English is poised to expand further, shaping the future of international communication.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Introduction to English language
- History of English
- English language structure
- Global importance of English
- Learn English online
- English language development
- English as a lingua franca
- Benefits of learning English
- Future of the English language
- English language learning tips

Introduction to the English Language: A Comprehensive Overview

The English language, often regarded as the global lingua franca, has a rich history, complex structure, and widespread influence that permeates nearly every corner of the world. As one of the most widely spoken and studied languages today, understanding its fundamentals offers invaluable insights into its role in communication, culture, and international relations. This detailed exploration delves into the origins, evolution, grammatical features, vocabulary, phonetics, and the significance of English in contemporary society.

Historical Background of the English Language

Origins and Early Development

The roots of English trace back over 1,400 years to the Germanic tribes—namely the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—who migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. These tribes brought with them their languages, which gradually coalesced into what we now call Old English.

Key points about early English:

- Old English (circa 450?1150 AD): Characterized by a complex system of inflections, a vocabulary heavily influenced by Latin and Norse, and a rich oral tradition including epic poetry like Beowulf.
- Influence of Latin and Norse: Latin arrived through Christian missionaries, while Norse influence increased due to Viking invasions, shaping vocabulary and syntax.

Middle English and the Norman Conquest

The Norman Conquest of 1066 marked a pivotal turning point:

- Norman French influence: The ruling class spoke Norman French, which heavily influenced the vocabulary, especially in law, governance, art, and cuisine.
- Language features: Middle English (circa 1150?1500) saw simplification of inflectional endings and an expansion of vocabulary.

Early Modern English and the Renaissance

From the late 15th to the early 17th century:

- The Renaissance: Brought a revival of classical learning and an influx of Latin and Greek words.
- The printing press: Invented by Johannes Gutenberg, it standardized spelling and grammar, making literature more accessible.
- Notable figures: William Shakespeare and the King James Bible significantly shaped the language.

Modern English and Global Spread

Since the 17th century:

- Colonial expansion: British colonization spread English worldwide.
- Industrial Revolution: Facilitated international trade and communication.
- Contemporary English: Continues to evolve with influences from numerous languages and cultures, especially in the digital age.

Structural Aspects of the English Language

Phonetics and Pronunciation

English phonetics is known for its complexity and variability:

- Consonant and vowel sounds: The language features approximately 24 consonant sounds and around 20 vowel sounds, with many variations.
- Spelling and pronunciation discrepancies: Due to historical influences, English spelling often does not align directly with pronunciation (e.g., though vs. through).

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar, while relatively straightforward compared to some languages, has distinctive features:

- Parts of speech: Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.
- Sentence structure: Typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order.
- Tenses: Present, past, future, along with perfect and progressive aspects.
- Agreement: Subject-verb agreement in number and person.
- Modifiers: Use of adjectives and adverbs to add detail.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts an extensive vocabulary, estimated at over a million words:

- Loanwords: Borrowed extensively from Latin, French, Greek, German, and many other languages.
- Synonyms and antonyms: Rich variety of words with nuanced differences, offering precision and expressiveness.
- Neologisms: Continual creation of new words, especially in technology and popular culture.

Unique Features of the English Language

Orthography and Spelling

English spelling can be irregular due to its diverse origins:

- Historical influences: Words retain spellings from older forms or borrowed languages.
- Examples: Knight, psychology, colonel.
- Spelling reforms: There have been proposals but no widespread standardization.

Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs are integral:

- Idioms: Phrases whose meanings are not deducible from individual words (e.g., kick the bucket).
- Phrasal verbs: Verb + particle combinations with idiomatic meanings (e.g., look up, give in).

Varieties and Dialects

English manifests in numerous dialects:

- British English: Variations like Cockney, Received Pronunciation.
- American English: Distinct vocabulary and pronunciation.
- Other varieties: Australian, Canadian, Indian English, each with unique features.

The Role of English in the Modern World

Global Lingua Franca

English is the primary language of:

- International diplomacy
- Business and commerce
- Science and technology
- Entertainment and media

English in Education and Research

- Most scientific journals publish in English.
- Universities worldwide offer courses in English.
- English proficiency is often a requirement for international careers.

The Digital Age and English

- Dominance in internet content, social media, and digital communication.
- Emergence of digital slang, memes, and abbreviations, influencing language evolution.

Cultural Impact

- English-language music, films, and literature shape global pop culture.
- Cultural exchange and understanding facilitated through shared language.

Learning and Teaching English

Methods and Approaches

- Traditional grammar-translation
- Communicative language teaching
- Immersive and bilingual approaches
- Use of technology and online platforms

Challenges for Learners

- Irregular spelling and pronunciation
- Idiomatic expressions
- Extensive vocabulary
- Variations in dialects and accents

Resources and Tools

- Language apps (Duolingo, Babbel)
- Online courses and tutorials
- Media and literature in English
- Language exchange programs

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic, influential, and complex means of communication. Its

history reflects centuries of cultural exchange and adaptation, shaping a language that is both diverse and adaptable. For learners, educators, and global citizens alike, understanding English's structure, history, and role in society unlocks numerous opportunities for connection, learning, and cultural appreciation. As it continues to evolve in the digital age, English's significance is poised to grow, cementing its status as a cornerstone of international communication.

In summary, mastering the English language provides access to a vast repository of knowledge, culture, and opportunities. Its rich history and widespread use make it a fascinating subject of study and an essential skill in today's interconnected world. Whether for academic pursuits, professional advancement, or cultural engagement, an introduction to English opens the door to endless possibilities.

QuestionAnswer What are the key features that define the English language? English is a West Germanic language characterized by a rich vocabulary, extensive use of loanwords, and a flexible grammar system. It is known for its adaptability, widespread global use, and its role as a lingua franca in international communication. How did the English language develop over time? English evolved from the Anglo-Saxon languages brought to Britain by Germanic tribes around the 5th century. It was later influenced by Norman French, Latin, and other languages, leading to the Modern English we use today. This development spans Old English, Middle English, and Modern English periods. Why is English considered a global language? English is considered a global language because it is the primary or secondary language in many countries, used extensively in international business, science, technology, entertainment, and diplomacy, making it a key tool for global communication. What are the main components of learning the English language? Learning English involves mastering four main components: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Additionally, understanding grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural context are essential for effective communication. How has the internet influenced the spread and evolution of the English language? The internet has accelerated the global spread of English, introduced new slang, abbreviations, and digital communication styles, and facilitated intercultural exchange, thereby continuously shaping and evolving the language in real-time.

Related keywords: English language, language learning, linguistics, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax, phonetics, language skills, language history

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