

DIZON, MA. CARINA CATUBAY
M.A ELLT

This article shows that the U.S. Census Bureau released the American Residential area Survey, this report shows what language is being used in the U.S. The story develops the data collected in the ACS in 2011 to know use side by side by people who speak a language other than English at home, as well as stage of those other languages, their regularity, and physical popularity. The survey controls a sample of about three million housing unit addressing and enabling it to provide more consistent figures.

These results expose that of the 291.5 million people aged 5 and over surveyed, 60.6 million (21 percentage) spoke languages other than English at private house. The Census Bureau takes the 381 reported languages and break those answer out into 39 languages and language living group. While the point of this report is on English use and skill in non-native speaking population it also brings good data about the majority of other languages. Data collection on this count has been unbalanced over the days and so make-ups an incomplete, but still useful picture. Between 1980 and 2010, there has been a 158 per cent step-up , from 23 .1 million, to 59.5 million, in the number of people who speak a language other than English at home.

Throughout this same period the total population raised only 38 per cent. Some words showed prominent growth since 1980, while others dropped. Changes in language use imitate the changing patterns of settlement and changing demographics of settlers groups. Probably, Spanish presented the biggest numerical growth in number of speaker since 1980, 25.8 meg. The report notes that European languages such as Italian, German language, and Greek have practiced a decline in the little of speakers due to reducing settlement to the U.S. and an mature population here.

Equally, less general taught languages including South Asiatic languages and other Asiatic languages (Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, etc...) showed significant development, between 80 and 120 per cent. African languages such as Amharic, Ibo, Yoruba and Swahili also grew by 111 per cent. The United States is becoming progressively multilingual and multicultural. The scaling part of American citizens and citizens that speaks other languages, or speak English and another language will certainly benefit the rest of the public, if these language imagination are put to use, however they may appearances challenges in the short -term. Foreign-born American should all have the chance to use and learn these other languages in addition to English.

The survey has this limitation because the question of how well does he or she speaks English, the choices were very well, well, not well and not all are subjective. The answer will depend on the person filling out the questions. They did not give a test for English proficiency to the respondents. So, the judgment will depend base from their answer.

Then I also think that the usefulness to us who are not native speaker of the language, we will find out what country that the English is being used and how good they are in using and in speaking the language, because they separate the respondents according to demographics

But as time passes by whey they get old, English is their principal means of communication. Maybe, it is true to those who came here and had their kids or their kids were young when they got here in the United States and send them to school, there will come a time that these kids can no longer speak Tagalog or other foreign language. So, they were forced to communicate in English especially their parents for them to communicate with their children.

That is the reason why the result of this survey that the more immigrants grow older and stay in the United States, tendency they will use English as their language of communication.

Then, because there are a lot of people who belong to other country going to the United States, some of them cannot speak English fluently, they need mentoring for them to communicate, especially when they transact in the government. That means they need trainers who can speak English and their language at the same time. To Filipinos, a lot of them can speak English maybe, there are only limits who needs mentoring services.

Regarding to the first observation from the article i submitted they relied solely to their judgement to the respondents as to how they perceive or rather consider their ability to speak English- whether they are right or wrong. But I think the main point there is that the people from most countries, are able to speak English to a certain extent because it simply is the accepted international language. if you are a filipino for instance and you go to non-English speaking country, your way to communicate is their language. this puts an emphasis to the importance to learn English and in our case as a teachers to train/teach the language to enable students to use it for communication.