



THE AVANTAGES OF ESPERANTO AS A UNIVERSAL LINGUA FRANCA: ADDRESSING LINGUISTIC INEQUITIES IN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

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Abstract. *In a world increasingly interconnected through globalization, the need for effective communication across linguistic boundaries has never been more critical. While English has emerged as the dominant language of science and academia, this trend raises significant concerns regarding equity, accessibility, and cultural representation. Esperanto, a constructed international auxiliary language, offers a compelling alternative. This article aims to explore the advantages of using Esperanto in scientific communication, addressing common misconceptions and highlighting its potential to create a more equitable landscape for researchers worldwide.*

Keywords: *Emerged, misconception, prevalent, unifying, undermining, dual burden, authentic representation, academic curricula.*

INTRODUCTION.

Esperanto was created with an emphasis on inclusivity and respect for all cultures. Its vocabulary draws from various languages, allowing speakers from different backgrounds to feel represented. This characteristic makes it a fitting choice for global scientific discourse, where collaboration across cultures is essential.

One of the most prevalent myths about Esperanto is that it aims to eliminate all other languages and establish dominance over them. This notion is fundamentally flawed. Esperanto was designed as a common linguistic platform to facilitate communication among speakers of different native languages. Just as a hotel owner uses a master key to access all rooms without needing multiple keys, Esperanto provides a single, unifying language that can ease communication without undermining the rich diversity of existing languages. Another misconception is that Esperanto is merely a simplistic code incapable of conveying complex ideas. This claim is easily debunked by the fact that accomplished scholars, including Nobel Prize winner Reinhard Selten in mathematics, have utilized Esperanto to express intricate theories and concepts. The language's structure allows for flexibility and nuance, enabling speakers to articulate sophisticated thoughts effectively.

To realize the potential of Esperanto in scientific communication, educational initiatives must be established at various levels. Integrating Esperanto into academic curricula can provide students with valuable language skills while fostering an appreciation for linguistic diversity. Universities could offer courses in Esperanto alongside traditional language programs, equipping future researchers with the tools they need to engage in international collaboration.

In contrast, adopting Esperanto as a common language would allow researchers from diverse linguistic backgrounds to focus solely on their research without the added pressure of mastering English. This shift would promote fairness and inclusivity, enabling scientists to contribute equally regardless of their native language.

The translation works in the opposite direction. Usually, the translator works toward his/her native language. Kawabata is translated into French by a native French speaker. One might wonder. Kawabata into Esperanto is translated by a native Japanese speaker. This person knows the culture and the language, and the target language is Esperanto, a flexible language in which you can create the word you need.



Translation plays a crucial role in disseminating knowledge across cultures. However, it often relies on translators working toward their native language, which can introduce biases and inaccuracies. For example, when translating works like those of Japanese author Yasunari Kawabata into French, a native French speaker may struggle to capture the subtleties and cultural nuances embedded in the original text.

In contrast, translating Kawabata's work into Esperanto by a native Japanese speaker would allow for a more authentic representation of the original meaning. Esperanto's inherent flexibility enables translators to create words as needed, providing them with the tools to convey complex ideas accurately. This approach not only enhances the quality of translations but also fosters greater cultural understanding. Language is not merely a tool for communication; it embodies cultural identity and heritage. Elevating one national language to international status can unintentionally marginalize other cultures and languages. By adopting Esperanto as a neutral lingua franca, we can honor linguistic diversity while promoting equitable communication.

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