

International auxiliary language

An **international auxiliary language** (sometimes abbreviated as **IAL** or **auxlang**) or **interlanguage** is a language meant for communication between people from different nations who do not share a common native language. An auxiliary language is primarily a second language.

Languages of dominant societies over the centuries have served as auxiliary languages, sometimes approaching the international level. Latin, Greek or the Mediterranean Lingua Franca were used in the past, Arabic, English, French, Mandarin, Russian and Spanish have been used as such in recent times in many parts of the world.^[1] However, as these languages are associated with the very dominance—cultural, political, and economic—that made them popular, they are often also met with resistance. For this reason, some have turned to the idea of promoting an artificial or constructed language as a possible solution.^[1]

The term “auxiliary” implies that it is intended to be an additional language for the people of the world, rather than to replace their native languages. Often, the term is used to refer to planned or constructed languages proposed specifically to ease international communication, such as Esperanto, Ido and Interlingua. However, it can also refer to the concept of such a language being determined by international consensus, including even a standardized natural language (e.g., International English), and has also been connected to the project of constructing a universal language.

1 History

The use of an intermediary auxiliary language (also called a “working language”, “bridge language”, “vehicular language” or “unifying language”) to make communication possible between people not sharing a mother tongue, in particular when it is a third language, distinct from both mother tongues,^[2] may be almost as old as language itself. Certainly they have existed since antiquity. Latin and Greek (or Koiné Greek) were the intermediary language of all areas of the Mediterranean; Akkadian, and then Aramaic, remained the common languages of a large part of Western Asia through several earlier empires.^[3] Such natural languages used for communication between people not sharing the same mother tongue were called *lingua francas*.

1.1 Natural international languages: Lingua francas

Lingua francas have arisen around the globe throughout human history, sometimes for commercial reasons (so-called “trade languages”) but also for diplomatic and administrative convenience, and as a means of exchanging information between scientists and other scholars of different nationalities. The term originates with one such language, Mediterranean Lingua Franca, a pidgin language used as a trade language in the Mediterranean area from the 11th to the 19th century. Examples of lingua francas remain numerous, and exist on every continent. The most obvious example as of the early 21st century is English. There are many other lingua francas centralized on particular regions, such as Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

1.2 Constructing languages

Main article: [Constructed language](#)

Since all natural languages display a number of irregularities in grammar which makes them more difficult to learn, and they are also associated with the national and cultural dominance of the nation that speaks it as its mother tongue, attention began to focus on the idea of creating an artificial or constructed language as a possible solution. The concept of simplifying an existing language to make it an auxiliary language was already in the *Encyclopédie* of the 18th century, where Joachim Faiguet de Villeneuve in the article on *Langue* wrote a short proposition of a “laconic” or regularized grammar of French.

Some of the philosophical languages of the 17th–18th centuries could be regarded as proto-auxlangs, as they were intended by their creators to serve as bridges among people of different languages as well as to disambiguate and clarify thought. However, most or all of these languages were, as far as can be told from the surviving publications about them, too incomplete and unfinished to serve as auxlangs (or for any other practical purpose). The first fully developed constructed languages we know of, as well as the first constructed languages devised primarily as auxlangs, originated in the 19th century; Solresol by François Sudre, a language based on musical notes, was the first to gain widespread attention although not, apparently, fluent speakers.

1.3 Volapük

Main article: [Volapük](#)

During the 19th century, a bewildering variety of such constructed international auxiliary languages (IALs) were proposed, so [Louis Couturat](#) and [Leopold Leau](#) in *Histoire de la langue universelle* (1903) reviewed 38 projects.

[Volapük](#), first described in an article in 1879 by [Johann Martin Schleyer](#) and in book form the following year, was the first to garner a widespread international speaker community. Three major Volapük conventions were held, in 1884, 1887, and 1889; the last of them used Volapük as its working language. [André Cherpillod](#) writes of the third Volapük convention,

In August 1889 the third convention was held in Paris. About two hundred people from many countries attended. And, unlike in the first two conventions, people spoke only Volapük. For the first time in the history of mankind, sixteen years before the [Boulogne convention](#), an international convention spoke an international language.^[4]

However, not long after this the Volapük speaker community broke up due to various factors, including controversies between Schleyer and other prominent Volapük speakers, and the appearance of newer, [easier-to-learn planned languages](#), primarily [Esperanto](#).

1.4 From *Kadem bevünetik volapüka* to *Academia pro Interlingua*

Answering the needs of the first successful artificial language community, the Volapükists established the regulatory body of their language, under the name [International Academy of Volapük](#) (*Kadem bevünetik volapüka*) at the second Volapük congress in [Munich](#) in August 1887.^{[5][6]} The Academy was set up to conserve and perfect the auxiliary language [Volapük](#), but soon conflicts arose between conservative Volapükists and those who wanted to reform Volapük making it a more naturalistic language based on the grammar and vocabulary of major [world languages](#). In 1890 Schleyer himself left the original Academy and created a new Volapük Academy with the same name, from people completely loyal to him, which continues to this day.

Under [Waldemar Rosenberger](#), who became the director in 1892, the original Academy began to make considerable changes in the grammar and vocabulary of Volapük. The vocabulary and the grammatical forms unfamiliar to Western Europeans were completely discarded, so that the changes effectively resulted in the creation of a new language, which was named "[Idiom Neutral](#)". The name of the Academy was changed to *Akademi Internasional de*

Lingu Universal in 1898 and the circulars of the Academy were written in the new language from that year.

In 1903, the mathematician [Giuseppe Peano](#) published his completely new approach to language construction. Inspired by the idea of philosopher [Leibniz](#), instead of inventing schematic structures and *a priori* language, he chose to simplify an existing and once widely used international language, [Latin](#). This simplified Latin, devoid of inflections and declensions, was named [Interlingua](#) by Peano, but it is usually referred to as "*Latino sine flexione*". Impressed by Peano's Interlingua, the *Akademi Internasional de Lingu Universal* effectively chose to abandon [Idiom Neutral](#) in favor of Peano's Interlingua in 1908, and it elected Peano as its director. The name of the group then was changed to *Academia pro Interlingua* (where *Interlingua* stands for Peano's language). The *Academia pro Interlingua* survived until about 1939. It was partly Peano's Interlingua that inspired the better-known [Interlingua](#) of the IALA presented in 1951 by the International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA).

1.5 Esperanto

Main article: [History of Esperanto](#)

After the emergence of Volapük, a wide variety of other auxiliary languages were devised and proposed in the 1880s–1900s, but none except [Esperanto](#) gathered a significant speaker community. Esperanto was developed from about 1878–1887, and published in that year, by [L. L. Zamenhof](#), as a primarily schematic language with word stems randomly borrowed from Romance, West Germanic and Slavic languages. The key to the relative success of Esperanto was probably the highly productive and elastic system of [derivational word formation](#) which allowed speakers to derive hundreds of other words by learning one word root. Also, from early on, Esperantists created their own culture, philosophy and spirituality, which made them a movement devoted to the "sacred cause" (see [Finvenkismo](#)).

Within a few years this language had thousands of fluent speakers, primarily in eastern Europe. In 1905 its first world convention was held in Boulogne-sur-Mer. Since then world congresses have been held in different countries every year, except during the two World Wars. Esperanto has become "the most outlandishly successful invented language ever" and the most widely spoken constructed international auxiliary language.^[7]

Esperanto suffered a setback after the 1922 proposal by Iran and several other countries in the League of Nations to have Esperanto taught in member nations' schools failed,^{[8][9]} and Esperanto speakers were subject to persecution under Hitler and Stalin's regimes,^[10] but in spite of these factors more people continued to learn Esperanto, and significant literary work (both poetry and novels) began to appear in Esperanto in the period between the

World Wars.^[11] From among the various constructed language projects, it is Esperanto that came closest to the possibility of truly becoming an officially recognized international auxiliary language.

1.6 Ido and the Esperantidos

Main article: [Ido language](#)

The [Delegation for the Adoption of an International Auxiliary Language](#) was founded in 1900 by [Louis Couturat](#) and others; it tried to get the [International Association of Academies](#) to take up the question of an international auxiliary language, study the existing ones and pick one or design a new one. However, the meta-academy declining to do so, the Delegation decided to do the job itself.^[12] Among Esperanto speakers there was a general impression that the Delegation would of course choose Esperanto, as it was the only auxlang with a sizable speaker community at the time; it was felt as a betrayal by many Esperanto speakers when in 1907 the Delegation came up with its own reformed version of Esperanto, Ido.^[13] Ido drew a significant number of speakers away from Esperanto in the short term, but in the longer term most of these either returned to Esperanto or moved on to other new auxlangs. Besides Ido, a great number of simplified Esperantos, called [Esperantidos](#), emerged as concurrent language projects, still, Ido remains today one of the three most widely spoken auxlangs.

1.7 Occidental (Interlingue) and Novial

Main article: [Occidental language](#)

[Edgar von Wahl's Occidental](#) (also called “Interlingue”) of 1922 was in reaction against the perceived artificiality of some earlier auxlangs, particularly Esperanto. Inspired by [Idiom Neutral](#) and [Peano's Interlingua](#), von Wahl created a language whose words, including compound words, would have a high degree of recognizability for those who already know a Romance language. However, this design criterion was in conflict with ease of coining new compound or derived words on the fly while speaking. Occidental gained a small speaker community in the 1920s and 1930s, and supported several publications, but had almost entirely died out by the 1980s.^[13] More recently Occidental has been revived on the Internet.

In 1928 Ido's major intellectual supporter, the Danish linguist [Otto Jespersen](#) abandoned Ido, and published his own planned language, [Novial](#).^[14] It was mostly inspired by [Idiom Neutral](#) and Occidental, yet it attempted a derivational formalism and schematism sought by Esperanto and Ido. The notability of its creator helped the growth of this auxiliary language, but soon both

Novial and Occidental were abandoned in favour of [Interlingua](#), the first auxiliary language based fully on scientific methodology.

1.8 Interlingua

Main article: [History of Interlingua](#)

The [International Auxiliary Language Association](#) (IALA) was founded in 1924 by [Alice Vanderbilt Morris](#); like the earlier *Delegation for the Adoption of an International Auxiliary Language*, its mission was to study language problems and the existing auxlangs and proposals for auxlangs, and to negotiate some consensus between the supporters of various auxlangs. However, like the Delegation, it finally decided to create its own auxlang. [Interlingua](#), published in 1951, was primarily the work of [Alexander Gode](#), though he built on preliminary work by earlier IALA linguists including [André Martinet](#), and relied on elements from previous naturalistic auxlang projects, like [Peano's Interlingua](#) (*Latino sine flexione*), [Jespersen's Novial](#), [von Wahl's Occidental](#) (*Interlingue*), and the Academy's *Idiom Neutral*. Like Occidental, Interlingua was designed to have words recognizable at sight by those who already know a Romance language or a language like English with much vocabulary borrowed from Romance languages; to attain this end the IALA accepted a degree of grammatical and orthographic complexity considerably greater than in Esperanto or Occidental, though still less than in any natural language.

The theory underlying Interlingua posits an *international vocabulary*, a large number of words and affixes that are present in a wide range of languages. This already existing international vocabulary was shaped by social forces, science and technology, to “all corners of the world”. The goal of the International Auxiliary Language Association was to accept into Interlingua every widely international word in whatever languages it occurred.^[15] They conducted studies to identify “the most generally international vocabulary possible”, while still maintaining the unity of the language.^[16] This scientific approach of generating a language from selected source languages (called *control languages*) resulted in a vocabulary and grammar that we can call the highest common factor of each major European language.

Interlingua gained a significant speaker community, perhaps roughly the same size as that of Ido (considerably less than the size of Esperanto). Interlingua's success can be explained by the fact that it is the most widely *understood* international auxiliary language by virtue of its naturalistic (as opposed to schematic) grammar and vocabulary, allowing those familiar with a Romance language, and educated speakers of English, to read and understand it without prior study.^[17] Interlingua has some active speakers currently on all continents, and the lan-

guage is propagated by the **Union Mundial pro Interlingua** (UMI), and Interlingua is presented on CDs, radio, and television.^[18]

After the creation of Interlingua, there were no more successful attempts in international language engineering that would attract a significant number of supporters, thus the enthusiasm about constructed languages gradually decreased in the years between 1960-1990.

1.9 Internet age

All of the auxlangs with a surviving speaker community seem to have benefited from the advent of the Internet, Esperanto more than most. The **CONLANG mailing list** was founded in 1991; in its early years discussion focused on international auxiliary languages. As people interested in **artistic languages** and **engineered languages** grew to be the majority of the list members, and flame-wars between proponents of particular auxlangs irritated these members, a separate **AUXLANG mailing list** was created, which has been the primary venue for discussion of auxlangs since then. Besides giving the existing auxlangs with speaker communities a chance to interact rapidly online as well as slowly through postal mail or more rarely in personal meetings, the Internet has also made it easier to publicize new auxlang projects, and a handful of these have gained a small speaker community, including **Kotava**, **Lingua Franca Nova**, **Mondlango** and **Toki Pona**.^[19]

2 List of languages

Main article: **List of constructed languages**

2.1 19th century

2.2 20th century

2.3 21st century

3 Scholarly study

In the early 1900s auxlangs were already becoming a subject of academic study. Louis Couturat et al.^[20] described the controversy in the preface to their book *International Language and Science*:

The question of a so-called world-language, or better expressed, an international auxiliary language, was during the now past **Volapük** period, and is still in the present **Esperanto** movement, so much in the hands of Utopians, fanatics and enthusiasts, that it is difficult to form

an unbiased opinion concerning it, although a good idea lies at its basis. (1910, p. v).

For Couturat et al., both Volapukists and Esperantists confounded the linguistic aspect of the question with many side issues, and they considered this a main reason why discussion about the idea of an international auxiliary language has appeared unpractical. **Leopold Pfaundler** wrote that an IAL was needed for more effective communication among scientists:

All who are occupied with the reading or writing of scientific literature have assuredly very often felt the want of a common scientific language, and regretted the great loss of time and trouble caused by the multiplicity of languages employed in scientific literature.

4 Classification

The following classification of auxiliary languages was developed by Pierre Janton in 1993:^[21]

- **A priori languages** are characterized by largely artificial **morphemes** (not borrowed from natural languages), schematic **derivation**, simple **phonology**, **grammar** and **morphology**. Some *a priori* languages are called **philosophical languages**, referring to their basis in philosophical ideas about thought and language. These include some of the earliest efforts at auxiliary language in the 17th century. Some more specific subcategories:
 - **Oligosynthetic** or oligoisolating languages have no more than a few hundred **morphemes**. Most of their vocabulary is made of **compound words** or set phrases formed from these morphemes. **Sona** and **Toki Pona** are well known examples, although Toki Pona's word stock is mostly based on other languages and therefore not *a priori*.
 - Taxonomic languages form their words using a taxonomic hierarchy, with each phoneme of a word helping specify its position in a semantic hierarchy of some kind; for example, **Solresol** and **Ro**.
 - **Pasigraphies** are purely written languages without a spoken form, or with a spoken form left at the discretion of the reader; many of the 17th–18th century philosophical languages and auxlangs were pasigraphies. This set historically tends to overlap with taxonomic languages, though there is no inherent reason a pasigraphy needs to be taxonomic.
 - **Logical languages**, for example, **Loglan** and **Lojban**, aim to eliminate ambiguity. Both

these examples, it should be noted, derive their morphemes from a broad range of natural languages using statistical methods.

- *A posteriori* languages are based on existing natural languages. Nearly all the auxiliary languages with fluent speakers are in this category.^[22] Most of the *a posteriori* auxiliary languages borrow their vocabulary primarily or solely from European languages, and base their grammar more or less on European models. (Sometimes these European-based languages are referred to as “euroclones”, although this term has negative connotations and is not used in the academic literature.) *Interlingua* was drawn originally from *international scientific vocabulary*, in turn based primarily on Greek and Latin roots. *Glosa* did likewise, with a stronger dependence of Greek roots. Although *a posteriori* languages have been based on most of the families of European languages, the most successful of these (notably *Esperanto*,^[23] *Ido* and *Interlingua*) have been based largely on Romance elements.

- Schematic (or “mixed”) languages have some *a priori* qualities. Some have ethnic morphemes but alter them significantly to fit a simplified phonotactic pattern (e.g., *Volapük*, *Toki Pona*) or both artificial and natural morphemes (e.g., *Perio*). Partly schematic languages have partly schematic and partly naturalistic derivation (e.g. *Esperanto* and *Ido*). Natural morphemes of languages in this group are rarely altered greatly from their source-language form, but compound and derived words are generally not recognizable at sight by people familiar with the source languages.
- Naturalistic languages resemble existing natural languages. For example, *Occidental*, *Interlingua*, and *Lingua Franca Nova* were developed so that not only the root words but their compounds and derivations will often be recognizable immediately by large numbers of people. Some naturalistic languages do have a limited number of artificial morphemes or invented grammatical devices (e.g. *Novial*). (Note that the term “naturalistic” as used in auxiliary language scholarship does not mean the same thing as the homophonous term used in describing artistic languages.^[24])
- Simplified natural languages reduce the full extent of vocabulary and partially regularize the grammar of a natural language (e.g. *Basic English*, *Special English* and *Globish*).

4.1 Comparison of sample texts

Some examples of the best known international auxiliary languages are shown below for comparative purposes. As a reference for comparison, you can find the English and Latin versions of the Lord’s Prayer (a text which is regularly used for linguistic comparisons) here:

4.1.1 Schematic languages

4.1.2 Naturalistic languages

5 Methods of propagation

As has been pointed out, the issue of an international language is not so much which, but how.^[25] Several approaches exist toward the eventual full expansion and consolidation of an international auxiliary language.

1. *Laissez-faire*. This approach is taken in the belief that one language will eventually and inevitably “win out” as a world auxiliary language (e.g. International English) without any need for specific action.
2. Institutional sponsorship and grass-roots promotion of language programs. This approach has taken various forms, depending on the language and language type, ranging from government promotion of a particular language to one-on-one encouragement to learn the language to instructional or marketing programs.
3. National legislation. This approach seeks to have individual countries (or even localities) progressively endorse a given language as an official language (or to promote the concept of international legislation).
4. International legislation. This approach involves promotion of the future holding of a binding international convention (perhaps to be under the auspices of such international organizations as the *United Nations* or *Inter-Parliamentary Union*) to formally agree upon an official international auxiliary language which would then be taught in all schools around the world, beginning at the primary level. This approach seeks to put international opinion and law behind the language and thus to expand or consolidate it as a full official *world language*. This approach could either give more credibility to a natural language already serving this purpose to a certain degree (e.g. if English were chosen) or to give a greatly enhanced chance for a constructed language to take root. For constructed languages particularly, this approach has been seen by various individuals in the IAL movement as holding the most promise of ensuring that promotion of studies in the language would not be met with skepticism at its practicality by its would-be learners.

6 Pictorial languages

There have been a number of proposals for using pictures, ideograms, diagrams, and other pictorial representations for international communications. Examples range from the original *Characteristica Universalis* proposed by the philosopher Leibniz, to suggestions for the adoption of Chinese writing, to recent inventions such as Blissymbol.^[26]

Within the scientific community, there is already considerable agreement in the form of the schematics used to represent electronic circuits, chemical symbols, mathematical symbols, and the Energy Systems Language of systems ecology. We can also see the international efforts at regularizing symbols used to regulate traffic, to indicate resources for tourists, and in maps. Some symbols have become nearly universal through their consistent use in computers and on the internet.

7 Sign languages

An international auxiliary sign language has been developed by deaf people who meet regularly at international forums such as sporting events or in political organisations. Previously referred to as Gestuno^[27] but now more commonly known simply as 'international sign', the language has continued to develop since the first signs were standardised in 1973, and it is now in widespread use. International sign is distinct in many ways from spoken IALs; many signs are iconic and signers tend to insert these signs into the grammar of their own sign language, with an emphasis on visually intuitive gestures and mime. A simple sign language called Plains Indian Sign Language was used by indigenous peoples of the Americas.

Gestuno is not to be confused with the separate and unrelated sign language Signuno, which is essentially a Signed Exact Esperanto. Signuno is not in any significant use, and is based on the Esperanto community rather than based on the international Deaf community.

8 Criticism

There has been considerable criticism of international auxiliary languages, both in terms of individual proposals, types of proposals, and in more general terms.

Criticisms directed against Esperanto and other early auxlangs in the late 19th century included the idea that different races have sufficiently different speech organs that an international language might work locally in Europe, but hardly worldwide, and the prediction that if adopted, such an auxlang would rapidly break up into local dialects.^[28] Advances in linguistics have done away with the first of these, and the limited but significant use of Esperanto, Ido and Interlingua on an international

scale, without breakup into unintelligible dialects, has shown that either a rapid break-up into dialects shall not happen too soon in the future, or that there is enough constant 'standardisation' to reduce the diversity of the language. Subsequently, much criticism has been focused either on the artificiality of these auxlangs,^[8] or on the argumentativeness of auxlang proponents and their failure to agree on one auxlang, or even on objective criteria by which to judge auxlangs.^[29] However, probably the most common criticism is that a constructed auxlang is unnecessary because natural languages such as English are already in wide use as auxlangs and work well enough for that purpose.

One criticism already prevalent in the late 19th century, and still sometimes heard today, is that an international language might hasten the extinction of minority languages. One response has been that, even if this happens, the benefits would outweigh the costs;^{[28][30]} another, that proponents of auxlangs, particularly in the Esperanto movement, are generally also proponents of measures to conserve and promote minority languages and cultures.

Although referred to as *international* languages, most of these languages have historically been constructed on the basis of Western European languages. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries it was common for Volapük and Esperanto, and to some extent Ido, to be criticized for not being Western European enough; Occidental and Interlingua were (among other things) responses to this kind of criticism. More recently all these major auxlangs have been criticized for being too European and not global enough.^[31] One response to this criticism has been that doing otherwise in no way makes the language easier for anyone, while drawing away from the sources of much international vocabulary, technical and popular.^[32] Another response, primarily from Esperanto speakers, is that the internationality of a language has more to do with the culture of its speakers than with its linguistic properties.^[22] The term "Euroclone" was coined to refer to these languages in contrast to "worldlangs" with global vocabulary sources; the term is sometimes applied only to self-proclaimed "naturalistic" auxlangs such as Occidental and Interlingua, sometimes to all auxlangs with primarily European vocabulary sources, regardless of their grammar, including Esperanto and Lingua Franca Nova.

The response to this argument was made by Alexander Gode^[33] and reiterated by Mario Pei:^[34] A vocabulary selected from a broad variety of languages does not make the language any easier for speakers of any one language. Gode's example compares a paragraph in Interlingua with a paragraph with words from Chinese, Japanese, Malay, and other non-European languages. The first is readily understood by anyone familiar with the Romance languages, and not difficult for most English speakers:

La sol dice: "io me appella sol. Io es multo brillante. Io me leva al est, e cuando io me leva, il

es die. Io riguarda per tu fenestra con mi oculo brillante como le auro, e io te dice quando il es tempore a levar te. E io te dice: 'Pigro, leva te. Io non brilla a fin que tu resta al lecto a dormir, sed que tu lege e que tu te promena.'"

The second is not only difficult for Europeans, but the Malay speaker will not understand the Chinese words, the Chinese speaker will not understand the Japanese words, and the Japanese speaker will not understand the Malay words:

Mata-hari yu: "Wo-ti nama mata-hari. Wo taihen brillante. Wo leva wo a est, dan toki wo leva wo, ada hari. Wo miru per ni-ti fenestra sama wo-ti mata brillante como kin, dan wo yu ni toki ada tempo a levar ni. Dan wo yu ni: 'Sust, leva ni. Wo non brilla sam-rap ni tomaru a toko a nemuru, sed wo brilla sam-rap ni leva ni, dan que ni suru kam, ni yomu, dan ni aruku.'"

An *a priori* vocabulary such as that of Spokil or Kotava, or a vocabulary constructed mathematically, such as that of Loglan or Lojban, would likely be as comprehensible.

Gode argues, additionally, that the western languages are the unofficial languages of international science, medicine, and technology, and therefore an IAL based on them provides the best access to that literature. Nevertheless, it must be said that a more neutral vocabulary, perhaps even an *a priori* one, would be less offensive to some non-Europeans.

In the 1990s and early 2000s, many proposals for auxlangs based on global sources of vocabulary and grammar have been made, but most (like the majority of the European-based auxlangs of earlier decades) remain sketches too incomplete to be speakable, and of the more complete ones, few have gained any speakers. More recently there has been a trend, on the AUXLANG mailing list and on the more recently founded [worldlang mailing list](#), to greater collaboration between various proponents of a more globally based auxlang.

9 See also

See [List of constructed languages#Auxiliary languages](#) for a list of designed international auxiliary languages.

- [Interlinguistics](#)
- *International Language Review*
- [Language education](#)
- [Language planning](#)

- [Lingua franca](#)
- [Bahá'í Faith and auxiliary language](#)
- [Zonal constructed languages](#)
- [Global language system](#)

10 References

10.1 Notes

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11 External links

- [Proposed Guidelines for the Design of an Optimal International Auxiliary Language](#) — An article written by Richard K. Harrison.
- [The Function of an International Auxiliary Language](#) — An article written by linguist Edward Sapir discussing the need for prospects of an international language.
- [Farewell to auxiliary languages](#), a criticism of the auxiliary language movement by Richard K. Harrison.
- [Thoughts on IAL Success](#), an essay by Paul O. Bartlett
- [OneTongue.org](#) — A project for promoting a world auxiliary language.

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