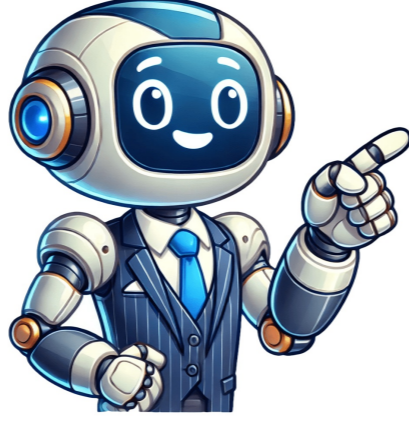


I'm not a robot



I don't know maybe it's just me, but understanding spoken French is much more difficult than understanding spoken German. Does anyone else feel this way? I don't know or it is but French feels like it's being spoken so much quicker, because of the way the words blend into each other. 4 Likes I have always found french one of the most complex languages when it comes to pronunciation because of all the liaisons and contractions and linking of words the more informal french people speak in the street in movies or tv shows the more mushier it sounds for and untrained ear it can be difficult to tell words apart 4 Likes German speakers typically insert little glottal stops between many words, instead of connecting them to one another as French (and for that matter, English) speakers usually do. That tends to help beginners because it makes it easy to identify individual words What kind of media are you consuming in the two languages? If you listen to politics in either language, you will get people who speak slowly and calmly. Most of my german time was spent with more formal speech, but listening to a turkish-german teenager playing avidegame on twitch is definitely more challenging. 3 Likes It is all in the mindset. Once you consciously "turn on" the button in your head that you are going to tackle this beast then your mind is going to be more focused on deciphering the language. I did not turn on this positive mindset while living in Germany for 2.5 year so I learned nothing apart from a few phrases as learning German language does not fit with my career goals. As I would be relocated to the USA within a year or so. However, then I realize that by living in Germany I am missing out on a golden opportunity to learn a new language and missing out on enjoying the local literature. Once you finally attach a purpose to your language learning, your mind will find a way for it. In the last 3 weeks or so I learned a lot about German language by spending 10 hours daily and I am seeing a positive progress. It is the same with listening to French. For the 2.5 years I thought listening and understanding German language was not impossible and then you have Mark Twain's famous quote on it. Well, just to quote Albert Einstein's solution to this: Do not judge the ability of a bird on her walking style as she is meant to fly. Attach a purpose and meaning to your language learning, things will get much easier to master. My two cents. 8 Likes Reading comprehension (A lot of words look similar to the English version of the word) increasing vocabulary (Tons of common vocabulary) Listening comprehension (Words blend together because of the liaison) Pronunciation (A lot of difficult mouth shapes, and tough letters) Spelling (so many letters that aren't pronounced, and tons of apostrophes) Listening Comprehension (Words don't blend together like they do in French, It's easier to hear when one words ends and another begins) (Sentences have more of an accent to them, French everything is spoken in a very monotone type of way.) Pronunciation (Pronunciation seems so much closer to English than French. However there are words in German that I just can't pronounce correctly no matter how hard I try.) lol Being able to create proper sentences (Because of cases) (Word order is more different) 5 Likes I have no idea, for me it's the opposite but at the beginning it was probably the same. I trained myself on French and now I understand it very easily and can speak it without much accent, but I had to train a few letters and sounds quite a lot. With German I'm at the beginning and I find it very hard to understand it but probably not so hard to speak it as there is more logic to it. If I'll be able to train enough I'll get probably the same results but I have different personal situations right now and I can't go to Germany yet. Research (as cited by Hugo Cotton on his podcast) shows French really is faster; than English at any rate. Often there are more words in comparable sentences. Then there is the liaison you mentioned, plus the tendency to swallow letters e.g. tu as raison = t'a raison. And also dropping entire words in very informal speech: t'inquiète! = ne me t'inquiète pas! Removing the entire negative structure! Like any language once you know these patterns, you can recognise them. It takes much listening. German is also going to be somewhat easier for native English speakers from a listening perspective because it is extremely phonemic (but then so is Dutch, Spanish more so than Italian). But remember the huge number of words in French that correspond so closely to English vocal "Can't win 'em. At school, I had to pick a second foreign language to learn. I French or German, I chose German because it is much easier. I agree with 99% of this, though I would say word order and vocab will get in German and in many cases easier than in French. They are both equally more complicated than English, but if you take a sentence (dispensing with excessive book-like politeness) like "Excusez-moi, Où puis-je trouver la Place Vendôme?" It's much easier in German for an English speaker. Entschuldigen Sie. Wo finde ich den Berliner Hof? Of course it can be simplified even more in French: "Excusez moi, pour aller à la Place Vendôme?" which is trickier in German with the verb shunted to the end of the sentence. There are times I find French harder than German, but less so in reverse. Politics in French calm?! In my experience, being native Spanish and having learned both languages with LingQ, I would say that French is much more easier because I can deduce the meaning of many words from Spanish and from English. What I find more difficult from German is the Trennbare Verben and the big meaning change that a preposition can generate. Easier, from the other side, is that German makes many words by taking other words. As well, when speaking to natives, I have the feeling that French people is more "picky" when it comes to correctly speaking than Germans. Probably as well because the Germans are use to people using dialects and different accents. I agree, overall French is easier. Well it would be for someone coming from a romance language perspective, but even then I've met a lot of Spanish people (many here in the Netherlands) who completely fail to learn French, citing the orthography/pronunciation which is completely at odds with Spanish orthography/pronunciation. Ask a Dutch person if German is easier and they'll probably say 'yes'. It matters what your linguistic background is. One of the most misleading pieces of trivia is the 'English has loads of French words in it...' It's true, but it doesn't do all that much for helping you to actually speak French. There's a lot more opinion than fact in the language-learning world. Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of our services and site, improve the quality of our content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of our advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. When it comes to learning a new language, many prospective learners find themselves torn between choosing French or German. Both languages have their own unique characteristics, benefits, and challenges. While French is often associated with romance and elegance, German is known for its logical structure and precision. But which language is easier to learn? This comprehensive guide will delve into various aspects of learning French and German to help you make an informed decision. Language Similarities and Differences Before diving into the specifics, it's essential to understand the fundamental similarities and differences between French and German. Similarities: - Both are European languages. - Both use the Latin alphabet. - Both have rich cultural and historical backgrounds. Differences: - French is a Romance language, while German is a Germanic language. - The phonetic systems are quite different. - Sentence structures vary significantly. Alphabet and Pronunciation French: The French alphabet consists of 26 letters, just like English. However, the pronunciation of these letters can be quite different. French has several accents (e.g., é, ê, è, ç) that change the way letters are pronounced. For instance, the letter "e" can be pronounced in multiple ways depending on its accent and position in a word. German: The German alphabet also has 26 letters, but it includes additional characters like ß (Eszett or sharp S) and umlauts (ä, ö, ü). German pronunciation is generally more straightforward and consistent compared to French. However, the presence of compound words can make pronunciation challenging. Grammar Complexity French: French grammar is known for its complexity. It includes gendered nouns, with every noun being either masculine or feminine. Verbs are conjugated based on tense, mood, and subject, which can be quite daunting for beginners. Additionally, French has many irregular verbs that don't follow standard conjugation rules. German: German grammar is also complex but in a different way. One of the most challenging aspects is the case system (nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive), which affects the form of articles and adjectives. German also has gendered nouns, but it includes a third gender: neuter. Verb conjugation in German is relatively straightforward, with fewer irregular verbs compared to French. Vocabulary and Cognates French: French shares a significant amount of vocabulary with English due to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. Many English words have French origins, making it easier for English speakers to recognize and learn French vocabulary. Examples include "information," "nation," and "restaurant." German: While German does have some cognates with English (e.g., "Haus" for "house" and "Buch" for "book"), it generally has fewer shared words compared to French. However, once you learn the basic rules of German word formation, understanding new vocabulary becomes easier. Verb Conjugation and Tenses French: French verb conjugation is notoriously complex. Verbs change form based on tense (past, present, future), mood (indicative, subjunctive, imperative), and subject (I, you, he/she, we, you, they). For example, the verb "to be" (être) conjugates as follows: je suis, tu es, il/elle est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils/elles sont. German: German verb conjugation is generally simpler. There are fewer tenses to worry about, and the conjugation patterns are more regular. For example, the verb "to be" (sein) conjugates as follows: ich bin, du bist, er/sie/ies ist, wir sind, ihr seid, sie/Sie sind. Sentence Structure French: French sentence structure is relatively straightforward and similar to English. The typical word order is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). However, questions and negations can alter this structure. German: German sentence structure can be more challenging due to its flexible word order. While main clauses typically follow the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, subordinate clauses often place the verb at the end of the sentence. This can be confusing for beginners. Learning Resources French: French is one of the most studied languages in the world, so there is no shortage of learning resources. From textbooks and online courses to mobile apps and language exchange programs, learners have a plethora of options. German: German also has a wide range of learning resources, though they may not be as abundant as those for French. However, German is often considered a more challenging language to learn than French. Immersion and Practice Opportunities French: French is spoken in many countries worldwide, including France, Canada, Belgium, and several African nations. This makes it easier to find immersion opportunities and practice speaking with native speakers. German: German is primarily spoken in Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland. While this limits the number of countries where you can practice, Germany's strong economic presence makes it a valuable language to learn for business and travel. Cultural Factors French: French culture is globally influential, particularly in fashion, cuisine, art, and philosophy. Learning French can give you access to a wealth of cultural experiences and a deeper understanding of these areas. German: German culture is rich in history, literature, music, and science. Germany is known for its contributions to classical music, philosophy, and engineering. Learning German can open doors to understanding these cultural aspects more profoundly. Difficulty Level for English Speakers French: According to the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), French is considered a Category I language, meaning it is relatively easy for English speakers to learn. On average, it takes about 600-750 hours of study to reach proficiency. German: German is classified as a Category II language by the FSI, indicating that it is slightly more challenging for English speakers. It typically requires around 750-900 hours of study to achieve proficiency. Common Challenges French: - Pronunciation and accent marks. - Irregular verbs and complex conjugation. - Gendered nouns and adjective agreement. German: - Case system and article changes. - Long compound words. - Flexible sentence structure. Tips for Learning French 1. **Focus on Pronunciation:** French pronunciation can be tricky. Use resources like YouTube videos, language apps, and speaking with native speakers to improve your accent. 2. **Learn Common Phrases First:** Start with everyday phrases and expressions to build your confidence. 3. **Practice Regularly:** Consistency is key. Dedicate a specific time each day to practice. 4. **Use Language Apps:** Apps like Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone can be very helpful. 5. **Join a Language Exchange:** Platforms like HelloTalk can connect you with native French speakers. Tips for Learning German 1. **Master the Basics:** Focus on understanding the case system and basic grammar rules early on. 2. **Practice Pronunciation:** German pronunciation is generally straightforward, but practice makes perfect. 3. **Engage with Native Speakers:** Use language exchange platforms to practice speaking and listening. 4. **Use Flashcards:** Tools like Anki can help you memorize vocabulary and grammar rules. 5. **Immerse Yourself:** Watch German movies, listen to German music, and read German books to improve your understanding. Real-Life Applications French: **Travel:** French is an official language in 29 countries, making it useful for travel. - **Career:** Germany has one of the strongest economies in the world, making German valuable for business and engineering careers. - **Education:** Germany offers numerous scholarships and programs for international students, making it an attractive destination for higher education. Conclusion Both French and German offer unique benefits and challenges for learners. French may be easier for English speakers due to its shared vocabulary and straightforward sentence structure. However, German's logical grammar rules and pronunciation can also be appealing. Ultimately, the "easiest" language to learn depends on your personal preferences, goals, and the resources available to you. Whether you choose French or German, dedicating time and effort to your studies will be the key to your success. You've considered all your other options, and it's come down to a simple choice between learning German and French. Except the more you sit with this decision, the more obvious it becomes that this isn't a very simple choice at all. French and German are both widely spoken languages that can make you more competent professionally, they both come steeped in rich literary traditions, and they're both medium to high difficulty scale (not overly intimidating, but enough of a challenge to be interesting). There's no objectively correct choice in this dilemma, as you are interested in pursuing careers in international relations or diplomacy, French may be the better choice. 2. Is French or German GCSE easier? A statistical analysis carried out in 2016 showed that French and German were among the five hardest of the 30 main GCSE subjects. German was found to be two-fifths of a grade harder than the average across all subjects. Which grammar is easier German or French? German grammar tends to be more difficult and complex than French grammar. German follows its own set of rules, which can be challenging for learners. On the other hand, French has a similar grammatical structure to English, making it relatively easier to grasp. 4. Which sounds better German or French? Pronunciation in French is generally considered more difficult than in German. French has unique nasal sounds that may be unfamiliar to English speakers. In terms of reading or pronunciation, German may be considered easier for English speakers. 5. Which is easy French or German? How to choose - Which language to learn? Choosing between learning French or German depends on various factors such as personal interest, career goals, and cultural affinity. Consider what resonates with you more and how you envision using the language in the future. 6. Which is harder French or German? Between French and German, French is generally considered slightly easier for English speakers. However, the ease or difficulty of a language ultimately depends on the individual learner's aptitude and dedication. 7. Which foreign language is in demand? Apart from Hindi and English, the top four foreign languages with the most speakers in India are Mandarin Chinese, Spanish, Arabic, and French. There is also a growing demand for German and Japanese due to career opportunities they offer. 8. Is English closer to French or German? In terms of linguistic origins, English is closer to German than French. English shares more similarities with Germanic languages, while French is a Romance language with Latin roots. However, English has borrowed vocabulary from both German and French. 9. What's the hardest language to learn? The hardest languages for English speakers to learn include Mandarin Chinese, Arabic, Russian, Turkish, Polish, and Danish. These languages differ significantly from English in terms of grammar system, writing system, and pronunciation, making them more challenging to master. 10. How long does it take to learn German? According to the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) of the US, it takes around 36 weeks or 900 class hours to learn German. However, the actual time required may vary depending on the individual's learning style and dedication. 11. Should I take German or French for GCSE? Both German and French are valuable options for GCSE. The choice between the two depends on your personal interests, career aspirations, and any cultural or academic affiliations you may have. 12. What is the hardest GCSE to pass? GCSE Further Maths is considered to be the hardest GCSE subject, featuring more challenging content compared to others. It requires a deep understanding of mathematical concepts and problem-solving skills. 13. Is German or French easier for an English speaker? If you are an English speaker, German may be considered one of the easier languages to learn. German and English share common linguistic roots and have similarities in vocabulary and grammar. However, the ease of learning ultimately depends on individual learning styles and preferences. 14. What should I learn first French or German? The choice between learning French or German depends on various factors such as personal interests, career goals, and cultural connections. There is no definitive answer as to which language should be learned first, but should be based on individual preferences. 15. Is French or German more useful in Europe? French is the most widely spoken language in the EU after English. It is the dominant language in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and other European countries. French, on the other hand, is primarily spoken in France and has less prominence across Europe. 16. Should I learn German or French or Italian? Italian is considered one of the easiest languages for English speakers to learn. It shares some similarities with English and has a relatively straightforward grammar. German and French also have their own merits and challenges, and the choice depends on personal preferences and goals. 17. What are the hardest languages to learn? The hardest languages to learn are Mandarin Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. These languages have complex writing systems, grammatical structures, and pronunciation patterns that pose significant challenges to non-native speakers. 18. What is the easiest language in the world? The easiest languages for English speakers to learn include English, French, Spanish, Italian, and Swahili. English is especially easy for English-speaking learners, while Romance languages like French and Spanish share similarities with English in terms of vocabulary and grammar. 19. What is the fastest growing language in Europe? Portuguese is recognized as the fastest-growing European language after English. It is spoken by millions around the world and is the official language in several countries. 20. What is the most useful language in the world? English is widely considered the most useful language in the world. It is the language of international communication, business, travel, diplomacy, and technology, and is spoken by millions of people worldwide. 21. What is the most spoken language in the world? Mandarin Chinese is the most spoken language in the world. It has the highest number of native speakers and is widely spoken in China and other parts of Asia. 22. The question is fully subjective and it relies on the learner and on what their first language is. For an English speaker, French is easier to learn than the German language due to the fact that English has a similarity to the French language and this is predominantly because of the complexity of German grammar. Learning a second language is extremely worthwhile to anyone because of the communication skills that are produced during the procedure. The essence of being bilingual or polyglot grant you build deep connections and multicultural friendships. The French and German languages are deemed to be levelled one language for the native English speakers. The French language is not solely easier to study compared to German, but much better useful. English and German belong to the Germanic language system. The syntax is nearly repeated in the Romance languages when it comes to subjecting-helping verb action than any other Germanic languages. Comparison based on the Germanic language: French is one of the Romance languages of the Indo-European family. Like Romance languages, it falls from the great Latin of the Roman Empire and expand from Gallo-Romance, and more particularly in Northern Gaul. Learn French in 25 Minutes - All the Basics You Need: While German language is classified as a West Germanic language that is primarily spoken in Central Europe, it is extensively used as the official language in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, South Tyrol in Italy, the German-speaking society of Belgium and Liechtenstein. Also, one of the standard languages of Luxembourg and other. Learn German for Beginners ?? The Complete Course (Level A1.) | Get Germanized: English and French have almost the same when it comes to Vocabulary. It is highly similar to English for about 75% of French words can be meant for the English, or, when reading, can be presumed. The German language has a complicated case system like Russian language and other. It is a wholly different system for a language and get you a while to encasing your head around if you're not familiar with it. Speaking in French is slightly easier because of the comparisons between English and French, and this is demonstrable in the way it is spoken. German frequently need more cautious thinking, specifically when occurring problems with, such as grammar cases and word order, which learners having the difficulty in speaking. You can spot the difference when listening - the fluent French is hard to understand for a learner compared to German because of the character of the language. The sounds are frequently pressed together and shortened for a quicker fluency. While, the German can be easily grasped even when produced by a native tongue due to the tougher sound of the words when spoken moderately. Also, you can grasp each German word when delivered in a sentence, even though you can't understand the entire sentence. French is widely spoken by around 76 million people around the world so, you are already at least fairly familiar with it. When you heard the French word "soie", like in the native English language, you are prepared for the cases of pronouncing the word gruff which pronounced "r" at the end, not "g". You are already aware that many words that end on silent letters, particularly on contractions that are obligatory in the French language. The differences in genders pronunciation (feminine and masculine) and the silent letters make a French language to grasp at first. French pronunciation make English speakers have problems with. But, these struggles will be easy to beat if you have the focus and determination in learning French. To sum up, while a language is inevitably easier than the other because each language initiate aspects which the English language doesn't have, or skips over an important part of the English language completely. As mentioned above German language belongs to the Germanic-Western languages. Meaning it shares with most western languages in terms of Alphabet with the deviations of ä, ö, ß. But, it is easy to pronounce and you can mainly read what you see. Most learners find German language hard to learn because of the word order, accent, different suffixes, verbs and any other. Take a glance how these things make the German language complicated. Word Order In German you can't rearrange the words in a sentence as freely like in English and in French due to the fact that every sentence has a certain order. Because the verb is placed at the end, you can't disrupt your oppose in a course of a debate. Per sequence has one or two potential arrangements of words, or else, you won't be understood by the people you spoke with. In some instances, the verb is placed at the end of the sentence. This is very tricky for most learners. Distinct Suffixes The German words have distinct suffixes like the Latin language. It doesn't matter if they are possessive phrases, nouns, adjectives, attribute, etc. It takes a longer time to remember and grasp as a reflex and permits less speaking expression when it comes to communication. Accent Like in English, German language has an accent as well, but the accents are not always the same. While French accents are falling at the end of the word. You can change accents to indicate your words in a sentence. Verbs Verbs are connected which is very forthright with exceptions. German has fewer tenses than in English, but it has irregular verbs. The verb is placed on the second part of the sentence, but in subordinate sentences like "because" and "that" it occur on last place, which can be tricky. Gender There are 4 cases - Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive and where many learners find problems. Mainly, the definitely definite words and adjectives modify, from the gender of the word and how the rules affect in the sentence. So, how hard is it? In German, few changes in what you say can make a great difference in meaning. A. The start of learning, German is a very hard language. It's confusing and you need to take a pause and hardly think how to create or compose the sentence in a proper way where to place the verb, build the conjugation and declension, however, it's getting easier in the long run. Learning any language, or has many factors to consider. If you want to learn a specific language and more interested to finish quickly is a different story. This is the first question asked by many when learning a new language, but unfortunately there's no simple way to answer it. Learning a foreign language is a complicated process that is distinct to the individual person who wants to learn the language and it depends on various factors. Whether it is easy or hard a language is, it has different levels. So, when scaling how long does it take in learning the German language it depends on the time duration, dedication, commitment, and goal. Of course, it also relies on the method you are using on learning the language. Time and dedication Learning any different skills need efficiency and commitment. All in all, it needs time and dedication. Examine two students that have similar ability and using the same procedure of the language program. The student that invests 15 hours a week for a year will surely get further advances in learning than a student spending an hour weekly for only four months. Do the math. The time duration is very important because brief learning seldom works. It takes more time for our mine to make grasp in a short period of time if the language is new and mostly claimed the hardest. So, how much time are you willing to invest in your learning journey? Method used Method and Techniques are very vital to be successful in learning a foreign language. High standard method or techniques and working hard combined together works effectively. So, it needs to go both the duration of time you consume and the method you used in learning a new language. Though using textbooks, watching movies and any other resources can help, but the most efficient way is to practice the new language through communicating with native speakers. Advantages of the hacking method Hackers don't often appear, but relying on the traditional rule in studying, you have to pull or take every possible benefit that you can use to achieve your goal faster. For that way to take the so-called language hacking shortcuts. It includes techniques in learning cognate rules that top up thousands of words in your set of vocabulary and by utilizing mnemonics to remember quickly. There are more effective ways you can apply into your language learning through taking master classes or taking the lessons on language online programs. Know your Goal What is your goal to learn German? Whether for travel, promotion, for migration or for any other purposes, you must know your goal nobody can define it but only you. Though this is one of the most useful languages to choose from, you have a personal reason why you need to take this language. Being conversationally good is significantly reachable than being mastered. Meaning, it's very significant to any learners who had zero knowledge and reach the percentage between 80% to 90% proficiency as it is worth the time spent than a 100% level of proficiency. The results depend on the amount of actions you put into. If you want to be fluent or conversational good don't ignore interacting with native speakers to practice your new language. When it comes to improving your written texts, focus or concentrate on practicing a daily journal in German. The point is, each of us has different reasons, motivations, and timelines for learning German. The faster we can understand that there's no perfect way to define this, the sooner you can enjoy the journey. French a top International language The French maintain its rank as a top International language. This language is used on five continents and is the official language in 29 countries such as Haiti, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Belgium, Niger, Monaco, Canada, Senegal and a lot more. Also, French is one of the official languages in the UN. The French language is significantly accepted universally, no matter what happens in the coming future French language is widespread spoken globally is no danger of diminishing its language in the future. French Culture can give you access to the world Expected that French ancient culture and its exposure to other cultures can certainly connect the world. Learning French allowing you to open many major media resources, you can find French Newspapers and other broadcast channels like BBC and CNN will greatly help broaden your point of view of the world news and events keeping you well informed. Furthermore, learning French brings the Art to your senses as they are the amazing curators in an international level. France is the womb of the Cannes Film Festival from every corner of the world held every year. To add more, through French language you can be able to communicate and comprehend a lot of people around not only in Paris and the other part of France but to the other amazing destinations in Polynesia, Switzerland and Quebec. French is easy to learn and one of the favourite languages For most learners French is second to the English language most-learned language globally. This means there are numerous possibilities, resources, and societies accessible to the French learners. Through learning French allow you to communicate not only native speakers but also to the other people who have learnt French. An opportunity to be equipped when travelling to the French speaking countries. To surprise you, there are billions of people speaking French as their official language. French is a true international "lingua Franca" which is the greatest benefit to learn the language. French less popular but more valuable For the whole time we mentioned about French huge impact on culture and a great option for the future, but when it comes to popular perception French hasn't placed in the ranked. This time we are opting to strategy - French is less popular but more significant. The employment in your place is looking for Spanish speaking person may more in demand than French speakers. When hiring may come to find French speakers they find fewer eligible aspirants. So, you have a head start here and come more skilled, chances are you're more equipped than non-speaking French. It will make you more valuable at work. After English, French is the most-learned language worldwide. This means that there are a huge number of resources and communities available to the French learner. It also means that by learning French you're opening the door to communicate not just with native French speakers, but other people like yourself who have studied French. This can especially come in handy when travelling. If you already speak English, and add French to your repertoire, you might be surprised how many people you can talk to, even in countries where neither English nor French is an official language. One of the greatest benefits to learning French is that it remains a real international lingua franca. French is the best confidence builder as a doorway to more challenging languages. The hard part of the French language to learn lie in tricky grammar rules that you'll work hard to perfect it, but that won't essentially slowdown your ability to use the language at the same time. In that way French shape you to the higher linguistic difficulty and at the same time it provides you a swift satisfaction along the way. If you like to get started in studying French, don't let anyone stop you. If a bunch of people will block your way or discourages you on learning French, ignore them and think about the importance and benefits of the French language for you to stay motivated. To answer the question above, depending on what language does a learner know; how early she started; how the learner grasp the language and other aspects. Broadly speaking, French is assessed to be one of the easiest languages to learn for native English speakers. The pronunciation might be hard, but with a lot of practice, everything will be fine. However, if you have the skills of speaking other languages like the bilingual or polyglot, this may impact things. For instance, if you know how to communicate or speak Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, or any other Romance languages you will surely fall into French. On the other hand, when choosing between English, French, Chinese and German languages - German is the hardest to learn. It is recommended to take only the B1 (Threshold) and B2 (Vantage) levels if C1 (effective operational proficiency) and C2 (mastery) certificates are not merely important to you. Search the country and culture that you are fascinated about as language rely also not primarily, on the matter of culture and the people form part of it. Learn whatever language you truly interested in and invest a ton of time and commitment into learning something you love; one particular person finds easy language but to another person it's a difficult one. So, making a verdict on that footing might not aid you much. Narrowly, find and learn the language you love. Choosing to learn a new language is a rewarding endeavor, but it's natural to wonder which language is easier to learn. In this article, we'll compare French and German, two popular languages and provide insights to help you decide which one might be more accessible for your language-learning journey. For global employability, the more languages you know, the more valuable you become. Due to a variety of factors, studying two languages may no longer be feasible for everyone. They must select one of these two languages in this case. However, people are frequently perplexed when deciding which one to choose. They also offer a few questions, such as which language is easier to learn, French or German, and which is more advantageous to study, and so on. According to research conducted by the US Foreign Service Institute, German and French are both simpler to learn for English speakers. We'll go through a few things to think about while deciding whether French or German is the easier language to learn. Not sure of which language to study? The question now is, which of these languages is the simplest to learn, and why? Let's look at the statistics behind why studying one of these languages over the other would be wiser, and then form a decision based on the findings. Why Learn French? Some people choose French since it is spoken in so many countries. Others want to learn more about the rich literary, historical, and cultural history of the French-speaking world. Some people are simply drawn to one another. You already know why French was your first choice. Here are a few surprising advantages of studying French. STUDY SMARTER WITH FLASHLEARNERS a. In the future, French will be the dominant language. b. For commercial purposes, French is the world's second most useful language. c. You get smarter by studying French. d. One of the top ten majors that will lead to lower unemployment and greater wages is French. e. You become more creative after studying in a French-speaking zone. Why is it easier to learn the French language? a. The French are less concerned with the past: When discussing anything that happened in the past in English, it's like opening Pandora's box of nuances, meanings, and complexities. However, it's a lot easier in French. In spoken French, "I did," "I have done," and "I did." In spoken French, I used to do, was doing, and would do simply je faisais. b. Gender differences are obvious: Getting acclimated to the concept that each word has its own gender is one of the most difficult things for English speakers to accept while studying French. A "she" is a French "elle", whereas a "he" is a French "il". In contrast to German, where genders are so random that they drive all pupils insane in France, there are patterns that are very easy to discern. c. MASCULINE If a word's ending is -age, -ment, -il, -al, or -eil, -s, -eu, -au, -eu, -er, -oir, -isme, -ing, -ard, -am, -um, -em, -it, -er if the suffixes -ent, -in, -ant, -on, -ond, -ont, -ème, or -ège are present, the word is normally masculine. FEMININE When a word ends in -tion, -sion, -on, -ure, -ude, -ade, -ée, -té, or -ure, -il, it's normally feminine when it ends in -ière, -euse, -ance, -ence, or -ie. c. In comparison to Italian, Spanish, German, and most other European languages, French verbs are significantly easier to learn: Our verbs in English are mostly the same regardless of who performs them. I'll say something, you'll say something, we'll both say something, and so on. The only one who genuinely talks is he, she, or it. Things appear to be somewhat different in French, despite the fact that they are rather simple. This is how the verb parler, which means "to speak," looks: je parle tu parles il/elle parle nous parlons vous parlez ils/elles parlent This may appear frightening at first look. However, four of these are really pronounced the same way. Because the 's' at the end is silent, je, tu, il, and elle all sound precisely the same as je parle, and the -ent in ils parlent and elles parlent is likewise quiet. There are three options for endings: parle, parlons, and parlez. Things get more easier once you learn that vous parlez is pronounced just like the infinitive verb parler, which means "to talk." That leaves parlons, the most distinctive of all the types. To make things even easier, the French rarely, if ever, say "we speak." Instead, they just say on, which is roughly equivalent to 'one' and follows the same rhythm as il/elle parle. In colloquial French, "we talk" means "we speak." The only forms of the verb parler (to talk) that you truly need to master are parle (which you say for I, you, he, she, it, us, and they) and parlez (which sounds like the infinitive but is only used for formal and plural "you"). d. Vocabulary in French continues to improve: Some languages are very easy to learn at first but become increasingly difficult as time goes on. However, French is one of those languages that are difficult to learn at first but becomes simpler as time goes on. Particularly if you are already fluent in English. "Apple" is pomme, "automobile" is voiture, "mother" is mère, and so forth. Why learn German? According to current figures, German is the world's 11th most spoken language. There are more than 132 million German speakers worldwide, with 79 million of them residing in Germany. German is spoken as a second, third, or fourth language by around 56 million people worldwide. Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland are among the nations where German is spoken. In several places in the United States and Canada, German is also widely spoken. Why is it easier to learn the German language? a. Phonetic spelling is used in German: German sounds have a consistent pronunciation. You will know how to pronounce new words correctly without ever hearing them or needing to memorize what they sound like after you have learnt which letters or letter combinations represent which sounds. Furthermore, English speakers are already familiar with the majority of German sounds, even if they are occasionally expressed by different letters or letter combinations than in English. Take a look at the sounds that the letters below create. b. There is just one present tense in German: There are several tenses for conveying current time in many languages. In addition to the basic present tense (I go), English includes a continuous present tense (I am going) and an emphatic present tense (I do go). There is just one way to say these three things in German: ich gehe. Here are a few more examples: Er besucht seine Eltern. He pays a visit to his parents. He is paying a visit to his parents. He does pay his folks a visit. Wir helfen dir. We are helping you. We do help you. c. For conversational purposes, German has only one past tense: The present perfect tense is used in German to describe all past acts or conditions. Ich habe mit meinen Freunden Karten gespielt. My pals and I played cards. I played cards with my friends. I have played cards with my friends. I was playing cards with my friends. I did play cards with my friends. d. Many English terms have been adopted by the German language: Intense interaction with the English-speaking world, especially since the mid-twentieth century, has enriched German with a large number of new English loan terms that any English speaker will recognize: hi, cool, jogging, Computer, chatting, Management, Bestseller, Band, Star, clever, fair, Job, Trend, testing, Baby, downloading. These terms, along with a slew of others, have been included in standard German, providing English speakers with even more access to the German lexicon. Which is Easier To Learn, French or German? You may draw your own conclusions based on the statistics and factors now that you have a better understanding of them. Because of its verb conjugations and pronunciation techniques, French might be more difficult to master. It may, however, be handier if you want to reside practically anywhere on the planet. German, on the other hand, maybe simpler to learn and master, and it may be useful if you want to go to Germany, Austria, or Switzerland. It's all about you and your needs at the end of the day.