

## 1: Rosetta Stone (software) - Wikipedia

*Rosetta Stone's immersion method avoids teaching grammar rules as standalone concepts and helps learners develop a more nuanced understanding of how to speak English. This emphasis on speaking the language and practicing pronunciation develops confident English language learners who have the skills to engage in conversations.*

Rosetta Stone is committed to safeguarding your privacy. Our complete Privacy Policy is available [here](#). Learn English English is referred to as a lingua franca, or a common language that allows people who do not share a dialect to communicate. While standard Chinese and Spanish have the honor of being the languages with the most native speakers in the world, English is the most used official language and the most widely spoken second language. Estimates indicate about 1. So figuring out how to learn to speak English is a significant value in most countries and industries across the globe. Learning how to speak English confidently is a bit more difficult than picking up a few words and phrases, however. Practicing speaking English daily and getting feedback on your pronunciation is also essential. Rosetta Stone, who has been a trusted partner in language learning for over twenty-five years, understands how to help language learners speak English. Learn to Speak English Easily in Conversation When learners begin to take lessons to learn how to speak English, it may be tempting to focus on vocabulary and grammar. But one of the difficulties in learning to speak English is the fact that the language has many irregularities. Some words called homophones have multiple meanings, and the English language is packed with idioms that have become part of common usage. Those who focus on vocabulary acquisition and grammar may struggle to learn how to speak English with confidence, especially in impromptu conversations. Rosetta Stone understands how to help learners speak English in conversations with bite-sized lessons that focus on delivering spoken words alongside visual and audio cues. This approach gets you speaking from the very first lesson and contextualizes your practice. This emphasis on speaking the language and practicing pronunciation develops confident English language learners who have the skills to engage in conversations. How to Learn English Confidently One of the most important objectives of any language learning program that teaches English is how to understand and be understood in conversations. While English certainly does have an extensive vocabulary, there are significant differences in word usage between English speakers in various countries. English is a stressed language, which means that different meanings may be implied depending on the way the syllables are pronounced. A great example of this is the word "desert" versus "dessert" where the spellings are quite similar, as are the pronunciations. But the words have entirely different meanings communicated by where the stress on the syllable lands. In an arid, uninhabitable place, the stress lands on the first syllable of desert. In a delicious, sweet ending to a meal, English speakers would stress the second syllable in dessert. The best way to practice your pronunciation is to speak English early and often in your language learning journey. TruAccent, a patented voice recognition engine, is built into every lesson and provides feedback by comparing your pronunciation to that of native English speakers. Here is a link to the audio instead. Learn how to say "Could you recommend a local restaurant? Rosetta Stone is a partner in your language learning journey, helping connect vocabulary to practical experiences with bite-sized lessons that let you learn on-the-go and sync across all devices. While there are no shortcuts on the journey to learning a new language, there are ways to accelerate your understanding and gain confidence. Here are a few tips to expand learning English beyond your lessons and into everyday life. Practical Phrases Successful language learning begins not with a word soup of vocabulary but with learning to pronounce helpful phrases in the context of daily situations such as grocery shopping, driving, and ordering at a restaurant. Rosetta Stone incorporates contextually rich phrases into their bite-sized lessons and supplies a handy Phrasebook you can access on or offline for quick reference and convenient learning. Watching television shows in English or listening to music or podcasts will do more than let you acquire new vocabulary. Immersing yourself in English daily will help you to pick up the nuances of pronunciation and better understand native speakers. Grammar Shortcuts While there are some irregular aspects of English, there are also a few techniques and grammar rules that provide consistency. For instance, English often answers questions by mirroring the words and structure of the question. An example is "Is she

going to the movies? All you need to do is take words from the question and preface it with yes or no to mirror back an answer. Learning this simple rule can help language learners out of a tough spot in an impromptu conversation. Language is often not just about the words, but the cadence and rhythm of speaking that you can only develop by hearing your own voice and mimicking native speakers. You can connect and chat online with other language learners and get a bit of extra practice each day by having real-world conversations. Ways to Learn English Is there a way to learn how to speak English easily? Here are a few different ways you might choose to learn English and each has both benefits and drawbacks. Classroom learning does have some drawbacks though, including a lack of convenience and a curriculum that often emphasizes reading and writing English over speaking it in conversations. If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is. Rosetta Stone provides both software and a mobile app with a program carefully built by experts for contextual language learning. It lets you pick up learning to speak English where you left off with an award-winning mobile app that syncs across all devices. Benefits of Learning How to Speak English Along with the very practical reasons to learn English, learning another language also has inherent value and benefits that are a little less tangible. Not only can it lead to new career opportunities, but learning English can also help broaden your cultural understanding and increase tolerance. How can learning how to speak English benefit you? Here are just a few specific ways speaking lingua franca can open new doors. English is one of the most widely spoken language in the world English is the third most spoken language in the world in terms of native speakers. That means not only more career opportunities but also the chance to increase earning potential within your field of expertise. English is the language of the internet The most common language on the internet is in English, so learning the language is pretty necessary for anyone making their living online. Many online careers rely upon at least some knowledge of English, including movers and shakers in social media, journalists, entertainers, website designer and developers, and much, much more. English can help you travel with ease In large sections of Europe and North America, English is an official language and speaking it will let you travel without worrying about getting stranded by language barriers. In addition to making studying abroad more convenient, speaking English is also necessary to become a citizen in some countries like the United States.

## 2: Rosetta Stone: Learn Languages on the App Store

*Rosetta Stone English (British) Level Set for Mac [Download] and Fire 7 Tablet with Alexa, 7" Display, 8 GB, Black - with Special Offers. by Rosetta Stone.*

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## 3: Rosetta Stone English - Free downloads and reviews - CNET [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Rosetta Stone 6 Month Online Subscription. 25 years of language instruction. One convenient program. All the best of award-winning Rosetta Stone made available across devices for your convenience.*

Description[ edit ] The Rosetta Stone is listed as "a stone of black granodiorite , bearing three inscriptions No additional fragments were found in later searches of the Rosetta site. The top register, composed of Egyptian hieroglyphs, suffered the most damage. Only the last 14 lines of the hieroglyphic text can be seen; all of them are broken on the right side, and 12 of them on the left. The following register of demotic text has survived best; it has 32 lines, of which the first 14 are slightly damaged on the right side. The final register of Greek text contains 54 lines, of which the first 27 survive in full; the rest are increasingly fragmentary due to a diagonal break at the bottom right of the stone. The texts are of similar length. The date is given as "4 Xandicus" in the Macedonian calendar and "18 Meshir " in the Egyptian calendar , which corresponds to March 27, BC. Tlepolemus, in turn, was replaced as guardian in BC by Aristomenes of Alyzia , who was chief minister at the time of the Memphis decree. Philip had seized several islands and cities in Caria and Thrace , while the Battle of Panium BC had resulted in the transfer of Coele-Syria , including Judaea , from the Ptolemies to the Seleucids. In earlier periods, all such decrees were issued by the king himself, but the Memphis decree was issued by the priests, as the maintainers of traditional Egyptian culture. The decree concludes with the instruction that a copy was to be placed in every temple, inscribed in the "language of the gods" hieroglyphs , the "language of documents" demotic , and the "language of the Greeks" as used by the Ptolemaic government. The High Priests of Memphis â€”where the king was crownedâ€”were particularly important, as they were the highest religious authorities of the time and had influence throughout the kingdom. An up-to-date translation by R. Simpson appears on the British Museum website, based on the demotic text. The stele almost certainly did not originate in the town of Rashid Rosetta where it was found, but more likely came from a temple site farther inland, possibly the royal town of Sais. Later it was incorporated in the foundations of a fortress constructed by the Mameluke Sultan Qaitbay c. Unlike the Rosetta Stone, the hieroglyphic texts of these other copies of the decree were relatively intact. The Rosetta Stone had been deciphered long before they were found, but later Egyptologists, including Wallis Budge , used these other copies to refine the reconstruction of the hieroglyphs that must have been used in the lost portions of the hieroglyphic text on the Rosetta Stone. A corps of technical experts savants , known as the Commission des Sciences et des Arts , accompanied the French expeditionary army to Egypt. Bouchard, meanwhile, transported the stone to Cairo for examination by scholars. Napoleon himself inspected what had already begun to be called la Pierre de Rosette, the Rosetta Stone, shortly before his return to France in August The anonymous reporter expressed a hope that the stone might one day be the key to deciphering hieroglyphs. One of these experts was Jean-Joseph Marcel , a printer and gifted linguist, who is credited as the first to recognise that the middle text was written in the Egyptian Demotic script, rarely used for stone inscriptions and seldom seen by scholars at that time, rather than Syriac as had originally been thought. The prints that resulted were taken to Paris by General Charles Dugua. Scholars in Europe were now able to see the inscriptions and attempt to read them. In March , the British landed at Aboukir Bay. Menou was now in command of the French expedition. His troops, including the Commission, marched north towards the Mediterranean coast to meet the enemy, transporting the stone along with many other antiquities. He was defeated in battle, and the remnant of his army retreated to Alexandria where they were surrounded and besieged, the stone now inside the city. Menou surrendered on August Menou refused to hand them over, claiming that they belonged to the Institute. Scholars Edward Daniel Clarke and William Richard Hamilton , newly arrived from England, agreed to examine the collections in Alexandria and claimed to have found many artefacts that the French had not revealed. In a letter home, Clarke said that "we found much more in their possession than was represented or imagined". Eventually an agreement was reached, and the transfer of the objects was incorporated into the Capitulation of Alexandria signed by representatives of the British , French , and Ottoman forces. It is not clear exactly how the stone was transferred into British hands, as contemporary accounts differ. Colonel

Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner was to escort it to England, but he claimed later that he had personally seized it from Menou and carried it away on a gun-carriage. According to Clarke, their informant feared that the stone might be stolen if French soldiers saw it. Hutchinson was informed at once and the stone was taken away—possibly by Turner and his gun-carriage. It was first seen and discussed there at a meeting on March 11. Soon afterwards, prints of the inscriptions were made and circulated to European scholars. The Rosetta Stone was transferred to the sculpture gallery in shortly after Montagu House was demolished and replaced by the building that now houses the British Museum. Prior to the discovery of the Rosetta Stone and its eventual decipherment, the ancient Egyptian language and script had not been understood since shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire. The usage of the hieroglyphic script had become increasingly specialised even in the later Pharaonic period ; by the 4th century AD, few Egyptians were capable of reading them. In the 5th century , the priest Horapollon wrote Hieroglyphica, an explanation of almost glyphs. His work was believed to be authoritative, yet it was misleading in many ways, and this and other works were a lasting impediment to the understanding of Egyptian writing. Dhul-Nun al-Misri and Ibn Wahshiyya were the first historians to study hieroglyphs, by comparing them to the contemporary Coptic language used by Coptic priests in their time. Ancient Greek was widely known to scholars, but they were not familiar with details of its use in the Hellenistic period as a government language in Ptolemaic Egypt; large-scale discoveries of Greek papyri were a long way in the future. Thus, the earliest translations of the Greek text of the stone show the translators still struggling with the historical context and with administrative and religious jargon. Stephen Weston verbally presented an English translation of the Greek text at a Society of Antiquaries meeting in April . Ameilhon produced the first published translations of the Greek text in , in both Latin and French to ensure that they would circulate widely. He produced a skilful suggested reconstruction, which was soon being circulated by the Society of Antiquaries alongside its prints of the inscription. He called it "cursive Coptic" because he was convinced that it was used to record some form of the Coptic language the direct descendant of Ancient Egyptian , although it had few similarities with the later Coptic script. He realised that the middle text was in this same script. They attempted to identify the points where Greek names ought to occur within this unknown text, by comparing it with the Greek. Thus, when Thomas Young , foreign secretary of the Royal Society of London , wrote to him about the stone in , Silvestre de Sacy suggested in reply that in attempting to read the hieroglyphic text, Young might look for cartouches that ought to contain Greek names and try to identify phonetic characters in them. He also noticed that these characters resembled the equivalent ones in the Demotic script, and went on to note as many as 80 similarities between the hieroglyphic and Demotic texts on the stone, an important discovery because the two scripts were previously thought to be entirely different from one another. This led him to deduce correctly that the Demotic script was only partly phonetic, also consisting of ideographic characters imitated from hieroglyphs. Champollion saw copies of the brief hieroglyphic and Greek inscriptions of the Philae obelisk in , on which William John Bankes had tentatively noted the names "Ptolemaios" and "Kleopatra" in both languages. These far older hieroglyphic inscriptions had been copied by Bankes and sent to Champollion by Jean-Nicolas Huyot. Work on the stone now focused on fuller understanding of the texts and their contexts by comparing the three versions with one another. Champollion in return promised an analysis of all the points at which the three texts seemed to differ. Letronne attempted to show in that the Greek version, the product of the Egyptian government under the Macedonian Ptolemies , was the original. Dacier, but incompletely, according to British critics: The authoritative work on the stone by British Museum curator E. The portraits were in fact the same size. This was initially displayed in the renovated Rashid National Museum , close to the site where the stone was found. For example, Theodor W. Rosetta Stone is a brand of language-learning software published by American company Rosetta Stone Ltd.

## 4: Rosetta Stone - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Discover the new Rosetta Stone experience with a Level Set Millions of people around the world have already learned a new language with our award-winning approach. It's no coincidence that Rosetta Stone is the fastest way to learn a language.*

Dynamic Immersion[ edit ] In a Rosetta Stone Language Learning exercise, the student pairs sound or text to one of several images. The number of images per screen varies. For example, the software shows the student four photographs. A native speaker makes a statement that describes one of the photographs, and the statement is printed on the screen; the student chooses the photograph that the speaker described. In another variation, the student completes a textual description of a photograph. In writing exercises, the software provides an on-screen keyboard for the user to type characters that are not in the Latin alphabet. Grammar lessons cover grammatical tense and grammatical mood. In grammar lessons, the program firstly shows the learner several examples of a grammatical concept, and in some levels the word or words the learner should focus on are highlighted. Then the learner is given a sentence with several options for a word or phrase, and the student chooses the correct option. If the student has a microphone , the software can attempt to evaluate word pronunciation. Each lesson concludes with a review of the content in that lesson, and each unit concludes with a milestone, which is a simulated conversation that includes the content of the unit. Scoring[ edit ] The program immediately informs whether the answer is right or wrong. Through the Preferences screen, the student can choose whether a sound is played or not when an answer is clicked. At the bottom of the window, the program shows all the screens for the current lesson. If all answers for that screen are correct, the button for that screen turns green. If some answers are correct, the border of the button turns green, but the screen number itself turns orange. If all answers for a screen are wrong, the button turns orange. This applies to all lessons except review and milestone lessons, which are treated as tests. In those lessons, the buttons for each screen all remain brown. In all lessons there is a button in the bottom-right of the window which can be hovered over to display how many answers are correct, wrong or have not been answered. Each time an answer is clicked, one point is given. At the end of the lesson, the total number of correct, wrong or skipped answers is shown alongside the percentage of correct answers for that lesson. If too many questions were answered incorrectly, the program suggests the learner should retry the lesson. Software versions[ edit ] To use Rosetta Stone Language Learning, a student needs the Rosetta Stone application software and at least one level of a language pack. Language packs also have version numbers. The version number of the language pack is distinct from the version numbering scheme of the Rosetta Stone application, and a language pack is only compatible with specific versions of the application. Version 4 and 5 are backward compatible with language packs developed for Version 3, but not older ones. Within a few months, the Japanese, Thai, and Vietnamese courses were complete, and development of Latin, Polish, and Welsh courses were underway. The Latin course was the next to be completed, followed by Hebrew. In this fashion, Fairfield introduced new courses to market gradually. Later revisions of Version 1 for Macintosh required System 7. The final revision of Version 1 was v1. One complete level of a language course was now called a Personal Edition of the software. Because many consumers found The Rosetta Stone to be too expensive, Fairfield started a series of "Explorer" editions. The company no longer sells Explorer editions. The electronic translator was programmed with about 60, words and phrases. Compatibility[ edit ] The Rosetta Stone v2. These versions of the language packs and software engine are neither backward compatible nor forward compatible. Version 3[ edit ] Rosetta Stone Version 3 is not backward compatible with language packs developed for Rosetta Stone Versions 1 or 2. This edition includes a supplemental CD-ROM that has workbooks, quizzes, lesson transcripts, and exams. Unlike the Personal Edition, the Homeschool Edition application does not recommend reviews. Aside from the minor differences, the homeschool edition is essentially the same as the personal edition€”except for the supplemental CD with written exercises and lesson plans. The language discs in the two editions are identical and are interchangeable. Some may have 3 discs and some may have 5. Users of the Rosetta Studio software subscribe to a service that videoconferences them with a language coach. With Version 4, Rosetta Stone adds

stricter copy protection measures. Rosetta Stone Language Learning 5. The notable changes are the change in brand name "Rosetta Course" has become "Language Training" , a new interactive demo is built into the application based on user feedback and a new minimalist UI with no beveled edges or drop shadows. Audio Companion CDs that supplement your Course lessons. These can be played on CD or MP3 players. A USB headset with microphone that is configured for speech recognition technology. A three-month trial of Online Subscription. Instant download language packs in rsd format right after the purchase. Full access to all Language Training levels for your respective language. Full access to apps no matter what flavor you prefer: Access to Online features is limited to one user age 13 and up. A constant internet connection is required. It is very different from the traditional design, involving a virtual world and more of a focus on games in order to appeal more strongly to game playing audiences. The only languages currently supported are English and Spanish. Each language course requires either its own language pack, offered through CD-ROMs or downloads, or online subscription.

### 5: Rosetta Stone - Free download and software reviews - CNET [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

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### 9: Rosetta Stone - Wikipedia

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