**Why has not Esperanto become an international language in practice?**

Esperanto is the most widely spoken constructed international auxiliary language. It was created by Polish ophthalmologist L. L. Zamenhof in 1887, when he published a book detailing the language, Unua Libro ("First Book"), under the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto". The word esperanto translates into English as "one who hopes". Esperanto was created with the aim to be a fair communication tool.

It is the most appropriate language to eliminate language barriers and to allow international communication for everybody on a basis of mutual respect and understanding. The aim of Esperanto is not to replace the other languages but to be a “bridge” between different language communities.

Esperanto, in terms of ease of learning, is noticeably superior to European languages. Its grammar is similar to that of English, German, and Russian, but simplified so that it can be understood very quickly. Thus, all parts of speech have their own unique suffix (compare "amo", "tablo" - "love", "table"). The spelling matches the pronunciation. Building a sentence is very simple - you take the right word, add the right suffix and there is already a verb (amo = > amas). However, Esperanto will never become a recognized international language. Why?

Because Esperanto is easy to learn only for native speakers of European languages. It is very easy for us to switch from Russian, English, German, etc. to Esperanto. But for speakers of other types of languages (for example, Chinese, Japanese, Korean), Esperanto is the same dark forest as English.

This is why Esperanto has never gained strength as a truly international language. Yes, Esperanto speakers can be found in many countries around the world today, but there are very few of them on a global scale. Esperanto was approved by J.R.Tolkien and I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay (linguist), and it was studied in the Soviet army as the language of the international revolution, but Esperanto was and still remains only a European language, and this is one of the main disadvantages.

One of the main problems is that it is extremely difficult to create an ideal international language for everyone. One of the main reasons for creating such a universal language is try to simplify language acquisition so that you can communicate as quickly as possible without having to memorize all the rules, exceptions to the rules, pronunciation rules, etc. But it is very difficult to create a simple language for all people.

Another disadvantage of any artificial language is the human factor. Esperanto was developed and popularized by many people, and views on the development of the language at some point began to differ. Already at the beginning of the twentieth century, when not half a century had passed since the appearance of the language itself, there was a split in the Esperantist camp. Some believed that the language needed some reforms and others were generally against reforms. As a result, even those who wanted to help and develop the language were divided into different groups.

Is it possible to make a truly international language nowadays? Politically, it's unlikely. But in general, there are new artificial languages that can theoretically be close to everyone. This is, for example, toki pona-a language that is built on the principle of primitivism. It has 120 roots (only the most necessary ones), easy pronunciation, and extremely simple order of sentence construction. The fashion for using this language on the Internet is now gaining momentum.