**Key Issue 5.1: Where Are Languages Distributed?**

***Pages 148-157***

1. Define ***language:***
2. How do languages act a either ***centripetal*** or ***centrifugal forces***?
3. How can language be used to show migration patterns? What types of diffusion spread languages?
4. Define the following terms

**institutional language:**

**developing language:**

**vigorous language:**

**threatened language:**

**dying Language:**

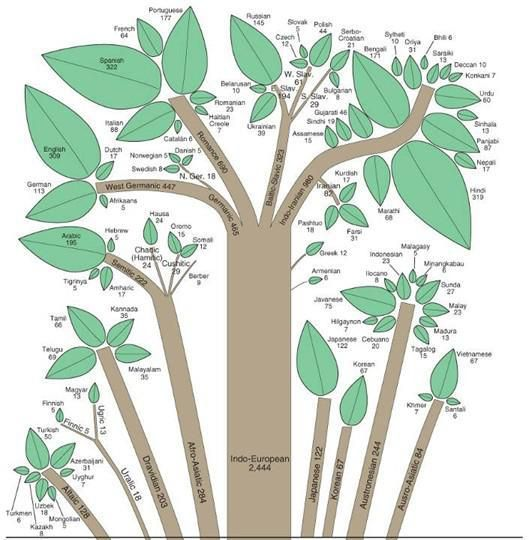
**literary tradition:**

1. Define the following terms and label the picture with the correct term from page 153 (figure 5.9).

***language family****:*

***language branch****:*

***language group****:*



1. Identify the two largest language families and the percentage of people who speak a language in that family.
2. **Indo-Iranian Branch:** Make 2 bullets charts from the reading.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indic Group (Eastern)** | **Iranian Group (Western)** |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Germanic Branch** | |
| **West Germanic Group** | **North Germanic Group** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. How did Russian become the most important East Slavic language?
2. What is the most important West Slavic language?
3. Describe the controversy between Czech and Slovak languages under Czechoslovakia’s government?
4. The **four** most contemporary Romance languages are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Describe two language families from East Asia.
6. Describe Dravidian family from the Other Asian families.
7. Describe both Afro-Asiatic and Niger-Congo language families.

**Key Issue 5.2: Why Do Languages Diffuse?**

***Pages 158-163***

1. How did Latin languages diffuse in Europe? What happened to the native languages?
2. Define ***Vulgar Latin****:*
3. What is the name of the (theoretical) common ancestral language of the Indo Europan languages? Why is its existence difficult (impossible) to prove?
4. Contrast the **two** views of the origin of this language in the chart below (page 159).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“Kurgan” Theory** | **Renfrew Hypothesis** |
|  |  |

1. What **three** European people originally came together to form the English people and English language?
2. What **two** subsequent invasions added additional words to the evolving English language?
3. How has expansion diffusion occurred with English? Give **four** examples.
4. What is a ***lingua franca***? What have been the benefits and problems with English as a lingua Franca?
5. Why is much of the internet in English? Why might this be problematic?

**Key Issue 5.3: Why Do Languages Vary Among Places?**

***Pages 164-173***

1. Does the United States have an ***official language***? Why or why not?
2. Describe the three informal languages (Franglais, Spanglish, Denglish).
3. Define ***pidgin language****:*
4. **Dialects** are defined as “regional variations of a language” and are distinguished by **three** things. What are they?
5. Provide information for the three ways that American and British English differ-

**Vocabular:**

**Pronunciation:**

**Spelling:**

1. Define ***standard language****:*
2. What is the standard language for of English? Where did it come from (3 cities)? How was it diffused throughout Britain?
3. What is an ***isogloss***?
4. How did the three early dialect regions of the U.S. impact the current distribution of dialects?

North:

South:

Midland

1. What is ***African America Vernacular English***?
2. Define ***creolized language****:*
3. Why is it difficult to distinguish individual languages from dialects?
4. What issues are faced with **Catalan-Valencian-Balear**? **Occitan**?
5. How have governments promoted the standardization of languages?

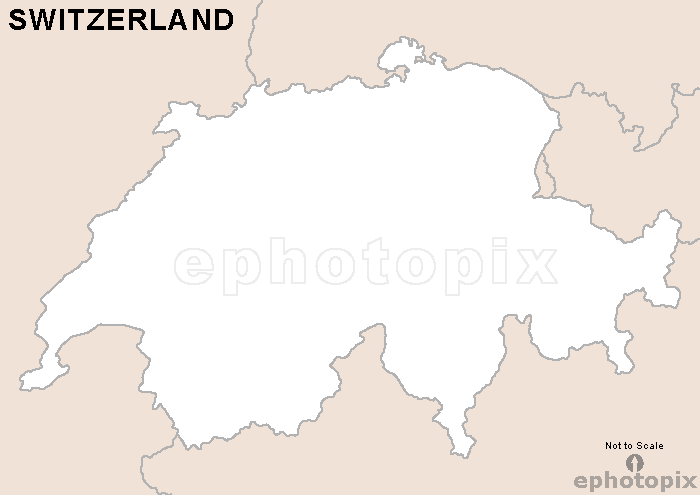
**French-**

**Spanish-**

**Portugese-**

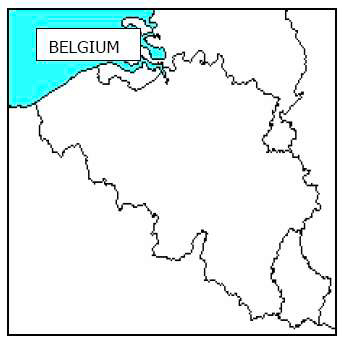
1. What impact does gender have on language?
2. Prepare detailed notes with bullets and notations on the maps regarding the following case studies:

**Switzerland**: Institutionalized Diversity (Figure 5-36)



Notes:

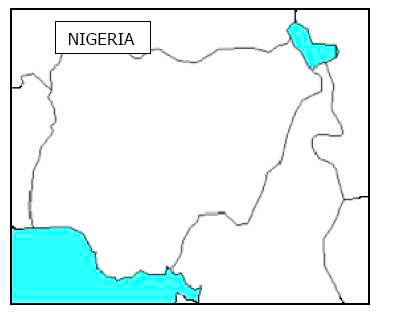
**Belgium**: Barley Speaking(Figure 5-37)



Notes:

**Nigeria**: Spatial Compromise (Figure 5-3)

**Notes**:



1. Describe the situation of Canada’s Bilingual Autonomy.

**Key Issue 5.4: Why do Languages Survive or Perish?**

***Pages 174-181***

1. What is an ***endangered language***?
2. What is an ***isolated language***?
3. What is an ***extinct language***?
4. Complete the chart below by taking notes on the various languages/countries & the issues they are facing.

|  |
| --- |
| Australia – |
| New Zealand – |
| Basque – |
| Icelandic – |
| Brythonic Celtic- (Welsh, Cornish, Breton, Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaeolic) |

1. How do we see languages growing? Provide example.
2. How do we see languages being revived? Provide example.
3. Describe at least one new language that has emerged.