**Key Issue 1: Where Are Languages Distributed?**

***Pages 142-149***

*\*\*\*Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.*

1. Define ***language:***
2. Define ***official language****:*
3. Define ***language family****:*
4. Define ***language branch****:*
5. Define ***language group****:*
6. Make brief notes on each of the following language families as you read about them in this section (i.e. how many people speak a language of that family, where spoken, common languages, etc.). See pages 146-149.
	1. Indo-European
	2. Sino-Tibetan
	3. Austronesian
	4. Austro-Asiatic
	5. Tai Kadai
	6. Japanese
	7. Korean
	8. Afro-Asiatic
	9. Altaic
	10. Uralic
	11. Niger-Congo
	12. Nilo-Saharan
	13. Khoisan

**Key Issue 2: Why is English Related to Other Languages?**

***Pages 150-157***

1. Using the reading on page 150, complete the following chart about the Germanic Language Branch

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

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1. **Indo-Iranian Branch:** Make 2 bullets charts from the reading.

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

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? What happened?
4. Why are South Slavic languages, which were once very similar to each other, becoming increasingly different today?
5. The **four** most contemporary Romance languages are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. How did English become widely diffused?
7. What **three** European people originally came together to form the English people and English language?
8. Where did these people come from?
9. What **two** subsequent invasions added additional words to the evolving English language?
10. When and why did English diffuse to North America?
11. How did Latin languages diffuse in Europe? What happened to the native languages?
12. Define ***Vulgar Latin****:*
13. What is the name of the (theoretical) common ancestral language of all languages discussed in this key issue of the chapter?
14. Why is its existence difficult (impossible) to prove?
15. Contrast the **two** views of the origin of this language in the chart below.

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

**Key Issue 3: Why Do Individual Languages Vary Among Places?**

***Pages 151-156***

1. Use the classification of languages on page #151 to draw a pie chart below. Label each section with the language family, language example, and percent of the world population.
2. List the following terms from largest number of people within the group, to smallest number of people within the group: **Language family, Language branch, Language family, Language group.**

**SINO-TIBETAN LANGUAGE FAMILY**

1. Where is language in the Sino-Tibetan family generally spoken?
2. Mandarin Chinese is also known as what?
3. In what 3 places or organizations is mandarin the “official language”?
4. What is the difference between how the word are written and how the words are pronounced?

1. What is the structure of the Chinese languages?
2. What is the main language problem for the language group?

**EAST & SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGE FAMILIES**

1. Complete the table as you read through pages 152-154 to describe the various language families.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Language** | **Where?** | **Written language?** | **What’s Unique?** |
| **Austroneasian** |  |  |  |
| **Austro-Asiatic** |  |  |  |
| **Tai Kadai** |  |  |  |
| **Japanese** |  |  |  |
| **Korean** |  |  |  |

**LANGUAGES OF THE MIDDLE EAST & CENTRAL ASIA**

1. Complete the table as you read through pages 154-156 and describe the various language groups.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Language** | **Where?** | **Written Language?** | **Origins?** | **What’s Unique?** |
| **Afro-Asiatic** |  |  |  |  |
| **Altaic** |  |  |  |  |
| **Uralic** |  |  |  |  |

**AFRICAN LANGUAGE FAMILIES**

1. How many distinct African languages have been recorded?
2. What language dominates in Northern Africa? Based on class, why do you think this might have occurred?
3. Complete the table as you read page 156 and describe the various language groups.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Language** | **Where?** | **Problems/Regional communication?** | **Unique?** |
| **Niger-Congo** |  |  |  |
| **Nilo-Saharan** |  |  |  |
| **Khoisan** |  |  |  |

**Key Issue 4: Why do People Preserve Local Languages?**

***Pages 156-164***

1. What two competing geographic trends are shown by the diversity/spread of language?
2. Label the world map below to show the number of “nearly extinct” languages in the world today.



1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an indigenous language in Peru spoken by more than 1 million people.
2. Where was the gothic language spoken? Where did the last known speakers of the gothic language live?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Why did the gothic language die?** | **Why are indigenous languages dying?** |
|  |  |

1. Why was Hebrew chosen to be one of the official languages of Israel in 1948?
2. Why was is hard to revive Hebrew?
3. The survival of any language depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military strength of its speakers.
4. Why did the Celtic languages decline?
5. Explain how parents and teachers encouraged children to learn the language of their English or French Conquerors.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **In Wales, in what ways is welsh being preserved?** | **In what ways is Irish being preserved?** |
|  |  |

1. In Belgium the Flemings speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the Walloons speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Explain problems in Belgium caused by the language boundary.
3. Switzerland has 4 official languages; what are they?
4. Why can Switzerland function and peacefully exist as a country with multiple languages?
5. Define “isolated language”. Where is Basque spoken?
6. If a Polish airline pilot flies over Spain, what language does the pilot speak to the traffic controller in Spain? What phenomenon does this represent about English?
7. Define “Lingua Franca”?
8. Define “pidgin language”?

1. Why do recent changes in English represent a unique form of expansion diffusion?
2. Define “Ebonics”?

1. Why are Ebonics & Appalachian dialects controversial?
2. What is “Denglish”?
3. Draw (& label) the language tree using the following guidelines below. Use page #155 as an example.

**Hierarchy of languages: Family>>>Branch>>>Group>>Language>>Dialect**

 **(Trunk) (Branch) (Twig) (Leaf) (Vein divisions)**

|  |
| --- |
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