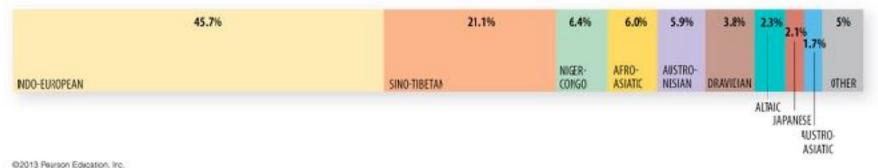
Unit 3 SG 2 Language

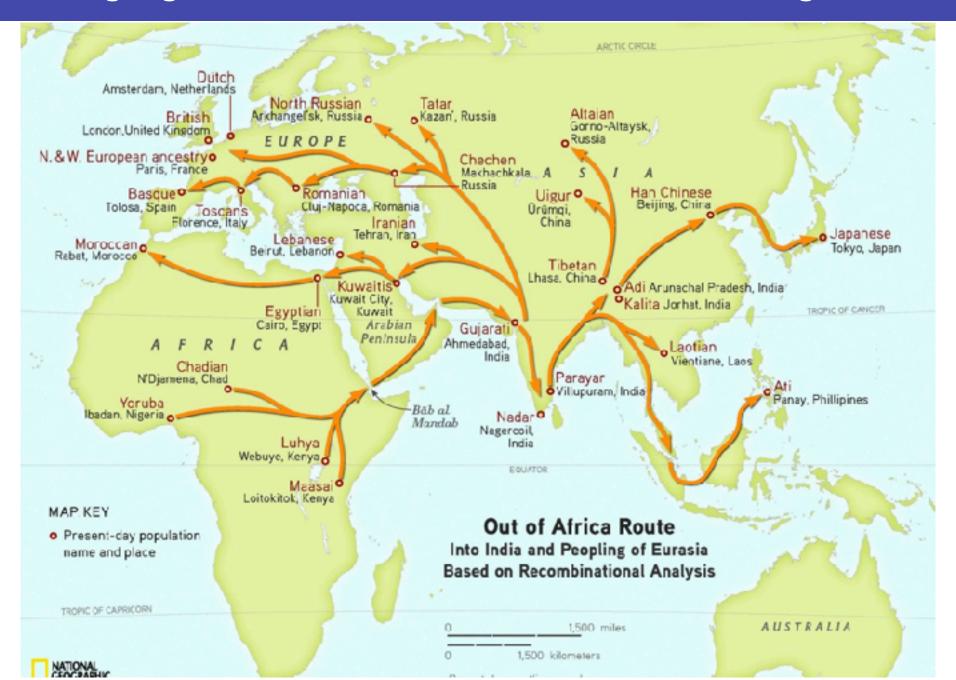
- A. Language
 - 1. A system of communication through speech
 - 2. A collection of sounds that a group of people understand to have the same meaning
- B. Literary tradition
 - 1. A system of written communication

- C. Language family
 - 1. A collection of languages related through a common ancestral language
 - a. Existed before written history



LANGUAGE FAMILIES

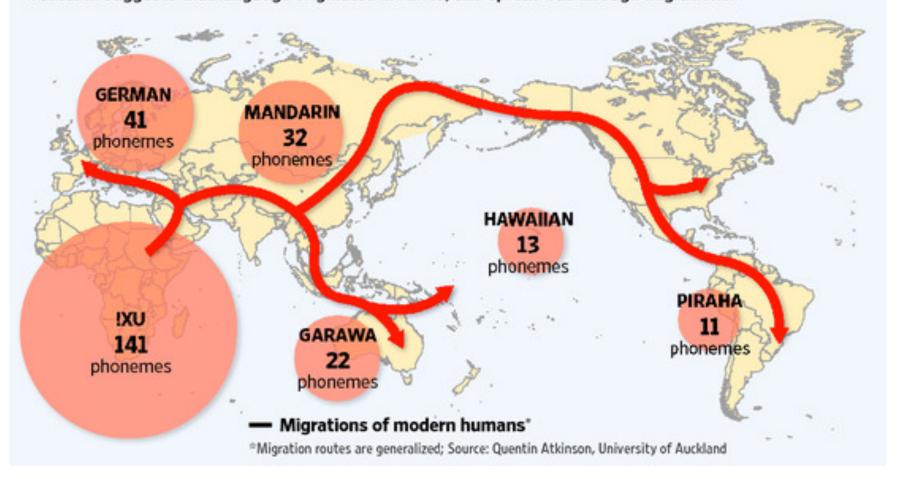
Language can be used to track ancient human migrations



Language can be used to track ancient human migrations

Out of Africa

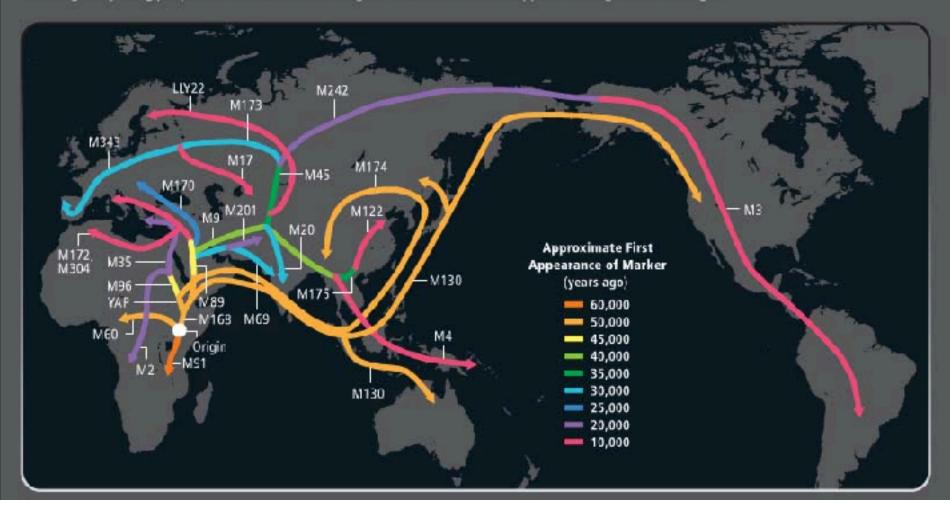
A new study found that the dialects with the most phonemes, or distinct units of sound, are spoken in Africa, while those with the fewest phonemes are spoken in South America and the South Pacific. The research suggests that language originated in Africa, and spread out through migrations.

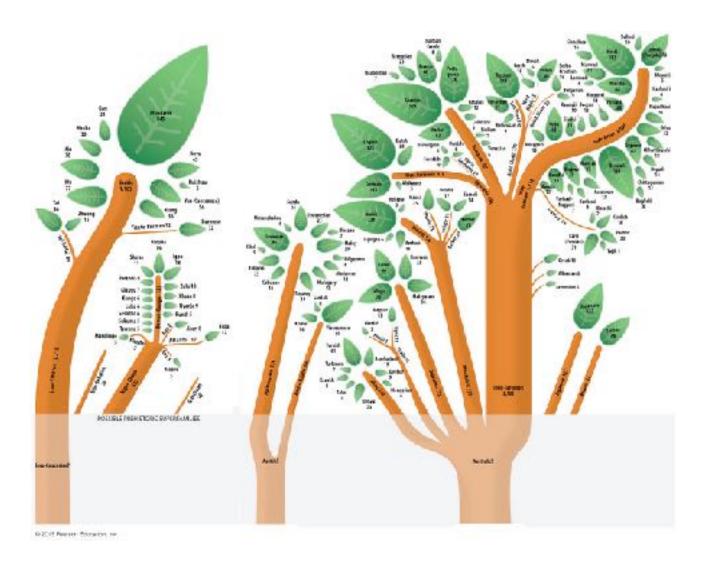


So can DNA and mtDNA..."Out of Africa"

TRACKING Y CHROMOSOMES THROUGH TIME

Geneticists can track the path of ancient migrations by examining genetic markers in Y chromosomes from men who hall from different parts of the world. Each marker, such as M168 or M89, identifies a lineage of men and where the lineage originated. By building an evolutionary tree based on observing many living people with the markers, investigators can determine the approximate ages of the lineages.





LANGUAGE FAMILY TREE

- D. Language branch
 - 1. A collection of languages within a family related through a common ancestral language
 - a. Existed several thousand years ago
 - b. Confirmation through linguistic similarities and archeological evidence

- E. Language group
 - 1. A collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past
 - a. Display few differences in grammar and vocabulary

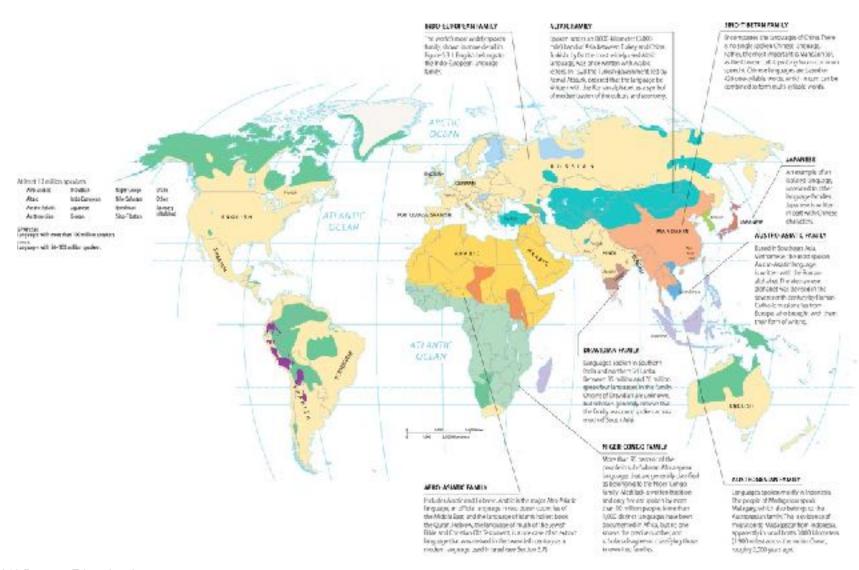
- F. Native speakers
 - 1. People for whom the language is their first language
- G. Language superfamilies
 - 1. A handful of large language families that today's language families are descended from
 - a. Existed tens of thousands of years ago

II. Distribution of Languages

- A. Two language families are used by twothirds of the world
 - 1. Indo-European
 - 2. Sino-Tibetan

II. Distribution of Languages

LANGUAGE FAMILIES

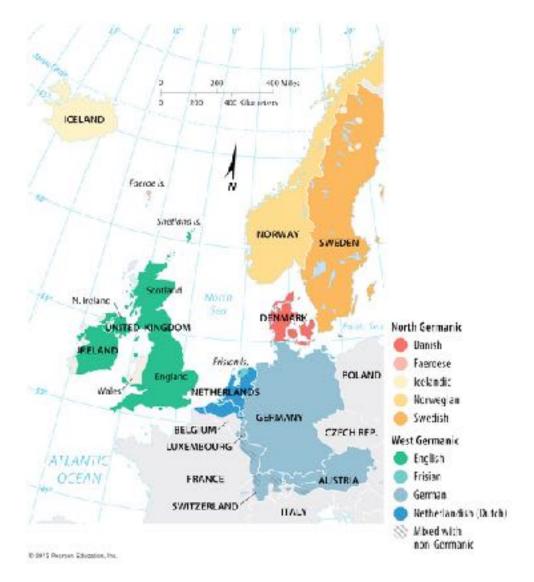


- A. Four branches with a large number of speakers
 - 1. Germanic
 - 2. Indo-Iranian
 - -3. Romance
 - -4. Balto-Slavic

INDO - EUROPEAN BRANCHES



GERMANIC BRANCH OF INDO - EUROPEAN

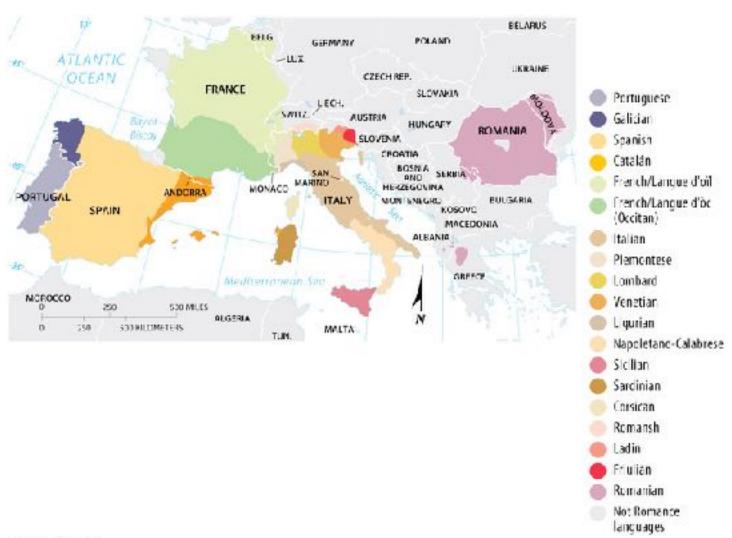


LANGUAGES OF INDIA





ROMANCE BRANCH OF INDO - EUROPEAN

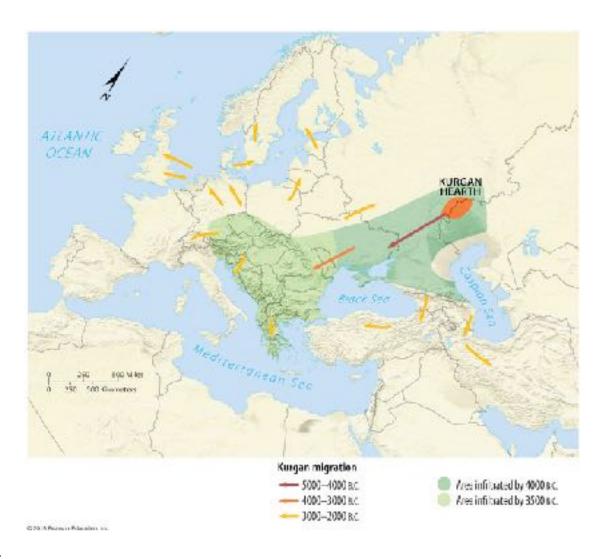


IV. Origin and Diffusion

- A. Migration is the key diffusion process.
- B. Migration and isolation are key dialectformation processes.
- C. Two theories
 - 1. War theory (nomadic warrior Kurgan)
 - 2. Peace theory (Anatolian hearth)

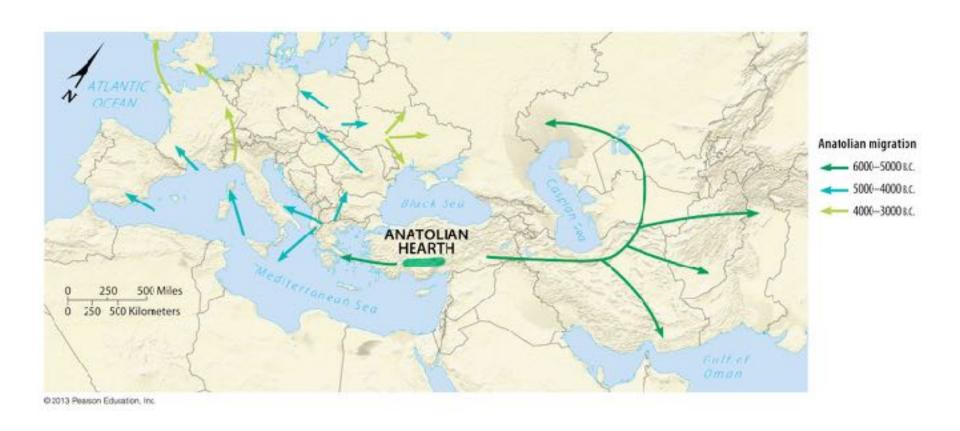
IV. Origin and Diffusion

ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION OF INDO - EUROPEAN: NOMADIC WARRIOR THEORY



5.4 Origin and Diffusion

ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION OF INDO - EUROPEAN: SEDENTARY FARMER THEORY



IV. Origin and Diffusion

INVASIONS OF ENGLAND

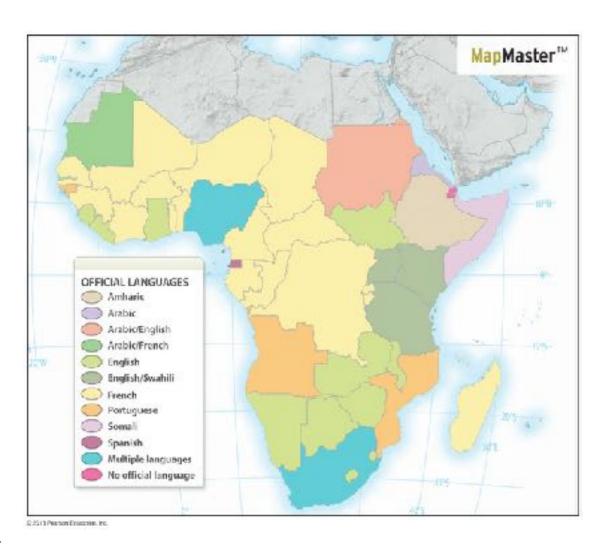


5.4 Origin and Diffusion

- D. Official language
 - 1. A language used for government for the conduct of business and publication of documents
 - 2. What is the official language of the U.S.A.?

IV. Origin and Diffusion

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

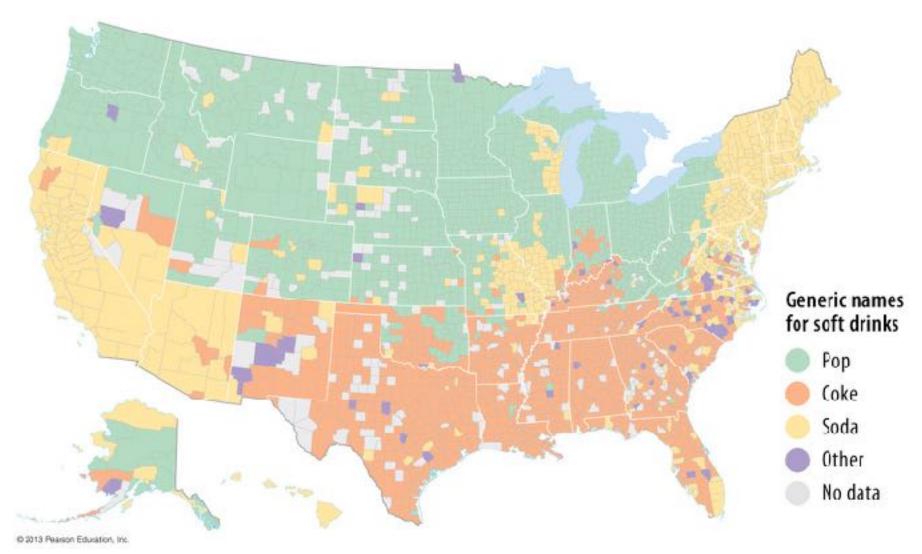


V. Dialects

- A. Dialect
 - 1. A regional variation of a language distinguished by a distinctive vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.
 - 2. Are generally mutually intelligible

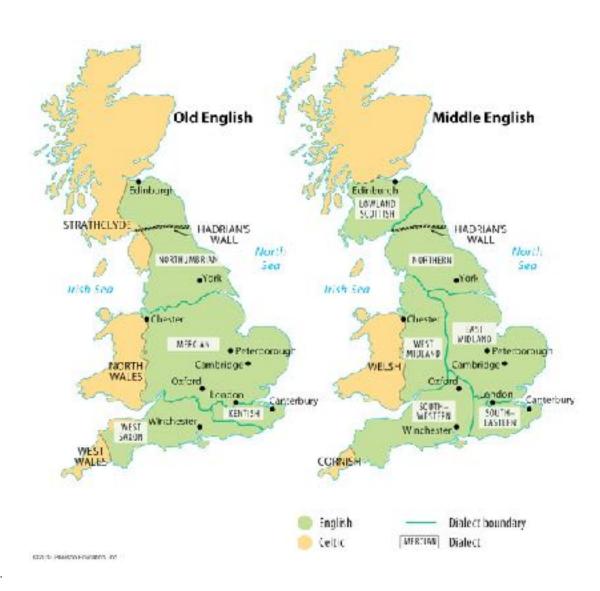
V. Dialects

SOFT-DRINK DIALECTS IN THE UNITED STATES



5.5 Dialects

DIALECTS OF ENGLISH IN ENGLAND



5.5 Dialects

DIALECTS IN EASTERN UNITED STATES

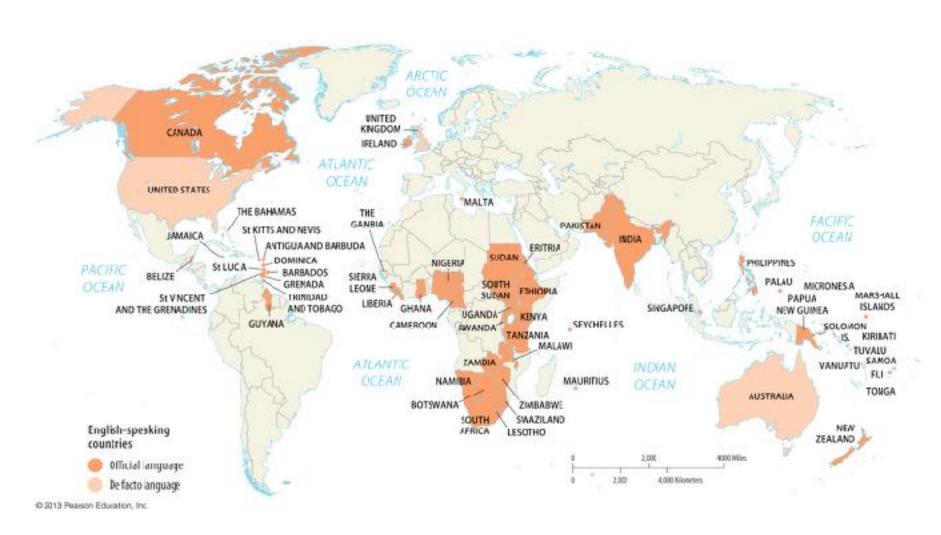


VI. Global Dominance of English

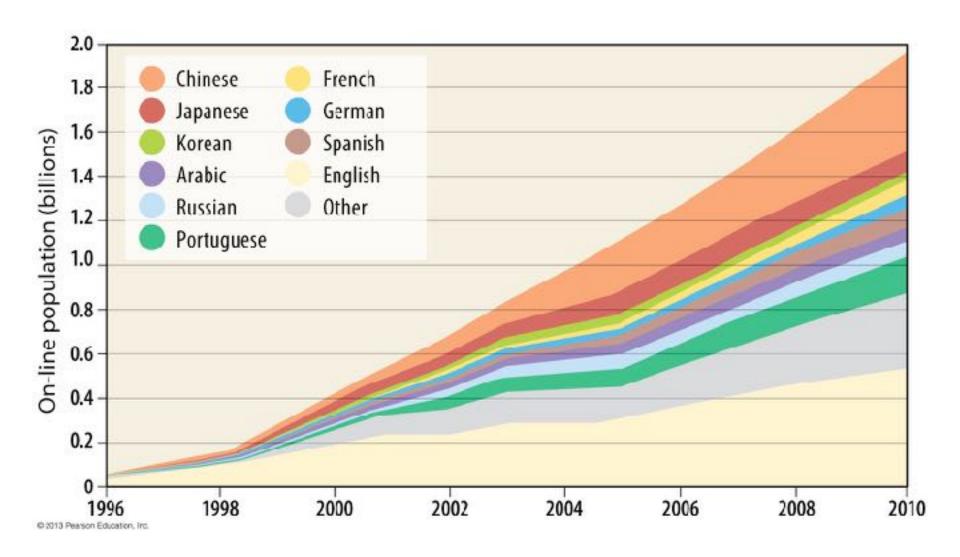
- A. Lingua franca
 - 1. A language of international communication
 - 2. Pidgin English
- B. Global distribution of English
 - 1. English is the official language in 54 countries (on your world map...identify)
 - 2. Language of aviation (ATC)

VI. Global Dominance of English

ENGLISH - SPEAKING COUNTRIES



VI. Global Dominance of English



LANGUAGES OF ONLINE USERS

VII. Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages

- A. Isolated languages
 - 1. Languages unrelated to any other
 - a. Are not attached to any language family

5.7 Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages



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ISOLATED LANGUAGE: BASQUE

VII. Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages

- B. Extinct languages
 - 1. Languages that are no longer spoken or read in daily activities by anyone in the world
 - a. Are not attached to any language family

5.7 Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages



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REVIVAL OF AN EXTINCT LANGUAGE: HEBREW

VII. Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages

- C. Preserving endangered languages
 - 1. ~473 endangered languages
 - 2. Preserved Celtic languages
 - Irish Gaelic
 - Scottish Gaelic
 - Welsh
 - Cornish
 - Breton
 - 3. Political and military strength determines survival

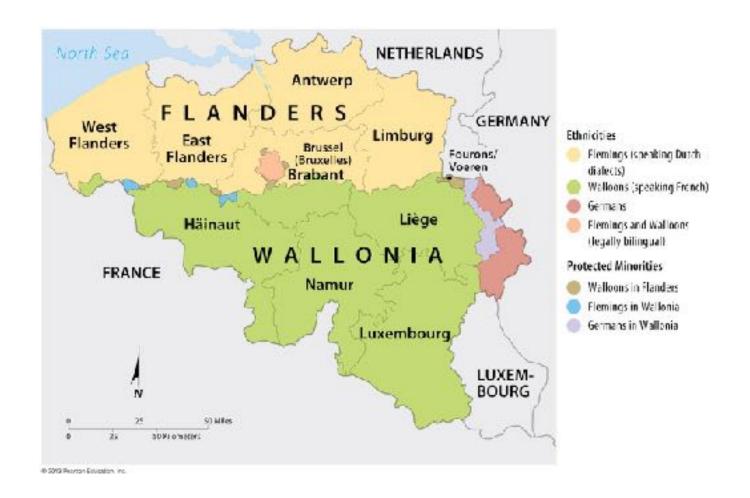
5.7 Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages



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ENDANGERED LANGUAGE: WELSH

VIII. Multilingual States



LANGUAGES IN BELGIUM

5.9 Multilingual States



LANGUAGE DIVERSITY IN BELGIUM

VIII. Multilingual States

LANGUAGES IN SWITZERLAND



5.9 Multilingual States



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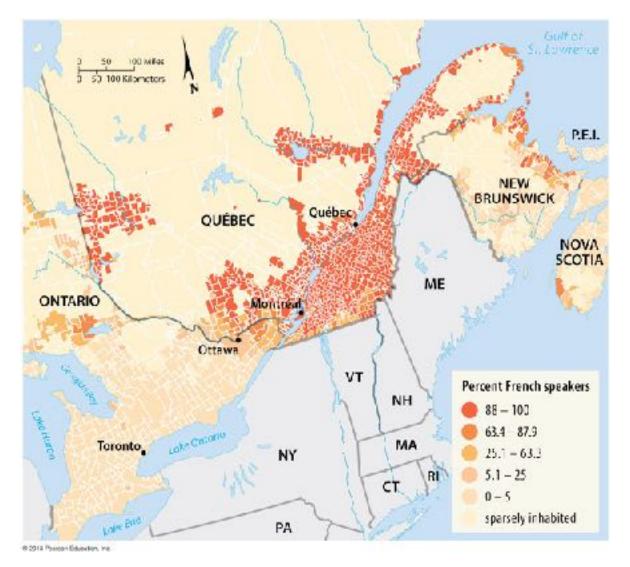
LANGUAGE DIVERSITY IN SWITZERLAND

VIII. Multilingual States



LANGUAGES IN NIGERIA

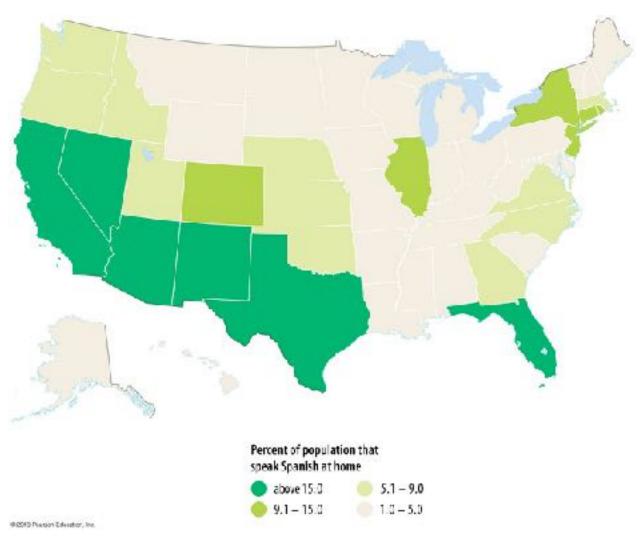
5.8 French and Spanish in North America



FRENCH/ENGLISH LANGUAGE BOUNDARY IN CANADA

5.8 French and Spanish in North America

DISTRIBUTION OF SPANISH BY U.S. STATES



Chapter Review

- Key Questions
 - How are languages classified?
 - How are languages distributed?
 - How do languages share space?