

I. Classifying Languages

A. Language

1. A system of communication through _____
2. A collection of _____ that a group of people, understand to have the _____

B. Literary tradition

1. A system of _____

C. Language family (Example: _____)

1. A collection of languages _____ through a common _____
 - a. Existed _____

D. Language branch (Example: _____)

1. A collection of languages _____ related through a common ancestral language
 - a. Existed _____ years ago
 - b. Confirmation through _____ and _____

E. Language group (Example: _____)

1. A collection of languages _____ that share a common origin in the relatively _____
 - a. Display _____ in grammar and vocabulary

F. Native speakers

1. People for whom the language is their _____

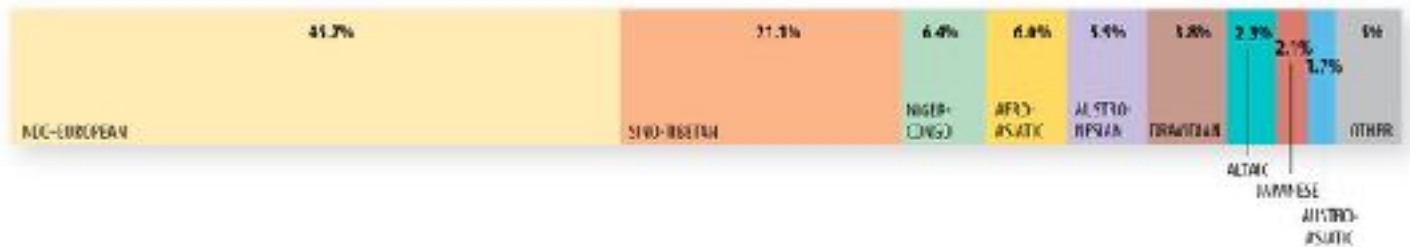
G. Language superfamilies

1. A handful of _____ that today's language families are descended from
 - a. Existed _____ of years ago

II. Distribution of Languages

A. Two language families are used by _____ of the world

1. _____
2. Sino-Tibetan



III. Indo-European Languages

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

IV. Origin & Diffusion

A. Migration is the _____ process.

B. Migration and _____ are key _____ processes.

C. Two theories

1. War theory (_____ - Kurgan _____)

2. Peace theory (_____)

D. Official language

1. A language used by _____ for the conduct of _____ and publication of documents

2. What is the official language of the U.S.A.? _____

V. Dialects

A. Dialect

1. A _____ of a language distinguished by a distinctive vocabulary, spelling, and _____.

2. Are generally _____

VI. Global Dominance of English

A. Lingua franca

1. A language of _____

2. Pidgin English (BBC)

B. Global distribution of English

1. English is the _____ in 54 countries

2. Language of aviation (ATC)

VII. Isolated, Endangered, and Extinct Languages

A. _____ languages

1. Languages unrelated to any other

a. Are not attached to any language family

b. Example: _____

B. Extinct languages

1. Languages that are _____ spoken or read in daily activities by anyone in the world

a. Are not attached to any language family

b. Example: _____

C. Preserving endangered languages

1. ~473 endangered languages

2. Preserved Celtic languages

a. Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, & Breton

3. Political and military strength determines survival

VIII. Multilingual States

A. Belgium, _____, Nigeria