know and be able to **CH. 5 LANGUAGE**

**KNOW**

Accent

Anatolian Hypothesis

Arabic

Creole

Dialect

Ebonics

English

Extinct Language

Ideogram

Indo-European
Nostratic Hypothesis

Isogloss

Isolated Language

Kurgan Hypothesis

Language

Language Branch

Language Family

Language Group

Lingua Franca

Literary Tradition

Mandarin (Chinese)

*Mono-, Bi-, Multi-Lingual*

Official Language

Orthography

Phoneme

Pidgin

Polyglot

Protolanguage

Sino-Tibetan

Slang

Spanish

Speech Community

Standard Language

Syntax

Toponym

Trade Language

Vernacular

**BE ABLE TO:**

**Chapter 5 Reading Questions**

1. Compare language and literary tradition.
2. Define official language
3. Why are some languages (e.g. English) distributed throughout the world?
4. Define each of the following and use English as an example for each one:
	1. Language Family
	2. Language Branch
	3. Language Group
5. 2/3 of the world speak a language from what 2 language families?
6. What are the 2 most widely spoken languages of the Indo-Aryan Branch of the Indo-European Language Family? Where are they spoken? Use graphic pp 144-145
7. Why is the relatively small number of languages in China a source of national strength & unity?
8. Define logogram
9. What Altaic language has the most speakers & what accounts for its ‘popularity’?
10. Identify the language family spoken by the majority of people in Sub-Saharan Africa
11. Identify the 4 most widely spoken Indo-European branches:
12. Identify the language families of India
	1. What is a scheduled language in India
13. What is the most widely spoken language of the Balto-Slavic Branch? Where is it spoken?
	1. Explain how Russian WAS a force of unity but became a force of division
14. What are the four most widely used languages of the Romance Branch of the Indo-European Language Family?
15. From where did the Romance languages originate?
16. Describe the origin & process of diffusion of the English language
17. Where did the Indo-European language family originate?
18. Explain the two theories on how the Indo-European language diffused. Provide alternate names for these theories as well.
19. Define dialect & Isogloss
20. What are the 3 dialect regions of the original 13 North American colonies?
21. Define standard language
22. Describe the 3 ways British & U.S. English dialects vary.
23. Why have Spanish & Portuguese achieved worldwide importance? And how were they diffused?
24. Define creole (creolized language) & give an example
25. How does language display the 2 competing geographic trends of globalization & local diversity?
26. Define & give an example of a multilingual state
27. What is Africa’s most populous country? What are the 3 most widely used languages in this country?
28. Explain how language diversity can pose problems for a country
29. Define isolated language & give 1 example of an isolated language & where it is spoken:
30. Define extinct language & provide 2 examples
31. Describe 4 ways people around the world are trying to preserve their endangered languages:
32. Define lingua franca
33. Identify 4 countries in 4 separate regions where English is an official language
34. Define pidgin languages
35. In what 2 ways has expansion diffusion occurred with English?
36. Define Franglais, Spanglish, Denglish, Ebonics
37. Why are some people in France upset by the widespread use of English?

**mapping skills Eastern Europe – COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS**

