

Directions: Read Chapter 5 (Rubenstein) and Chapter 6 (de Blij). After you have read go back and complete this organizer. The manner in which the material below is organized does not necessarily match the order that it is presented in the chapter. That is why you should read the chapters in their entirety first.

Rubenstein p 134 – 137 (Introduction)

1. What is a language? _____

- a. What term refers to a “system of written communication”? _____
- b. How are official languages used (also see de Blij p 194 – 195)? _____

- c. With what PROCESS (which we have already studied) is the spread of language closely related to? _____
2. According to *Ethnologue*, approximately how many separate languages are spoken in the world today? _____
- a. How many languages are spoken by at least 3 million people? _____
- b. What eleven languages are spoken by more than 100 million people? _____

Rubenstein p 137 – 143 (Origin and Diffusion of English)

3. Through what process and to what areas did English diffuse? _____

4. Complete the timeline below to detail how English became the predominant language of the British Isles

Time Period	Contributing group(s)	Impact on England/Dev. of English
2000 BC		
A.D. 450		
9 th century		
A.D. 1066		

5. **(de Blij p 180)** What criterion have linguists rejected to differentiate between a language and a dialect? _____

Why is this a problem? _____

6. What is a dialect (Rubenstein p. 139 – 141, de Blij 180 – 181)? _____

- a. How do linguists view the distribution of dialects across space? Describe. _____

- b. What do geographers call a word usage boundary? _____

- c. What is considered the standard dialect of the English-speaking world? _____
 - d. With what group of people is this most associated? _____
 - e. What caused the differences in American and British English? _____
 - f. In what three ways do American and British English differ? _____
-
- g. What are the three original Eastern dialects spoken in the American colonies? _____
-
- h. Which of these contained the most diversity? _____
 - i. Which of these three became the standard pronunciation throughout the American West? _____

7. Indo-European Branches (from reading Rubenstein p 143 – 148 and the language tree diagram on p 154 - 155)

Language Family	Language Branch (de Blij = "subfamilies")	Language Group	Languages		
when did they separate?					
Indo-European	Indo-Iranian	Indic (Eastern) "Indo-Aryan" (list the 5 Indo-Aryan lang. spoken by > 50 million) (see 154 – 155)			
		Iranian (Western)			
	Germanic	Using figure 6.2 (de Blij) color code the map of Europe (next page) showing the distribution of language branches within Europe (also include the location of these exceptions to Indo-European dominance in Europe : the Uralic and Altaic/Turkic families and the "Other Languages" (Basque) .	West Germanic		
			North Germanic		
			Baltic (p 221 top paragraph)		
			East Slavic		
			West Slavic		
			South Slavic	Serbo-Croatian	
	Romance	Evolved from what ancient language? _____ What dialect in particular? _____			
	Celtic (p 157 – 159)		Goidelic		
			Brythonic		
	Other		See map on page 144. What languages are Indo-European but have not been classified above?		



de Blij (Language Formation p 184 – 189)

8. According to de Blij, the process by which new languages are formed because spatial interaction between speakers has broken down is called what (p 185)? _____

a. What is the first step or process that happens in language divergence (de Blij p 184)? _____

b. What technique is used to trace the above changes back to an extinct common language (de Blij p 185)? _____

c. What term refers to the general process in which two languages combine to form a new language (de Blij p 185)? _____

i. What is a pidgin language (de Blij p 193)? _____

ii. What is a creole language (de Blij p 194, DO NOT USE the Rubenstein, it is wrong!)? _____

9. What is Proto-Indo-European (de Blij p 184 - 185)? _____

a. Some linguistics have hypothesized that is an even older common root for many different language families including Indo-European, Uralic-Altaic, Dravidian and Afro-Asiatic. This is called what? _____

Rubenstein p 149 – 151 (The Origin and Diffusion of the Indo-European Language Family)

10. Why do linguists assume that hearth of the Indo-European language family was an area with a winter season and no contact with oceans? _____

11. Complete chart comparing the theories regarding the origin and diffusion of the Indo-European language family.

Theory on the origin of Indo-European	Nomadic Warrior Thesis (de Blij calls this the _____ Theory)	Sedentary Farmer Thesis de Blij = "agriculture theory"
Proposed by		
Hearth		
Dates of migration		
Path of migration		
Reason for migration How it became the dominant language? (de Blij p 187 – 188)		We will discuss how this relates to the dispersal theory (de Blij p 187) in lecture.

Rubenstein p 156 – 164 (Key Issue 4: Why do People Preserve Local Languages?)

12. What is an extinct language? _____

- a. How many languages today are considered to be nearly extinct? _____
- b. How many languages are truly safe from becoming extinct? _____
- c. Why is Hebrew an exception to a typical extinct language? _____

- d. Describe some of the methods that have been used to preserve endangered languages (read the section on the Celtic languages and list some of the methods being used). _____

13. What is a monolingual state (de Blij p 194)? List some examples _____

14. Multilingual states in Western Europe

Countries	Belgium	Switzerland
Languages/regions		
Future?		

15. How is the Basque language of Northern Spain an example of an **isolated language**? _____

16. Why has the Icelandic language changed less than other Germanic languages? _____

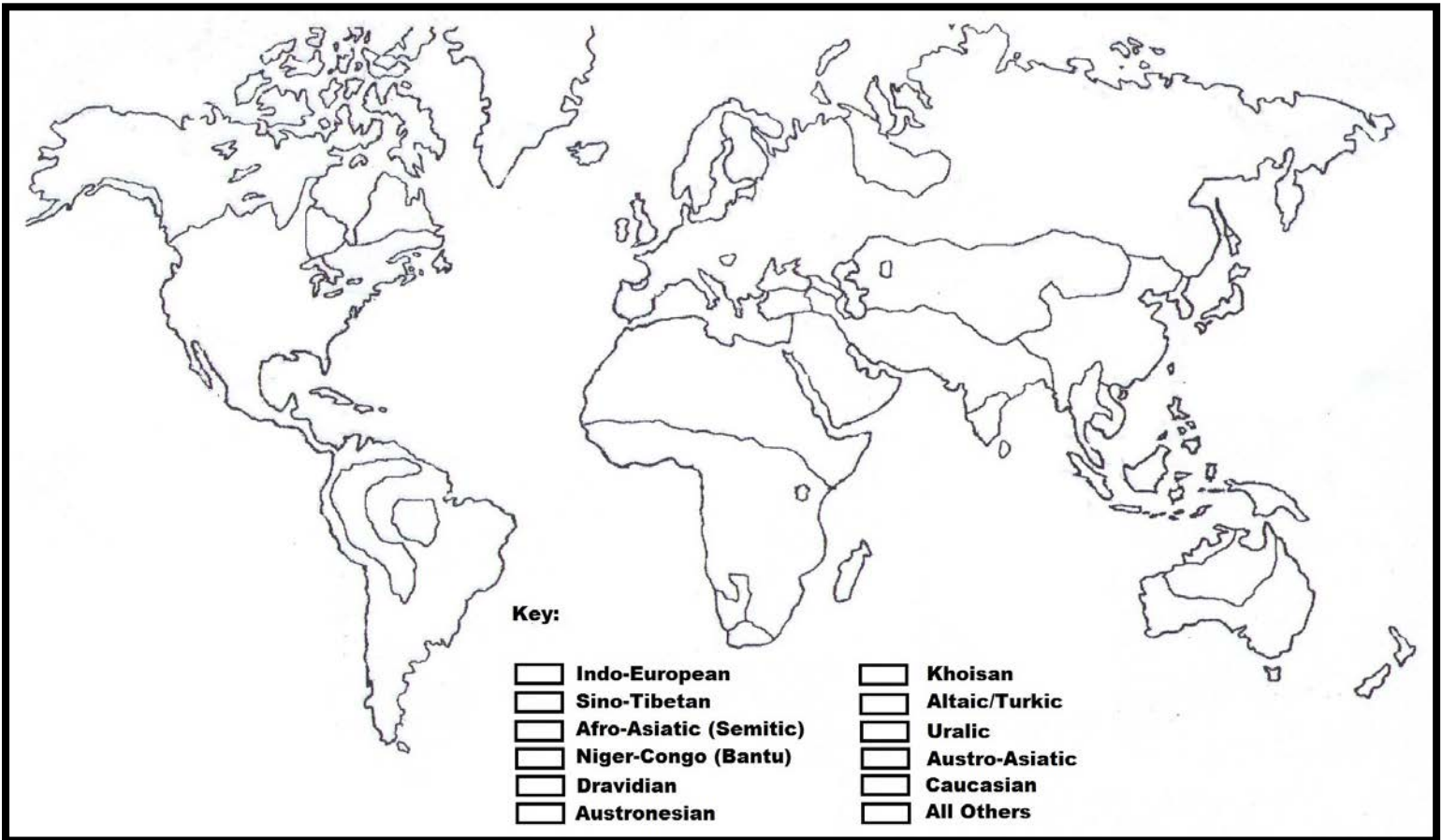
17. What is lingua franca (use de Blij p 193)? _____

18. What is a global language? _____

a. What language serves as the closest thing to a global language today? _____

19. Distribution of Other Language Families (Use pages 143 – 156 including the “tree” chart on 154 – 155)

Language Family	Where found?	% of global pop. (p 152)	Major languages (see figure 5-17) [Include names of major languages on map]		Other facts	
Use the powerpoint called “Language Families” shared with on google drive to color code the following map. DO NOT use the maps in the textbooks, they are overly complicated. You need to know about the distribution of lang. families at the level of specificity of the ppt.						
Indo-European	Europe, South Asia, W. Hemisphere, former colonies in Asia and Africa	46%	English	Bengali		
			Spanish	Portuguese		
			Hindi	Russian		
Sino-Tibetan	China, Taiwan, Burma				Ideograms are	
Afro-Asiatic				Hausa	Why are so many non-Arabic speakers familiar with that language?	
			Tigrigna	Oromo		
			Amharic	Somali		
			Berber	Hebrew		= Language of the Bible
Austronesian						
Niger-Congo			List Lang.s > 10 mil.		What % of sub-Saharan Africans speak a Niger-Congo language?	
					What role does Swahili play (see pg. 162)?	
Dravidian						
Altaic (incl. Japanese and Korean but this is super controversial)			Central Asian languages (Kazakh, Uzbek, Mongol, Azerbaijani, Turkmen, etc.)			
			Japanese	Korean		
Austro-Asiatic						
Uralic		Combined number is less than 5% of global pop.				
Nilo-Saharan			DO NOT INCLUDE ON MAP			
Khoisan						
Caucasian						
Other				Examples:		



de Blij p 197 – 200 (What Role Does Language Play in Making Places?)

20. What are ten different types of toponyms? _____

21. Complete the following chart detailing four common reasons why toponyms change.

Reason	Explanation	Examples
Post-Colonial		
Post-Revolution		
Memorial		
Commodification		