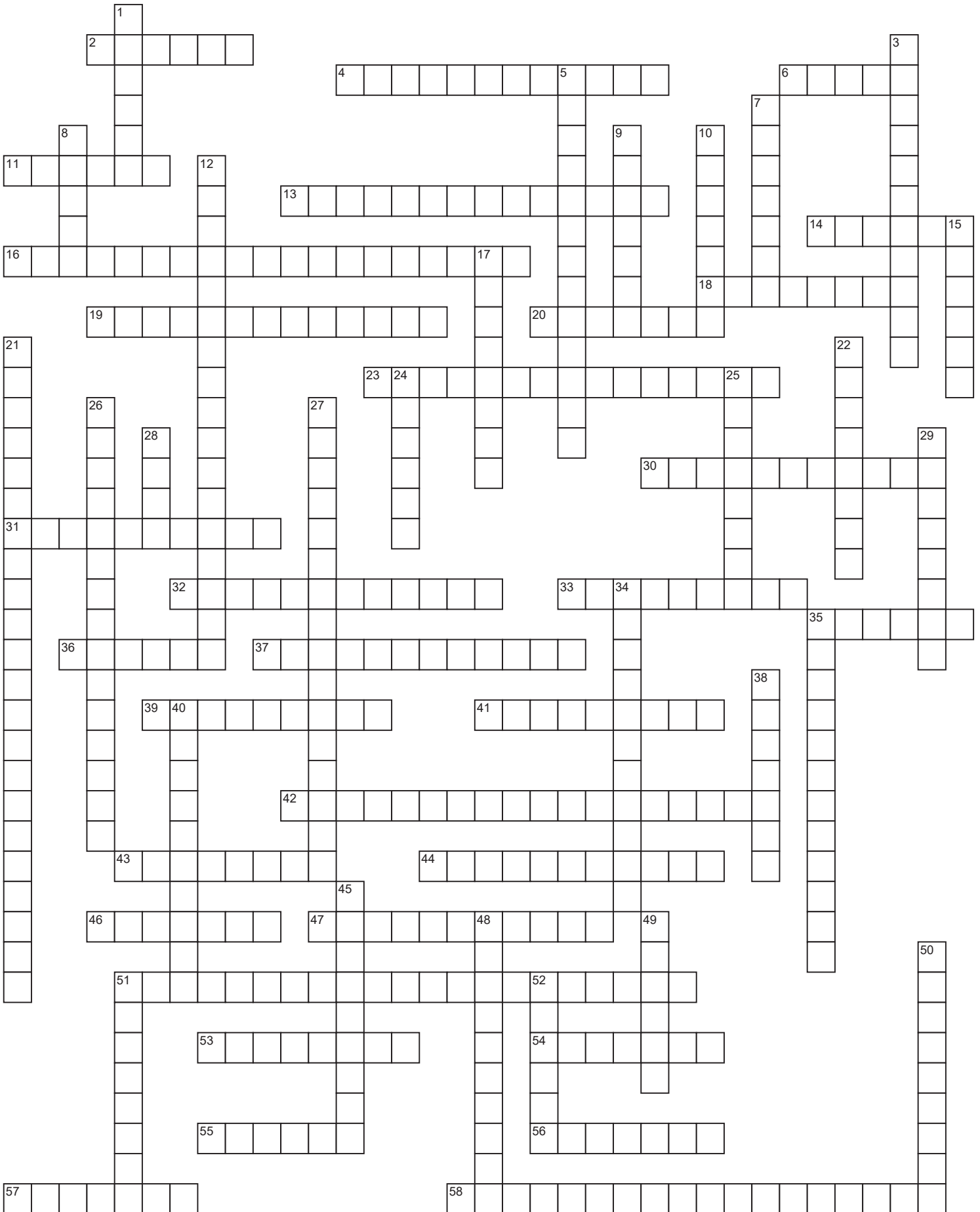


# Language Review 2016



## ACROSS

- 2 this language which is a member of the Afro-Asiatic or Semitic family was once extinct but revived for political reasons after WWII.
- 4 language family which has the most speakers and the widest global distribution (hyph.)
- 6 this is the most widely spoken first language in the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family.
- 11 this (also known as a "subfamily") refers to a division within a language family in which the commonalities between languages are more definite and their origin more recent than that of a language family.
- 13 this process (which began after WWII but reached its peak in the 1960s) led to many new countries in Africa and Asia to change their place names to reflect less European influence and to honor their indigenous cultures.
- 14 this Canadian province is a good example of how language is closely tied to culture.
- 16 linguistic formation process which occurs when people speaking different languages have consistent spatial interaction (two words).
- 18 this ancient extinct and sacred language is the root language of many of the Indo-European languages spoken in Northern India.
- 19 this modern process is leading to the extinction of small local languages and shrinking the world's linguistic heritage.
- 20 this is the most spoken native language in the Romance branch of the Indo-European language family due to the huge colonial empire once controlled by the mother country.
- 23 term used to describe a language thought to be unrelated to other languages (two words).
- 30 toponyms are sometimes used to do this in honor of national heroes or important historical events (verb).
- 31 place names are often changed after one of these sociopolitical events to reflect the new realities and sociopolitical ideals (singular).
- 32 language that is widely used between speakers of different languages for trade, commerce or diplomacy, etc. (two words).
- 33 this theory can be seen as a compromise of the Conquest and Agriculture theories for the diffusion of Proto-Indo-European, stating that it could have diffused into Europe through Anatolia AND via Central Asia through a broad circular path around the Caspian Sea.
- 35 Language branch within the Indo-European language family which is clustered in Eastern Europe.
- 36 a language created when people combine parts of two or more languages into a simplified structure and vocabulary.
- 37 term used for a country in which more than one language is in everyday use.
- 39 this was the Eurocentric result of an attempt to create a constructed or artificial global language around the turn of the last century.
- 41 this is created when a language disappears but influences as it is absorbed into an intrusive language.
- 42 process by which spatial interaction between groups of speakers breaks down (through separation and isolation) leading to the

formation of new languages (two words).

- 43 this is created when one language influences another without intrusion.
- 44 this alternative to the Conquest theory proposes that Proto-Indo-European diffused from Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) through the practice of what?
- 46 a language without any native speakers.
- 47 term used to describe a country where almost everyone speaks the same language.
- 51 This criterion (theoretically) helps those studying linguistics to differentiate between what is a dialect and which is a separate language (two words, noun)
- 53 A system of communication through sounds that a group of people understands to have the same meaning.
- 54 this language is a widely used lingua franca along the east coast of Africa and is a mixture of Arabic and Bantu languages.
- 55 Magyar (Hungarian), Finnish and Estonian belong to this language family making it the second most spoken language family within Europe.
- 56 This language has the most native speakers in the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family. Because of its global reach and influence it's the language which comes closest to being a "global" language.
- 57 Language branch within Indo-European which is clustered in Southern Europe.
- 58 Policy that the governments of the U.S., Canada, Australia, Russia and New Zealand all had regarding indigenous groups and language during the 20th century (two words).

## DOWN

- 1 this language branch of Indo-European was the first into Europe but now has been pushed to the far western reaches of the continent by successive waves of migration by later language branches. It includes several endangered languages but efforts have been made to preserve these languages.
- 3 this is the second most spoken language family in the world with 21% of the world's population speaking one of its languages (hyph.)
- 5 This invention during the late Middle Ages helped to stabilize languages through widely distributed written forms (two words).
- 7 this is the language with the most speakers in the Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family.
- 8 most Romance languages have their roots in this ancient sacred and extinct language.
- 9 language family (whose languages incorporate "clicking" sounds) thought to be the oldest in Africa.
- 10 this Altaic language was brought to Anatolia by the Ottomans, who had significant influence on the culture and history of both the Middle East and Southeastern Europe.
- 12 system of written communication (two words).
- 15 a pidgin language that has developed a more complex structure and vocabulary and becomes the native language of a group of people.
- 17 this theory on the diffusion of the Proto-Indo-European languages holds that it spread as speakers migrated from east to west on horseback while overpowering earlier inhabitants of Europe.
- 21 method which traces sound shifts and the hardening of consonants into the past toward an original source language (two words).
- 22 a "geographic boundary within which a particular linguistic feature occurs"
- 24 this is the most spoken language in the Afro-Asiatic or Semitic family and is spoken by over 400 million people across North Africa and the Middle East.
- 25 these often give us a clue as to the history, social processes, uniqueness of or migration patterns connected to a place (plural)
- 26 process by which items are valued and a price put on them so that they can be sold. We have seen this in recent decades in place names especially in the naming of sports facilities.
- 27 countries with linguistic fragmentation might adopt this in order to tie its people together (two words).
- 28 there is some debate that this language spoken in Pakistan should really be considered a dialect of Hindi because each language is mostly understood by speakers of the other. Its major difference with Hindi is the alphabet used in its written form and the more prevalent incorporation of Persian and Arabic vocabulary.
- 29 Language branch within Indo-European which is clustered in Northern and Western Europe, the British Isles and Scandinavia.
- 34 this is created when an intrusive language influences a native language without overtaking it.
- 35 type of language that is "published, widely distributed, and purposefully taught"
- 38 a regional variation of a language that has differences in syntax, pronunciation, vocabulary, cadence and pace of speech.
- 40 a slight change in a word that develops from separation and isolation of speakers which is one of the steps by which languages diverge and form new languages (two words).
- 45 This has been proposed (by two Russian linguists) as the ancient ancestor of the Proto-Indo-European language linking it to other language families of Eurasia through a similar inventory of words for very common things.
- 48 language family which dominates sub-Saharan Africa (hyph.)
- 49 although subject to some debate some modern linguistic researchers are now classifying Japanese and Korean as part of this Central Asian language family.
- 50 language family spoken in Southern India. Tamil and Telugu are two of its most widely spoken languages.
- 51 This language is often listed as having the most native speakers although because of the lack of the ability of different regional speakers to understand each other verbally this classification is debatable.
- 52 People in Northern Spain and Southwestern France who speak a language believed to be unrelated to any other language studied so far?