

Directions: This guided reading covers Chapter 5 (Rubenstein) and Chapter 6 (de Blij). Follow the page guidance in order to 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.

Rubenstein p 148 (Languages & Geography), de Blij p 180 – 181 (What is a Language?)

1. What is a language? system of communication through speech, movement, sounds or symbols that a group of people understands to have the same meaning
 - a. What standard do many geography texts apply when determining whether someone is speaking a distinct "language"? Define. mutual intelligibility. This means that two people can understand each other. If a separate language then people can't understand each other if only a dialect they will be able to.
 - i. What opinion do linguists have of this standard? they have strongly rejected it.
 - ii. What are two examples of why this standard is weak.
 - Cantonese & Mandarin Chinese are considered dialects even though speakers can't understand each other when speaking. Both can be read through a standardized writing.
 - In Scandinavia, Danish and Norwegian are able to be understood by considered separate languages. Others: (Hindi & Urdu, Spanish, Portuguese, Navajo & Apache).

de Blij (Language Formation p 184 – 185, 193 – 194 and Dialects p 180 – 181) This has been reorganized for your benefit, read completely THEN follow the page guidance carefully.

2. According to de Blij, what is the process by which new languages are formed because spatial interaction between speakers has broken down (p 185)? language divergence
 - a. What is the first step of language formation that happens as languages diverge (p 184)? sound shift
 - i. After the above, what do languages fragment into (p 185)? dialects
 - ii. What is a dialect (p 180)? Include differences. variants of a standard language along regional or ethnic lines. Differences include vocabulary, syntax, pronunciation, cadence and even the pace of speech
↳ the way words are put together to form phrases → rhythm of speech
 - What is a dialect chain? dialects nearest to each other will be the most similar (they become more unintelligible further apart).
 - What is an isogloss? is a geographic boundary w/in which a particular linguistic feature occurs, but such a boundary is rarely a simple line.
 - b. What technique is used to trace the above changes back to an extinct common ancestral language (de Blij p 185)? backward reconstruction
3. What term refers to the general process in which two languages combine to form a new language (de Blij p 185)? language convergence
 - i. What must speakers of two different languages have for this to happen? consistent spatial interaction
 - ii. (de Blij p 193 – 194) Two different levels of convergence will result. They are:
 - What is a pidgin language (de Blij p 193)? language developed when people speaking 2 or more languages are in contact and combine parts of their languages in a simplified structure and vocabulary.
 - What is a creole language (de Blij p 194, DO NOT USE the Rubenstein, it is wrong!)? a pidgin language that has developed a more complex structure and vocabulary and has become the native language of a group of people.

Rubenstein p 149 (Organizing Languages)

4. In what three ways can the world's languages can be organized?
 - a. family
 - b. branch
 - c. group
5. According to *Ethnologue*, how many languages are spoken in the world (round to the nearest thousand)? 7,000
6. On the following page you will find a chart and map summarizing Indo-European Languages. Using both the written text on Rubenstein p 154 – 155, the language tree on p 153, and de Blij Figure 6.2 complete the chart by inserting INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGES in the last column and color code the map based on LANGUAGE BRANCHES.)

Rubenstein p 158 – 159 (The Origin and Diffusion of the Indo-European Language Family)

8. How does the Romance branch of Indo-European demonstrate the concepts of language convergence and divergence?

Vulgar Latin Romance split into separate languages after the collapse of the Roman Empire reduced communication between provinces (language divergence)
It also integrated with the original language spoken in each province (language convergence)

9. Based on linguistic analysis, what is assumed about the geographic hearth of the Indo-European language family? Why?

Since Indo-European languages share common words for winter and snow but not for ocean, linguists conclude it originated in a cold climate w/out contact with oceans. Also they share words for more temperate climate animals/plants and not tropical climate.

10. 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 p 187 calls this the <u>Conquest</u> Theory)	Sedentary Farmer Thesis de Blij = "agriculture theory"
Proposed by	Marija Gimbutas	Colin Renfrew
Hearth	Kurgan steppe near the Russian-Kazakhstan border	Eastern Turkey (Anatolia)
Dates of migration	3500 BCE - 2500 BCE	6700 BCE
Path of migration	moved westward through Europe, eastward to Siberia and SE to Iran, South Asia	diffused westward into Europe and eastward into South Asia
How did the diffusion happen?	migrated in search of grasslands for their domesticated horses. Kurgan warriors established military superiority with their horse drawn chariots conquered much of Europe and South Asia.	diffused along with agricultural practices rather than by military conquest. The language triumphed b/c its speakers became more numerous and prosperous from farming rather than hunting

Rubenstein p 160 – 161 (Origin and Diffusion of English)

11. Complete the timeline below to detail how English was formed. You should comprehend how these different events are representative of language divergence and convergence.

When?	Contributing group(s)	Impact on England/Dev. of English (Convergence/Divergence?)
2000 BC	Celtic groups	original language overtaken by Romans and later Germanic invasions in AD 450 To where were they pushed? remote northern and western parts of Britain (incl. Cornwall). Highland of Scotland, Wales
A.D. 450	Angles Jutes Saxons	Modern English derives from the language these Germanic tribes brought w/ them when they invaded. Why did English diverge from other Germanic languages? Germanic groups incl. English migrated to sep. territories and lived in isolation. North Sea isolates the Angles, Saxons, Jutes from the continent.
9th century	Vikings from Norway	defeated in effort to conquer but many remained and enriched the language with new words, incl. bag, cake and egg
A.D. 1066	Normans French-speakers from Normandy	What was the official language? For how long? Who spoke it? French, 300 years spoken by elite (royals, nobles, judges and clergy) Who spoke English? uneducated common people What did this result in? How is this reflected in the words we use? English owes its simpler, straightforward words to Germanic roots and fancy, more elegant words to French.

12. To where and how did English diffuse over the course of the most recent four centuries? to N. America beginning in the 17th century, Ireland in the 17th century, South Asia in the late 18th & early 19th centuries, southern and eastern Africa in the late 19th century DUE to colonization.
U.S. responsible for diffusing English to Philippines

Rubenstein p 166 – 167 (English Dialects)

13. What are the three ways that American English differs from that spoken in England?

- a. Vocabulary b. Pronunciation c. Spelling

i. Who contributed many new words to American English? Indigenous Native Americans

14. What is a "standard language"? dialect that is well established and widely recognized as most acceptable for govt., business, educ. and mass communication.

a. What is the standard language for England? (British) Received Pronunciation

i. Where and among whom did this originate? upper-class Londoners and at Cambridge

Rubenstein p 168 – 169 (U.S. Dialects)

15. What are the four dialect regions in the U.S.? North, South, Midland and West

a. What is responsible for the differences found in the original three eastern dialect regions? differences in the origin of English colonists along the East coast.

i. Which of the dialects above became the standard pronunciation of a majority of Americans? Midland

b. What is "bidialect" and why would some people exhibit its characteristics? they speak "standard" English outside of their community and slip back into their regional dialect at home (within their community)

c. What is AAVE? Why is its use controversial (be sure to include both sides of the argument)? African American Vernacular English (Ebonics) is a distinct dialect with recognized vocab, grammar & word meaning. Cons - substandard, measure of poor education, and obstacle to success in the U.S. Pros - means to preserve Afr. Amer. culture and a bridge for children between dialects to help succeed at school.

Rubenstein p 164 (Official Languages), p 170 – 171 (Dialect or Language?)/de Blij p 194 (Official Languages)

16. How are official languages used (p 164)? is used by the govt to enact legislation, publish docs. and conduct other public business.

a. What are the six official languages used by the United Nations? Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

b. (de Blij p 194) What is often adopted in former colonies as the official language? What are two reasons for this? colonizers language 1) as it is one that is already used by the educated and politically powerful elite 2) they hope to promote communication and interaction among peoples who speak different local and regional languages.

i. Under what category would Ethnologue classify these types of languages (p 149)? institutional

c. What factors have led to the strengthening of standard languages and the suppression of dialects (p 170)? migration, increased interaction and other globalization processes

i. What tension does this reflect? global-local tensions

d. Why would a government designate one dialect as the standard or official language (p 171)? in order to promote cultural unity

e. How is English different from other Indo-European languages like French and Russian and more similar to languages spoken on the Austronesian, Turkic and Uralic language families? English is gender neutral, it doesn't have masculine/feminine nouns and verbs.

i. What is an exception to this pattern within English? single pronouns like he/she or his/hers

ii. How could the Russian/French manner be a problem in the modern world (think about this)? gender is being perceived as a social construct.

Rubenstein p 162 – 163 (Sharing Languages)

17. What is the most important language for international communication? English

a. What has facilitated by its dominance? the diffusion of pop. culture, science and int'l trade

18. What is lingua franca? a language of int'l communication. The speakers of two different languages agree to use a third language known to both.

a. Why do people on smaller countries feel the need to learn English? to participate more fully in the global economy and culture

i. How many students in the EU learn English as a second language? 90%

b. Besides English, what are some other significant modern lingua franca languages? Swahili in E. Africa, Hindi in S. Asia, Russian in the former Soviet Union (Eastern Bloc)

- c. In what other area of communication is dominated by English? the Internet
 i. What is the trend regarding English and the internet? dominance persists despite internet English speakers 70%, Chinese went from 2% to 19%

Rubenstein p 174 – 181 (Why Do Languages Survive or Perish?)

19. What is an endangered language? a language which children are no longer learning and its remaining speakers use it less frequently
 a. For this classification what is the most important factor? the age distribution of speakers
 b. Why would a language be considered "dying"? the child-bearing generation is not capable of teaching the language to their children, only users are old.
 c. Where are the largest number of "dying" languages clustered? South Pacific, Latin America and North America
 i. How does this correlate with the existence of institutional languages? where there are fewer and more dominant institutional languages there are more dying.
20. What is an "isolated" language? unrelated to any other language, not attached to a family
 i. How could an isolated language be judged as "vibrant/sustainable"? vibrant if in full use w/in the community and spoken in all areas of life by all generations
 ii. What is the sole example of a vibrant isolated language in Europe? Basque/Euskara
 • Where is it spoken? Pyrenees Mtns of northern Spain & SW France
 • How did isolation help preserve it? it helped them resist the diffusion of Indo-European languages as they spread thru Europe
 iii. How has isolation affect Icelandic? it has changed less than any other language
21. What is an extinct language? once used in daily activities but is no longer in use
 a. How is language extinction a function of globalization? people choose to use a widely-used language rather than their indigenous to be part of the global economy/culture
22. 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). training compulsory in schools, adding history/music to curriculum, produce TV shows, required for jobs, church services, used on road signs.
23. Why is Hebrew an exception to a typical extinct language? it was once extinct but now commonly used. Became one of Israel official languages b/c Jewish migrants were from diverse backgrounds.
 a. By what term do we call a language that has gone through this process? revived

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

24. List the ten different types of toponyms? descriptive, associative, commemorative, commendatory, incidents, possession, folk, manufactured, mistakes, shift.
25. Complete the following chart detailing four common reasons why toponyms change.

Reason	Explanation (What is the goal of this toponym change?)	Examples
Post-Colonial	<u>newly independent countries want mark independence and separation from their colonizer</u>	<u>Upper Volta → Burkina Faso Gold Coast → Ghana N. Rhodesia → Zambia S. Rhodesia → Zimbabwe Leopoldville → Kinshasa</u>
Post-Revolution	<u>to reflect a shift in power through coups & revolutions</u>	<u>Belgian Congo → Zaire → Dem. Rep. of Congo St. Petersburg → Leningrad → St. Petersburg</u>
Memorial	<u>to commemorate or honor an important person or event</u>	<u>MLK street names are often found where there is a stronger African-American presence.</u>
Commodification	<u>buying, selling and trading names. Corporations seek to "brand" places</u>	<u>Stadiums (Fedex field, MCI Center, Fleet Center) Chgo - Guaranteed Rate Park (Ch Sox) - United Center (Bulls/Black Hawks)</u>

Rubenstein p 172 – 173 (Multilingual Places)

26. What is a monolingual state (de Blij p 194)? List some examples a state where almost everyone speaks the same language. Ex: Japan, Uruguay, Iceland, Denmark, Portugal, Poland, Lesotho (Africa)
27. What are multilingual states? Countries in which more than one language is used by a significant % of the population
28. Provide details on multilingual states.

Countries	Languages/regions	Discuss strategies that have been used to deal with multilingualism within these states. Do the divisions correlate with other factors? What has been the level of success? What does the future hold for these countries?
Switzerland	German 63% French 23% Italian 8% Romansch 1%	relative tolerance, institutionalized cultural diversity by creating a govt which empowers small communities. Local govts do business, make decisions in local language
Belgium	Walloons - French, Southern Belgium, Wallonia Flemings Flemish (Dutch dialect, Northern Belgium - Flanders)	Antagonistic relationship aggravated by economic and political differences. Formerly - Wallonia dominated but now Flanders is much more prosperous and the Flemish do not want \$ taxes flowing south. Two autonomous regions but some want two independent countries.
Nigeria	529 Languages 37% (Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba) Muslim, Christian	often led to conflict. Southern Igbo try to secede in 1960s. Northerners claim discrimination by ruling Yoruba. To reduce tensions, capital moved from Lagos (Yoruba) to Abuja (center/neutral)
Canada	French & English Quebec 1/5 pop. Until 20thc = Q is poorest with English minority dominating	Quebec - French is mandatory in daily activities renamed places to have French names, must be predominant language on signage. Party Quebecois - favors independence BUT. incr. cooperation, Montreal is more linguistically mixed. 1/3 pop. intermarriage

