

## CHAPTER 6 LANGUAGE

Student:

### 1. What Are Languages, And What Role Do Languages Play In Cultures? Pgs. 176-182

What two global forces directly threaten the preservation of languages globally?

How did the French government attempt to stem the use of non-French words in 1975?

What was the extent of the language laws passed again in 1994?

How did the 1994 law affect the French use of the global internet?

#### 1A. Language and Culture pgs. 176-180

Complete this sentence; Who we are as a culture, as a people...

What institutions primarily enforced the language policies of the colonizers on the colonized people?

What county governments does the textbook list as having forced assimilation policies during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

Give an example from the text of how shared language can reveal the way a people and culture view reality?

Give an example from the text of how language that is tied to a culture can be used as a weapon in cultural conflict or strife?

What is the language focus in Quebec, Canada?

Bilingualism in Canada is a reflection of what colonial processes?

What do you call people from Quebec?

What was the impetus for some English businesses to move from Quebec to the neighboring province of Ontario in the 1970s?

What indigenous group of people prefer to remain part of Canada should Quebec eventually secede from Canada?

#### 1B. What Is Language? Pg. 180

What is **mutual intelligibility**?

What example does the text give for the dismissal of mutual intelligibility as a tool to measure language?

Approximately how many languages are spoken today in the world?

#### 1C. Standardized Language pg. 180

What does it mean for a country to have a standardized language?	
How does the government maintain the Celtic language in Ireland?	
What are the elements that determine a standard language within a country?	
<b>1D. Dialects pgs. 180-181</b>	
What are <b><i>dialects</i></b> ?	
What makes up a dialect?	
What are <b><i>dialect chains</i></b> ?	
Complete this sentence; <b><i>Language is actually an umbrella for a collection of dialects, and...</i></b>	
What is an <b><i>isogloss</i></b> ?	
What does a “fuzzy” isogloss signify?	
According to figure 6.7, what are the different designations that are used in the USA to describe a soft drink?	
<b>2. Why Are Languages Distributed The Way They Are? Pgs. 182-191</b>	
How are languages classified globally?	
How is a language family determined?	
What are sub families of languages?	
What comprises sub families of language?	
<b>2A. Definition and Debate pgs. 183-184</b>	
How were Indo-European languages transplanted into the Americas, Africa, and Australia?	
Approximately how many language dialects are recorded in China?	
What unites the “People of the Han?”	
Where do the languages in the Austro-Asiatic language family reside?	
About how many people actually speak a dialect from the Austronesian language family?	

Where is the Amerindian family of languages primarily located?	
Why does the primary language in Madagascar come from the Austronesian language family and not the African language family?	
<b>2B. Language Formation pgs. 184-189</b>	
Explain a <b>sound shift</b> .	
Italian, Spanish and French are part of which language subfamily and family?	
What is <b>Sanskrit</b> ?	
What language families are similar to Sanskrit?	
Explain <b>Grimm's Theory</b> .	
What three steps were necessary to trace the hearth of the proto Indo European family of languages?	
<b>2B1. Reconstructing the Vocabulary of Proto Indo-European and It's Ancient Ancestor pg. 185</b>	
What is the technique of backward reconstruction that linguist use?	
What is an <b>extinct</b> language?	
What is the purpose of " <b>deep-reconstruction</b> ?"	
What is the ancient ancestor of the Proto Indo-European language?	
When was the Nostratic language in use?	
Why is the early domesticating of wolves traced through the Nostratic language?	
What other languages beside Proto Indo-European developed out of the Nostratic language family?	
<b>2B2. Locating The Hearth Of Proto-Indo-European pgs. 185-187</b>	
Who was the first linguist to compare the world's language families to the branches of a tree?	
How did he suggest new languages form?	
How does <b>language divergence</b> occur?	
What are other ways that languages change besides divergence?	

Explain the phenomenon of <b>language convergence</b> .	
How is language extinction displayed on a language tree?	
What methods were used to discover the theoretical location of the Proto Indo-European language family hearth?	
Where is the theoretical hearth of the Proto Indo European language family located?	
What does the reconstructed vocabulary of the Proto Indo-European language tell us about the people who first spoke this language?	
<b>2B2. Tracing The Routes Of Diffusion Of Proto-Indo-European pgs. 187-188</b>	
Why is the focus on Europe when studying the diffusion of Proto-Indo-European?	
Why does Celtic support the idea that newer languages arrived into Europe from the East?	
Explain the <b>conquest theory</b> .	
How do <b>sound shifts</b> support the conquest theory?	
What is the alternate theory of the diffusion of Proto-Indo-European into western Europe from the east?	
What additional support was found in 1991 to support the agricultural theory of diffusion of Proto-Indo-European into western Europe?	
Explain the <b>dispersal hypothesis</b> .	
<b>2C. The Languages of Europe pgs.189-190</b>	
What are the major subfamilies of the Indo-European language family?	
What are the individual languages that derived from the subfamilies of Germanic?	
<i>When did the Celtic language arrive in Europe?</i>	
<b>2C1. The Subfamilies pg. 189</b>	
What languages are derived from the Romance subfamily?	
How did the Romance languages become so widespread?	
What does the spread of the Germanic subfamily of languages show about the	

movement of the German peoples?	
How did the Germanic language diffuse into England to imprint on the English language?	
What are the languages derived from the Slavic subfamily?	
<b>2C2. Language and Politics pgs. 189-190</b>	
What correlation can be found when making a comparison of Europe's linguistic and political map?	
Where do the Romance-Origin languages dominate politically?	
Where is the coincidence of Germanic to Slavic tongues located?	
What other language boundaries can be seen on the political map?	
Where the 3 French linguistic exceptions located on the political map? ( <b>see 6.2, pg. 174</b> )	
What other language families besides the Indo-European is spoken in Russia?	
Why does the Euskera language stand out so distinctly as a language anomaly in Europe?	
Explain the role of Basque Separatists?	
<b>2D. Languages of Sub-Saharan Africa pgs. 190-191</b>	
According to the Map on pg. 191 what is the dominant language family in sub-Saharan Africa?	
What are the oldest languages in the Sub-Saharan African family of languages?	
What do similarities among the Bantu languages mean in sub-Saharan Africa? Why?	
How many languages are spoken in Nigeria?	
What are the three most prominent languages spoken in Nigeria?	
What language was adopted in Nigeria after their independence from Europeans in 1962? Why?	
Why is there a push in Nigeria to drop English as the official language?	
<b>3. How Do Languages Diffuse? Pgs. 192-196</b>	

What two ancient empires were responsible for the spread of two language families throughout a large portion of the world?	
How was the printing press responsible for the spread of written languages?	
How did the rise of large and independent nation-states promote the stabilization of languages?	
How are most languages lost according to Anthropologist Wade Davis?	
<b>3A. Lingua Franca pgs. 193-194</b>	
Define <i>lingua franca</i> ?	
Explain <i>pidgin language</i> .	
What was the first pidgin language and how did it come about?	
What is the lingua franca of East Africa?	
Explain <i>Creole language</i> .	
<b>3B. Multilingualism pg. 194</b>	
What is <i>multilingualis</i> ?	
Explain <i>monolingual states</i> . What countries are monolingual?	
Explain <i>multilingual states</i> .	
<b>3C. Official Languages pgs. 194-195</b>	
Why do countries adopt official languages?	
Adoption of official languages in a country is a reflection of what?	
How many languages does the European Union recognize?	
<b>3D. Global Language pgs. 195-196</b>	
Why is English not considered to be an emergent global language?	
What is the meaning of <i>global language</i> ?	
<b>4. What Role Does Language Play In Making Places? Pgs. 197-200</b>	
Define the term, <i>place</i> .	
Explain <i>Toponyms</i> .	

What are the 10 types of Toponyms?	
Where are the stories of toponym's roots found?	
<b>4A. Toponyms and Globalization pgs. 197-198</b>	
Why is Brazil an interesting case study for Toponyms and migration flows.	
Why do the Toponyms on a map depend in large part on who produced the map?	
<b>4B. Changing Toponyms pgs. 198-200</b>	
Complete this sentence; <b>Tuan explained that when people change the toponym of a place,</b>	
What does the changing of the cultural landscape with changes in place names indicate about a place?	
<b>4B1. Postcolonial Toponyms pgs. 198-199</b>	
How did Toponyms change in Africa with postcolonial independence?	
<b>4B2. Post-revolution Toponyms pg. 199</b>	
How where the post-revolutionary Russian toponyms changed upon the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991?	
<b>4B3. Memorial Toponyms pgs. 199-200</b>	
What are the major categories of memorial Toponyms?	
<b>4B4. Commodification of Toponyms pg. 200</b>	
Give some examples of commodification of corporations.	