

Introduction (page 149)

1. Compare language and literary tradition? 1.

2. Define **official language**. 2.

3. What three topics are covered in this chapter? 3a.
3b.
3c.

4. Why are some languages (e.g. English) distributed throughout the world? 4.

Key Issue #1: Where Are English-Language Speakers Distributed? (149)

Before You Read: How did we (U.S. citizens) come to speak English? Why don't we speak like the British?

BYR:

1. Contrast the distribution of Mandarin with the distribution of English. 1.

2. List three regions of the world where English is an official language or is widely spoken (see map on page 150). 2.

3. How did English become the language of England? 3.

4. Define the following: 4a.

a. dialect

b. standard language 4b.

c. British Received Pronunciation 4c.

5. What are the three main differences, according to your text, between British and American English? Give an example for each one. 5a.

5b.

5c.

6. Define **isogloss** and give an example. 6.

7. What is an example of a pronunciation difference in the U.S.? 7.

After you read: In a sentence, write a main idea that answers the key issue question posed.

AYR:

Key Issue #2: Why is English Related to Other Languages? (156)

Before you read: What other language(s) are similar to English? Why?

BYR:

1. Define each of the following and use English as an example for each one.

1a.

a. Language Family

1b.

b. Language Branch

1c.

c. Language Group

2. What are the two most widely spoken languages of the Indo-Iranian Branch of the Indo-European Language Family? Where are they spoken?

2a.

2b.

3. What are three widely spoken languages of the Indo-Iranian language branch and where are they spoken?

3a.

3b.

3c.

4. What is the most widely spoken language of the Balto-Slavic Branch? Where is it spoken?

4.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 5. What are three languages of the East Slavic language branch and where are they spoken? | 5a. |
| | 5b. |
| | 5c. |
| 6. What are three languages of the West Slavic language branch and where are they spoken? | 6a. |
| | 6b. |
| | 6c. |
| 7. What are two languages of the South Slavic language branch and where are they spoken? | 7a. |
| | 7b. |
| 8. What are the four most widely used languages of the Romance Branch of the Indo-European Language Family? | 8. |
| 9. From where did the Romance languages originate? | 9. |
| 10. How and to where did these languages diffuse? | 10. |

11. Define **creole** (creolized language). 11.

12. Where did the Indo-European language family originate? 12.

13. Explain the two theories on how the Indo-European language diffused. 13a.

a. Kurgan theory

13b.

b. Anatolian theory

After you read: In a sentence, write a main idea that answers the key issue question posed.

AYR:

Key Issue #3: Where Are Other Language Families Distributed (165)

Before You Read: Look at the distribution of language families on the map on page 164 & 165. Make two observations about the distribution of these language families.

BYR:

Note: The entire reading is about the language tree on pages 166 & 167.

1. Below is a list of the six major language Families. What percentage of the world speaks a language of this family and where are these speakers primarily located?

a. Indo European Family

1a.

b. Sino-Tibetan Family

1b.

- c. Afro Asiatic 1c.
- d. Austonesian 1d.
- e. Niger-Congo 1e.
- f. Dravidian 1f.
2. Give an example language *and* where it is spoken for each of the following branches of the Sino-Tibetan Family.
- a. Sinitic 2a.
- b. Austro-Thai 2b.
- c. Tibeto Burman 2c.
3. Define **ideogram** and point out two languages that use them. 3a. (definition)
- 3b. (examples)
4. Give an example language *and* where it is spoken for the following branch of the Afro-Siatic Family. 4.
- a. Semetic
5. Give an example language *and* where it is spoken for each of the following branches of the Sino-Tibetan Family.
- a. Finnic 5a.

b. Ugric

5b.

6. Give an example language *and* where it is spoken for the following branch of the Niger Congo Family.

6a.

a. Benue-Congo

7. Give an example language *and* where it is spoken for the Austronesian language family.

7.

8. Explain how language has served as a divisive force in Nigeria.

8.

After you read: In a sentence, write a main idea that answers the key issue question posed.

AYR:

Key Issue #4: Why Do People Preserve Local Languages (171)

Before You Read: Why might a language become extinct? Do you know of any languages that are now extinct?

BYR:

1. Give two examples of extinct languages. 1a.

1b.

2. Give two reasons why languages decline. 2a.

2b.

3. Explain two ways the problems faced by Belgium and Switzerland, two multi-language states, are similar. 3a.

3b.

4. Define isolated languages. Give two examples of isolated languages and where they are spoken. 4a.

4b.

5. Define the following:'

a. **lingua franca**

5a.

b. **pidgin languages**

5b.

c. **franglais**

5c.

6. Why are some people in France upset by the widespread use of English?

6.

7. Define **spanglish**.

7.

After you read: In a sentence, write a main idea that answers the key issue question posed.

AYR:

