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| Connections and Summary | Chapter 5 Section 2: Highlight People, Places, Vocab, |
| 1.Vocabulary (4 Terms)  2. People (3) (List Significance/Theory)  3. Images (2) Find two images that correlate with the notes.  4. Why is Rome important to the diffusion of language?  5. Explain the Nomadic and Sedentary theories.  6. How does the US help the diffusion English in the 20th century?  7. Explain the debate in America in regards to establishing English as the primary language. | **Distribution of Indo-European Branches**  **Germanic Branch**   * This branch contains English, German and Dutch * It as well includes a branch which is spoken in Scandinavia which has four different varieties Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic * All scandinava are derived by ¨Old Norse¨ which was the main language at the time and even before A.D 1000 * Later in time four other distinct of languages appeared due to the migration and the new political organization of the region.   **Romance Branch**   * The four most widely used contemporary Romance languages are Spanish,Portuguese, French, and Italian. * The European regions that these languages are spoken in are Spain,Portugal, France and Italy. * Romanian is the fifth most used language in the Romance language and is the principal language of Romania and Moldova.   Indo-Iranian Branch   * The branch of the Indo-European family with the most speakers is Indo-Iranian. * This branch is divided into the Iranian (Western group) and the Indic (Eastern group). * The major languages are: Persian, Pashto, and Kurdish. All written in the Arabic alphabet. * The official language of India is Hindi, which is an Indo-European language; Hindi grew into a national language in the 19th century.   Indo-Iranian Branch   * When India became an independent state they proposed Hindi to be the official language, but speaker of other languages opposed. So English became the secondary language to communicate with other that spoke different indian languages. * India recognizes 22 so-called scheduled languages that the government is obligated to encourage the use of the languages. * Hindi is spoken in many different ways, but the official official way to write it in using a script called Devanagari * Urdu is spoken very much like Hindi, but is recognized as a distinct language.   Balto-Slavic Branch   * Balto-Slavic language predominate in the Eastern Europe. * Slavic was once a single language, but developed in the 7th century A.D., when a couple of groups migrated from Asia to different areas of Eastern Europe. * This branch can be divided into East, West, and South Slavic group, as well as a Baltic group. * The most widely used Slavic language are the eastern ones, primarily Russian. Which is spoken by 80% of Russian people. * Soviet officials forced native speakers of other languages to speak Russian as a way to fostering culture unity among the country's diverse people. * The Soviet Union dominated the Eastern European countries and Russian was taught as the second language.   Balto-Slavic Branch   * The most spoken West Slavic language is Polish which is followed by Czech and Slovak. * A language called Serbo-Croatian offends Bosnians and Croatians because it reminds them when they lived in a Serb dominated country. ( demonstrate that each language is unique). * Bosnians and Croats write in the Roman alphabet, while the Montenegrins and Serbs use the Cyrillic alphabet. * The differences between the Slavic languages are small but since language is a major element in people's cultural identity it tends to divide them.   **Origin and Diffusion of Romance Languages**  Origin   * Originated from Latin, “Romans’ Language.” * Latin was used in each province (Roman empire) was based on what was spoken by the Roman army at that time. * The latin spoken was not standard literary form, but a spoken form, known as Vulgar latin, from the latin word referring to “the masses” of the populace.   Diffusion   * The rise in the importance of the city of Rome 2,000 years ago brought diffusion of its Latin language. * At its height in the second century A.D., the Roman Empire extended from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the Black Sea on the east and surrounded all lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea * The conquering Roman armies occupied the provinces, and brought the Latin language with them * The empire grew over a period of several hundred years, and the Latin used in each province was based on that spoken by the Roman army at the time of occu**pation.**   Importance   * It's important because if reflects the colonial activities of European Speakers * Spanish is the official language of 18 Latin America States * Brazil holds 200 million people that speak romance languages   **Origin and Diffusion of Indo-European**  **Common Ancestry of Indo-European Languages**   * The origin of language families predates history so it cannot be proven with certainty a single ancestor language, which is known as Proto-Indo European existed but there is evidence that it did exist because of words related to the physical environment. * Individual Indo-European languages share common words for winter and snow but not for ocean so linguists have concluded that original Proto-Indo-European speakers most likely lived in a cold climate that did not have contact with oceans. * They also share words for some animals and trees like beech, oak, bear, deer, pheasant and bee but not for others like elephant, camel, rice and bamboo, * Based on this, linguists conclude that original Proto-Indo-European speakers lived in a place where the shared animals/trees are found, whereas unshared words were added after the original language split into branches.   **Nomadic Warrior Theory**   * Linguist have concluded no available trace to find when and where the Proto-Indo-European originated because it dates back to far. * Archeologist Marija Gimbutas believes to have found the first or earliest speakers, the Kurgans. * The Kurgans;   -4300 B.C. in Kazakhstan  -Domesticated horses  -Migrated to find grassland for the animals  -They traveled westward through Europe, eastward to Siberia, and southward to Iran and South Asia. -They established military superiority and conquered much of Europe and South Asia.   * The Kurgans, or nomadic warriors, were one of the first groups of people who were able to accomplish a militaristic view without the use of many inventions.   **Sedentary Farmer Theory**   * Colin Renfrew (archaeologist) * Argues that the first speakers of Proto-Indo-European lived 2,000 years before the Kurgans, in the eastern part of present-day Turkey. * Russell D. Gray (biologists) supports his argument: Hypothesis: Indo-European diffused into Europe and South Asia along with agricultural practice rather than military conquest. * Language triumphed due to the speakers becoming more prosperous growing their own food instead of hunting.   **Sedentary Farmer Theory**   * Do cultural elements such as language diffuse primarily through warfare and conquest or primarily through peaceful sharing of food?   + Regardless of how it was diffused, communication was poor among different people (warriors or farmers). This state of isolation developed into distinct languages through generations.   **German and Norman Invasion**  Origin and DIffusion of English   * British Isles: inhabited for thousands of years * Early languages are unknown until Celts (tribes) arrived around 2000 B.C. bringing the languages we call Celtic. * Around A.D. 450, tribes from mainland Europe invaded, pushing Celts into northern and western parts of Britain, including Cornwall and the highlands of Scotland and Wales   German Invasion   * Tribes invading British Isles: Angles, Jutes, and Saxons Jutes: northern Denmark Anges: southern Denmark Saxons: northwestern Germany * Modern English has evolved primarily from the language spoken by the aforementioned tribes.   German Invasion Modern English has evolved primarily from the language spoken by the aforementioned tribes.   * + The tribes shared language similar to that of other peoples in the region from which they came.   + English people and others trace cultural heritage back to England are often called Anglo-Saxons, after the two larger tribes * The common origin of English with other Germanic languages can be reconstructed by analyzing language differences that emerged Germanic groups migrated to separate territories and lived in isolation from each other   + This allowed language to continue to evolve independently   + Other people subsequently invaded England and added their languages to the basic English. Vikings from present-day Norway landed on the northeastern coast of England in the ninth-century. Vikings remained in country and enriched language with new words.   **Norman Invasion**   * English today is quite different from German today because England was conquered by the Normans in 1066. * The Normans, who came from Normandy and France, spoke French, which they established as England’s official languages for the next 300 years. However, the majority of the people, who had little education, did not know French, so they continued to speak English to each other. * England lost control of Normandy in 1204 and entered in conflict with France once again in 1204. * As a result fewer people wanted to speak French and English became the dominant language once again. Knowing this, Parliament enacted the Statute of Pleading in 1362 to change the court business language from French to English.   **The Normans’ Legacy**   * During the 300-year period that French was the official language of England, the combination of the Germanic language and the French language formed a new language. * Modern English owes its simpler, straightforward words such as sky, horse, man, and woman to the Germanic language and more elegant words, such as celestial, equestrian, masculine and feminine to the French.   **Origin and Diffusion of English**   * French was the official language of England and the leaders mingled to form a new language. Modern English came along with more simpler words. * The england migrated with their language when they established colonies and it’s how English speakers around the world exists. * During the 20th Century the U.S. is most responsible for spreading English Most notable for spreading English into the Philippines * After gaining full independence the Philippines made English and Filipino its official languages   **Combining English with other languages**   * There are new languages that are being created by mixing English and other languages Franglais - the mix of French and English. Spanglish - the mix of Spanish and English. New words have been invented in Spanglish that do not exist in english.  Denglish - is the mix of German and English   **Official Languages** -Many countries have more than one language as official. -An official language is used by the government to enact legislation and public businesses. -In certain places an official language is only used in public schools.  **Primary Language of U.S**  ‣ As the primary language of the United States , English is used for all official documents, but it does not have an official status.  ‣ 28 states have English-only laws.  **Europe** Has a large number of official languages. European Union recognizes 24 official and working languages ( Bulgarian , Croatian , English , and more )  **English** -English is an official language in 58 countries -2 billion people live in a country where English is an official language  -English is the predominant but not official language in several of the most of the prominent -English speaking countries, like Australia, United Kingdom , and US  The Debate  Pro 58 countries and 28 U.S. states already make English official. Making English America’s official language displays national unity. Knowledge of English is essential for survival in the U.S. Providing services to non-English speakers is expensive.  Con A law is unnecessary because English is already the primary language of the United States.  The government should not interfere with people’s language rights. Advocating English-only attacks immigrants from non-English-speaking countries. |
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