KNOW

accent  language  orthography
Anatolian Hypothesis  language branch  pidgin
Creole  language family  polyglot
dialect  language group  slang
extinct language  lingua franca  standard language
ideogram  literary tradition  syntax
Indo-European  mono-, bi-, multi-linguality  toponym
isogloss  national language  trade language
isolated language  Nostratic Hypothesis  vernacular
Kurgan Hypothesis  official language  vocabulary

BE ABLE TO

✓ explain how language families, branches, and groups are classified and related.
✓ map the distribution of major language families worldwide.
✓ show the division of Europe into the following language groups and give specific examples from each.
  ▪ Germanic
  ▪ Slavic
  ▪ Romance
✓ describe the following characteristics of English:
  ▪ its origin and historical development
  ▪ its worldwide diffusion
  ▪ its spatial variation
  ▪ its cultural and economic roles
✓ explain the significance of an official languages, national languages, and lingua francas.
✓ describe how languages become extinct and efforts used to preserve them.
✓ discuss the regional and local variety in language using the following terms
  ▪ slang
  ▪ isogloss
  ▪ accent
  ▪ vocabulary
  ▪ spelling
  ▪ pronunciation
  ▪ syntax
✓ explain how toponyms are derived and classified; provide examples.

CASE STUDIES

__________________________________________________________________________
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**Accent** – A distinctive mode of pronunciation of a language, especially one associated with a particular nation, locality, or social class.

   Example:

**Anatolian Hypothesis** – Theory that the movement of Indo-European languages in Turkey (Anatolia) followed the spread of plant domestication technologies

   Example:

**Creole or creolized language** - A language that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with the indigenous language of the people being dominated.

   Example:

**Dialect** - A regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.

   Example:

**Extinct language** - A language that was once used by people in daily activities but is no longer used.

   Example:

**Ideograms** – The systems of writing used in China and other East Asian countries in which each symbol represents an idea or a concept rather than a specific sound as is the case with letters in English.

   Example:

**Indo-European** – Of or relating to the family of languages spoken over the greater part of Europe and Asia as far as northern India. A group of nomadic peoples who may have come from the steppes

   Example:

**Isogloss** - A boundary that separates regions in which different languages usages predominate.

   Example:

**Isolated language** - A language that is unrelated to any other languages and therefore not attached to any language family.

   Example:

**Kurgan Hypothesis** – A theory of language diffusion, which holds that the spread of Indo-European languages originated with animal domestication; originated in the Central Asian steppes; and was later more violent and swifter than proponents of the Anatolian hypothesis maintain.

   Example:

**Language** - A system of communication through the use of speech, a collection of sounds understood by a group of people to have the same meaning.

   Example:

**Language branch** - A collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago. Differences are not as extensive or as old as with language families, and archaeological evidence can confirm that the branches derived from the same family.

   Example:

**Language family** - A collection of languages related to each other through a common ancestor long before recorded history.

   Example:

**Language group** - A collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary.

   Example:

**Lingua franca** - A language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages.

   Example:

**Literary tradition** - A language that is written as well as spoken.

   Example:
**Mono-, bi-, multi-linguality** – mono = speaks one language, bi = speaks two languages, multi = speaks multiple languages (more than two)
  Example:

**National language** – Most common language used in the nation; language with the widest distribution and most speakers
  Example:

**Nostratic Hypothesis** – a hypothesized family of languages ancestral to several of the established language families of Eurasia and northern Africa and including in some classifications as the Indo-European, Uralic, Altaic, Kartvelian, Dravidian, and Afro-Asiatic languages
  Example:

**Official language** - The language adopted for use by the government for the conduct of business and publication of documents.
  Example:

**Orthography** – The art or study of correct spelling according to established usage.
  Example:

**Pidgin language** - A form of speech that adopts a simplified grammar and limited vocabulary of a lingua franca, used for communications among speakers of two different languages.
  Example:

**Polyglot** – Multilingual; containing more than one language.
  Example:

**Slang** – A kind of language occurring chiefly in casual and playful speech, made up typically of short-lived coinages and figures of speech
  Example:

**Standard language** - The form of a language used for official government business, education, and mass communications.
  Example:

**Syntax** – the study of the rules for the formation of grammatical sentences in a language.
  Example:

**Toponym** – Name given to a place on Earth
  Example:

**Trade language** – A language used between native speakers of different languages to allow them to communicate so that they can trade with each other.
  Example:

**Vernacular** – Everyday language of ordinary people.
  Example:

**Vocabulary** – The body of words used in a particular language.
  Example: