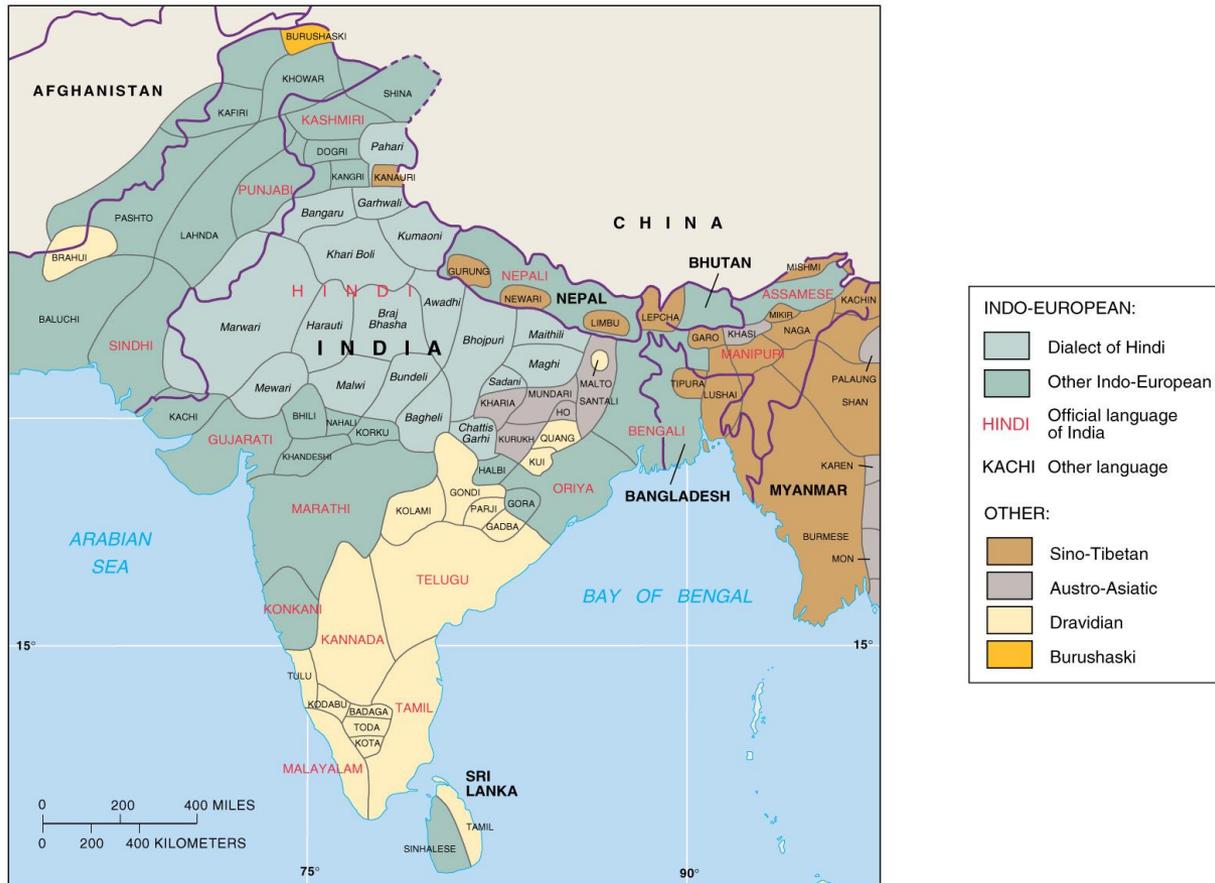


# South Asian Languages and Language Families

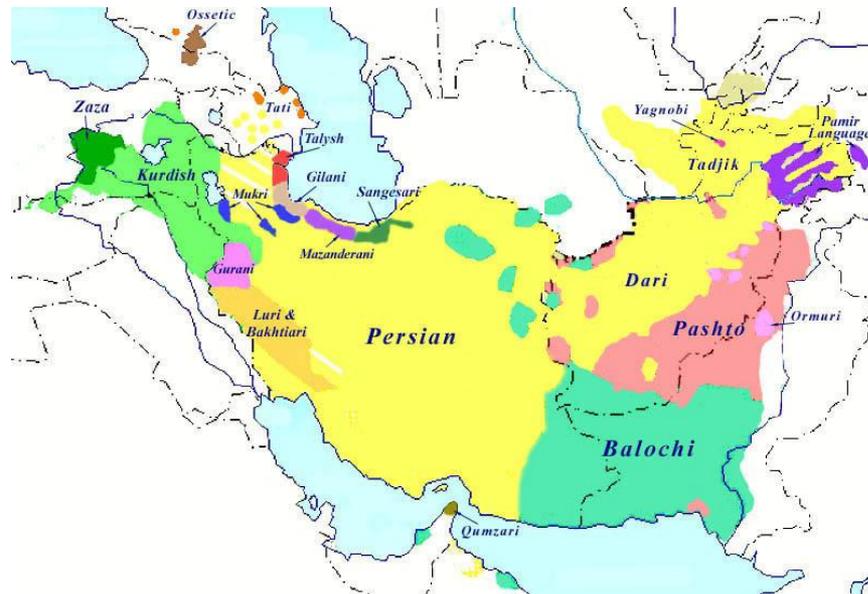


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-7: Indo-European is the largest of four main language families in South Asia. The country of India has 18 official languages.

# Iranian (Western) Group of Indo-Iranian Language Branch

- Indo-Iranian languages spoken in Iran and neighboring countries form a separate group from Indic.
- The major Iranian group languages include Persian (sometimes called Farsi) in Iran, Pathan in eastern Afghanistan and western Pakistan, and Kurdish, used by the Kurds of western Iran, northern Iraq, and eastern Turkey.
- These languages are written in the Arabic alphabet.



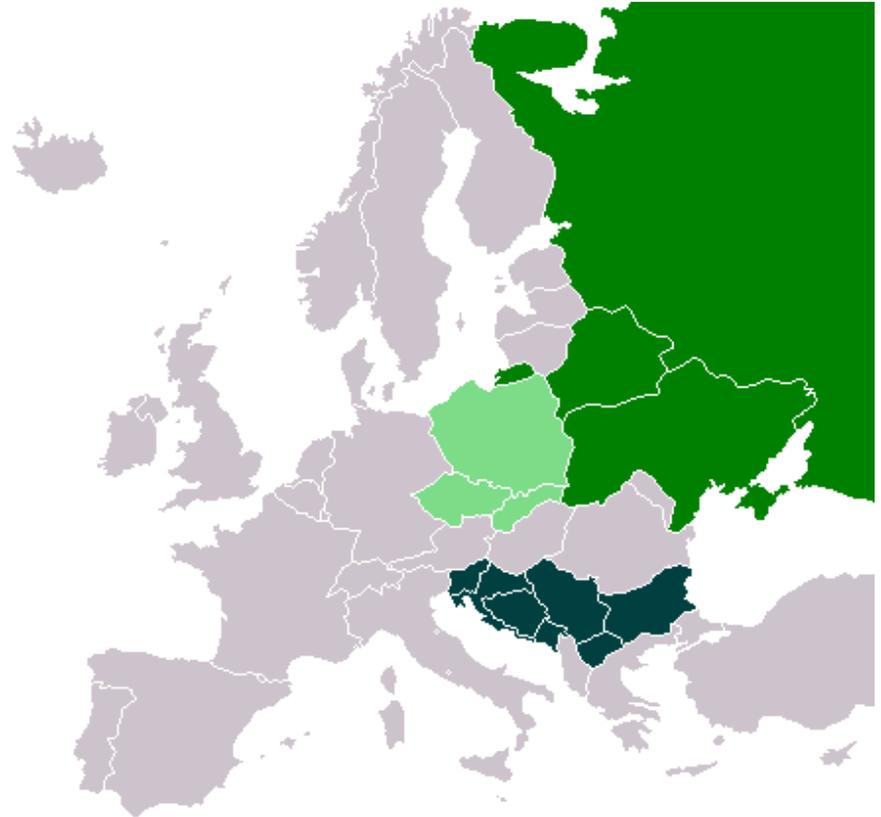
# Balto-Slavic Branch of Indo-European

- Slavic was once a single language, but differences developed in the seventh century A.D. when several groups of Slavs migrated from Asia to different areas of Eastern Europe.



# East Slavic and Baltic Groups of Balto-Slavic Language Branch

- After Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian (sometimes written Byelorussian) are the two most important East Slavic languages.
- The desire to use languages other than Russian was a major drive in the Soviet Union breakup a decade ago.



# West and South Slavic Groups of Balto-Slavic Language Branch

- The most spoken West Slavic language is Polish, followed by Czech and Slovak.
- The latter two are quite similar, and speakers of one can understand the other.
- The two most important South Slavic languages are Serbo-Croatian and Bulgarian.
- Although Serbs and Croats speak the same language, they use different alphabets.
- Slovene is the official language of Slovenia, while Macedonian is used in the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.



# Romance Branch of Indo-European



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-8: The Romance branch includes three of the world's 12 most widely spoken languages (Spanish, French, and Portuguese), as well as a number of smaller languages and dialects.

# Origin and Diffusion of Romance Languages

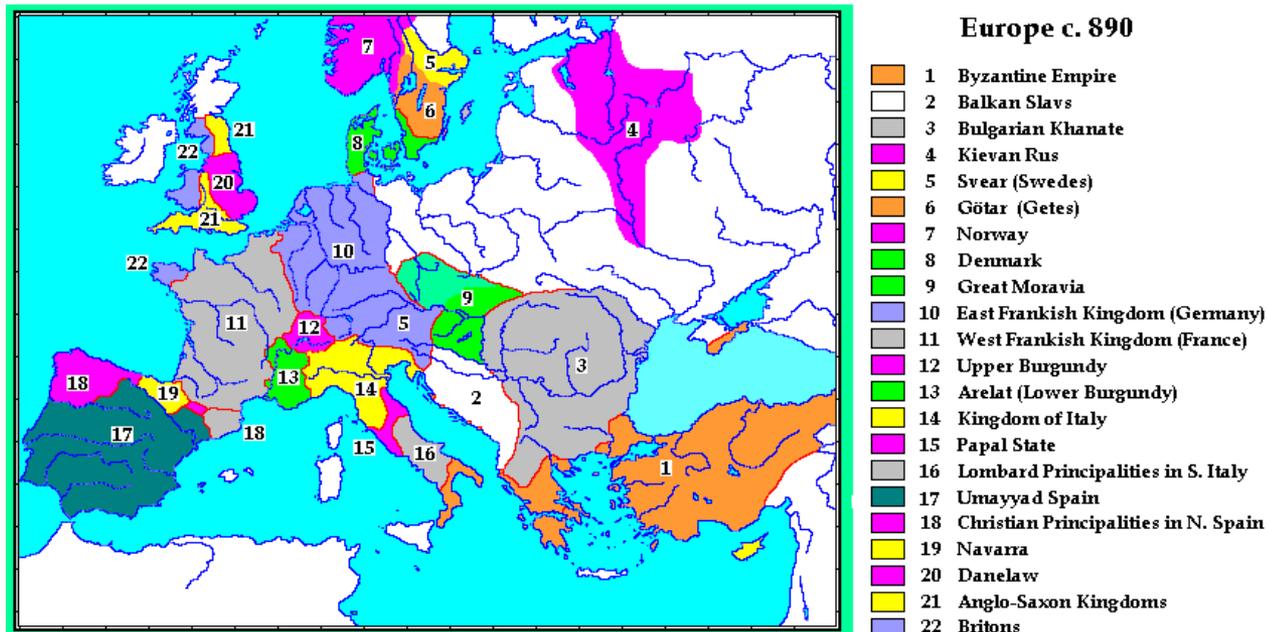
- As the conquering Roman armies occupied the provinces of its vast empire, they brought the Latin language with them the languages spoken by the natives of the provinces were either extinguished or suppressed.
- Latin used in each province was based on that spoken by the Roman army at the time of occupation.
- Each province also integrated words spoken in the area.
- The Latin that people in the provinces learned was not the standard literary form but a spoken form, known as Vulgar Latin, from the Latin word referring to “the masses” of the populace.



 Geographical Tour: A Tour of Empire

# After the Fall of Rome

- By the eighth century, regions of the former empire had been isolated from each other long enough for distinct languages to evolve.
- Latin persisted in parts of the former empire.
- People in some areas reverted to former languages, while others adopted the languages of conquering groups from the north and east, which spoke Germanic and Slavic.



# Romance Language Dialects – France

- Distinct Romance languages did not suddenly appear.
- They evolved over time.
- The creation of standard national languages, such as French and Spanish, was relatively recent.
- The dialect of the Ile-de-France region, known as Francien, became the standard form of French because the region included Paris.
- The most important surviving dialect difference within France is between the north and the south.
- The northern dialect, langue d'oïl and the southern langue d'oc provide insight into how languages evolve.
- These terms derive from different ways in which the word for “yes” was said.



 **Sous Hugues Capet (987-996)**



# Romance Language Dialects – Spain

- Spain, like France, contained many dialects during the Middle Ages.
- In the fifteenth century, when the Kingdom of Castile and Leon merged with the Kingdom of Aragón, Castilian became the official language for the entire country.



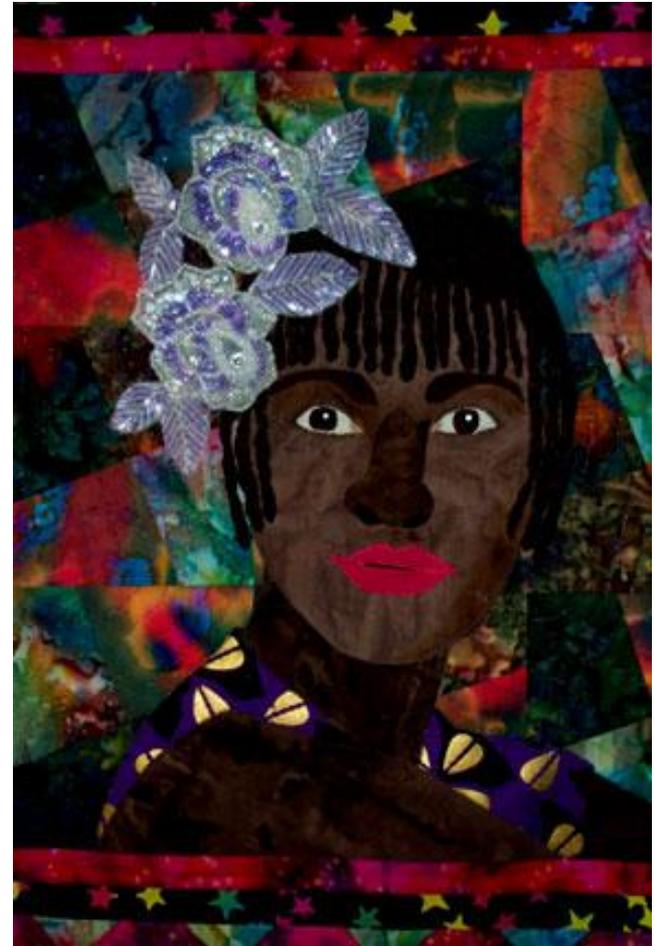
# Spanish and Portuguese Speaking Countries

- Spanish and Portuguese have achieved worldwide importance because of the colonial activities of their European speakers.
- Approximately 90 percent of the speakers of these two languages live outside Europe.
- Spanish is the official language of 18 Latin American states, while Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
- The division of Central and South America into Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking regions is the result of a 1493 decision by Pope Alexander VI.
- The Portuguese and Spanish languages spoken in the Western Hemisphere differ somewhat from their European versions.



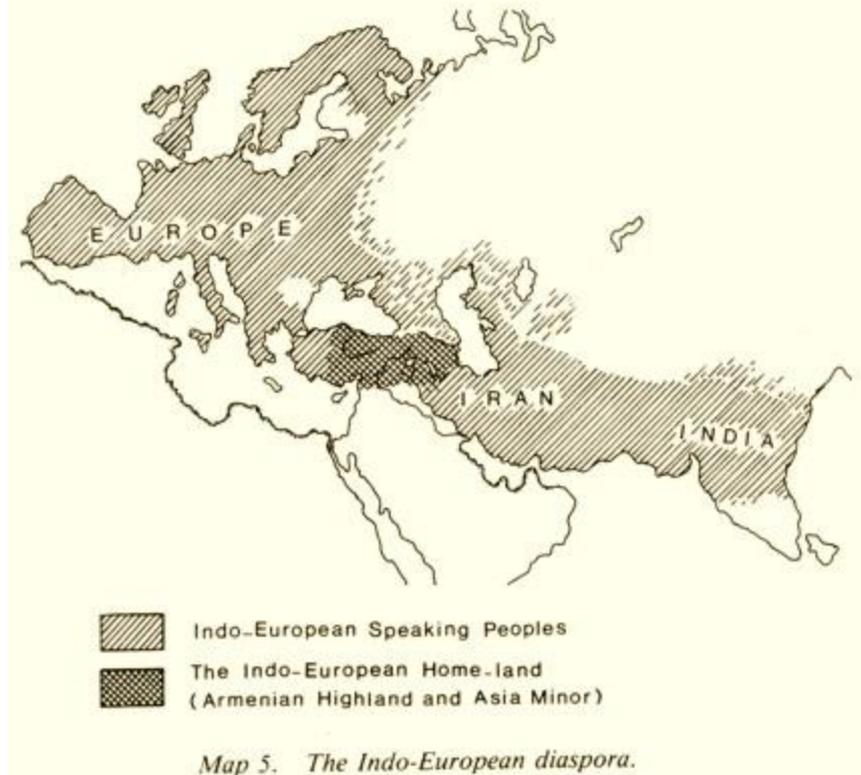
# Creole

- A creole or creolized language is defined as a language that results from the mixing of the colonizer's language with the indigenous language.
- A creolized language forms when the colonized group makes some changes, such as simplifying the grammar.
- The word creole derives from a word in several Romance languages for a slave who is born in the master's house.

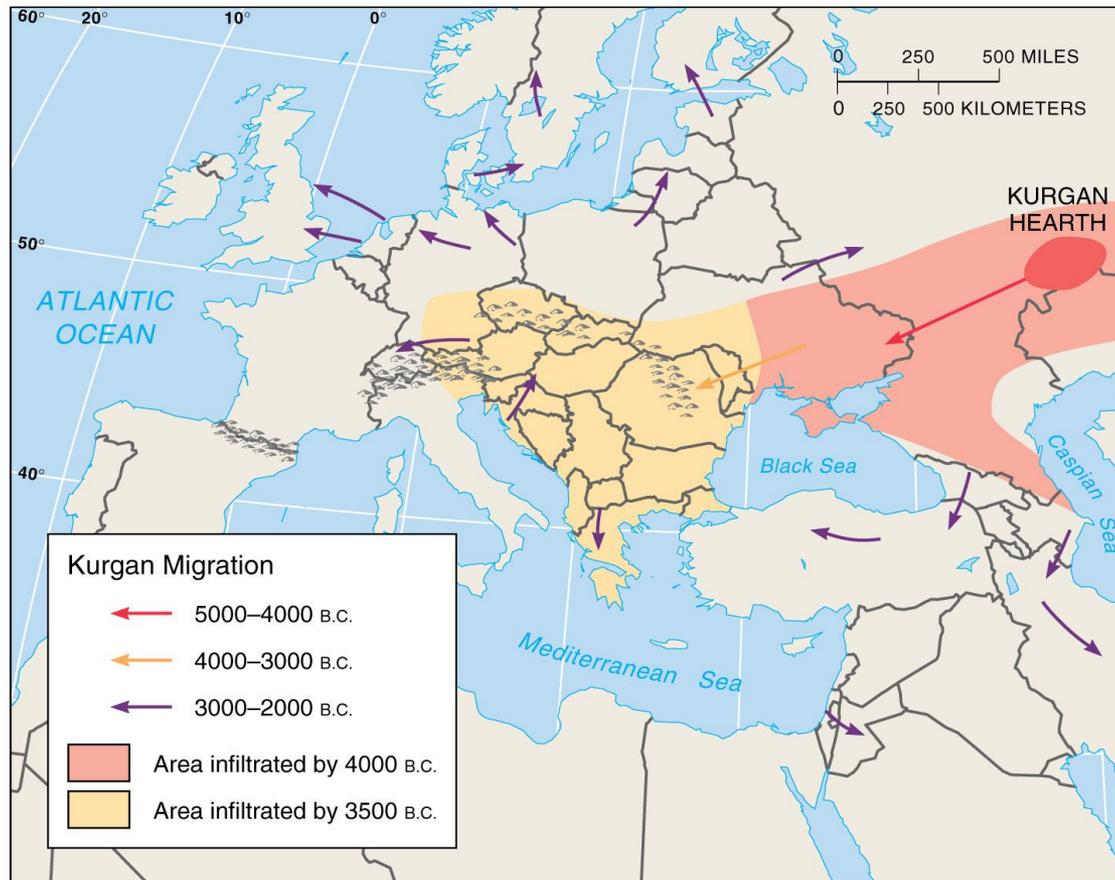


# Origin and Diffusion of Indo-European

- The existence of a single ancestor cannot be proved with certainty, because it would have existed thousands of years before the invention of writing or recorded history.
- The evidence that Proto-Indo-European once existed is “internal.”
- Individual Indo-European languages share common root words for winter and snow but not for ocean.
- Therefore, linguists conclude that original Proto-Indo-European speakers probably lived in a cold climate, or one that had a winter season, but did not come in contact with oceans.



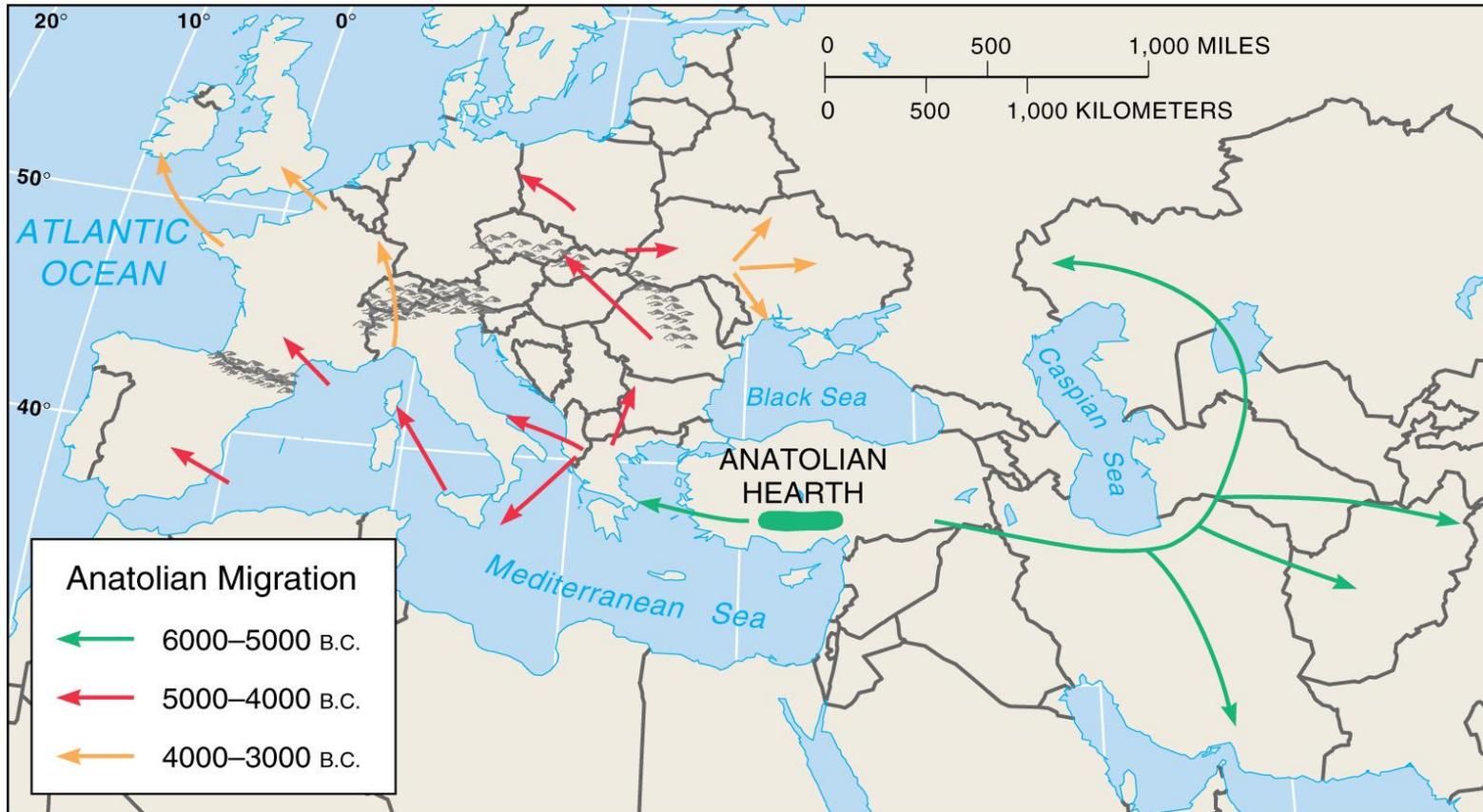
# Kurgan Theory of Indo-European Origin



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-9: In the Kurgan theory, Proto-Indo-European diffused from the Kurgan hearth north of the Caspian Sea, beginning about 7,000 years ago.

# Anatolian Hearth Theory of Indo-European Origin



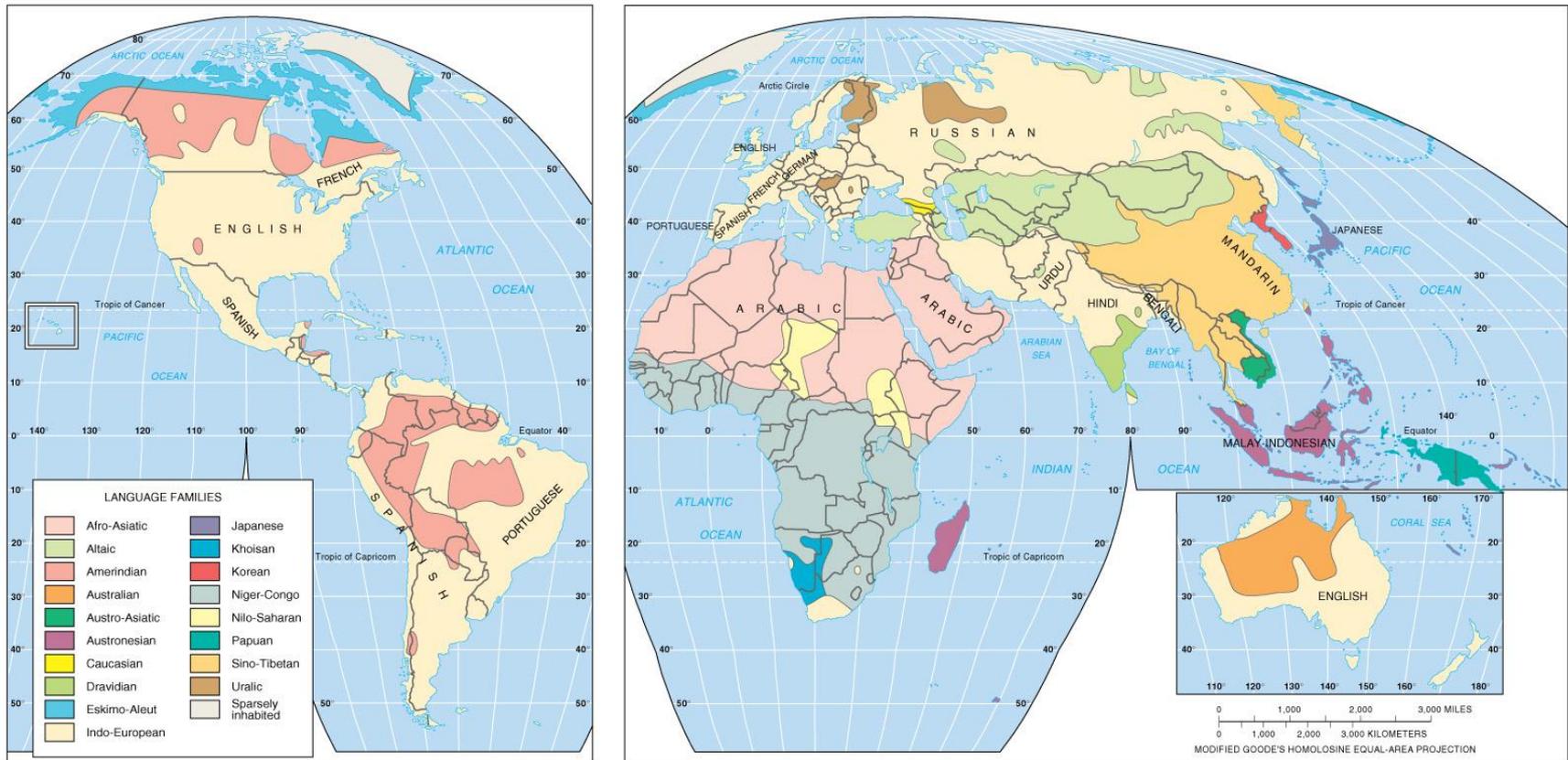
Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-10: In the Anatolian hearth theory, Indo-European originated in Turkey before the Kurgans and diffused through agricultural expansion.

# Issue 3: Distribution of Other Language Families

- Classification of languages
- Distribution of language families
  - Sino-Tibetan language family
  - Other East and Southeast Asian language families
  - Afro-Asiatic language family
  - Altaic and Uralic language families
  - African language families

# Language Families of the World



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

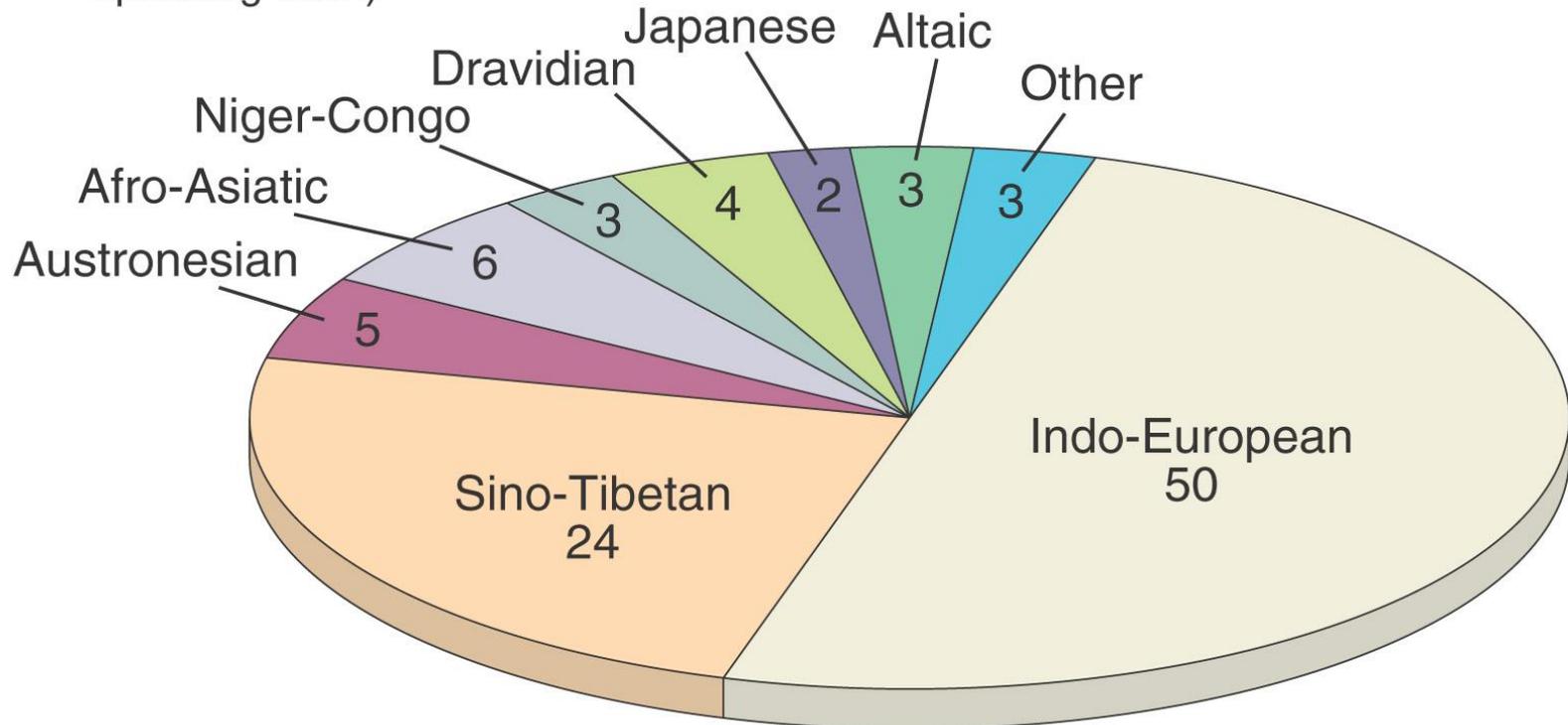
Fig. 5-11: Distribution of the world's main language families. Languages with more than 100 million speakers are named.

# Major Language Families

## *Percentage of World Population*

### LANGUAGE FAMILIES

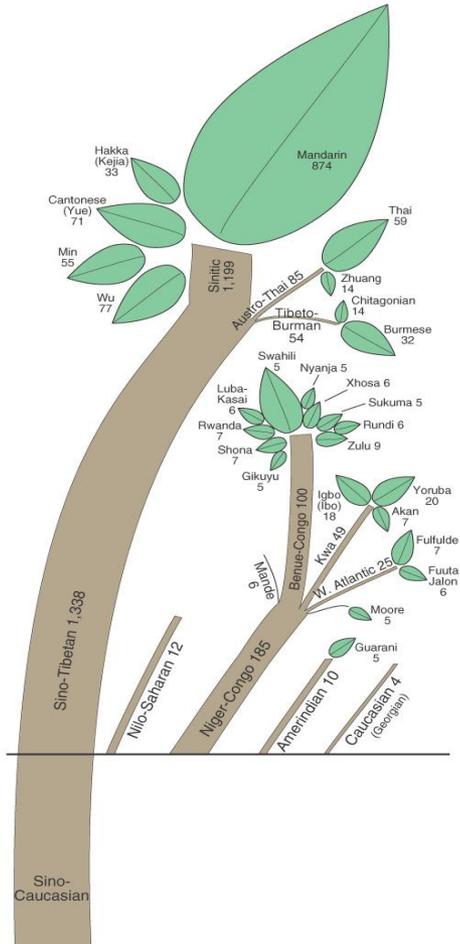
(Percentage of people speaking each)



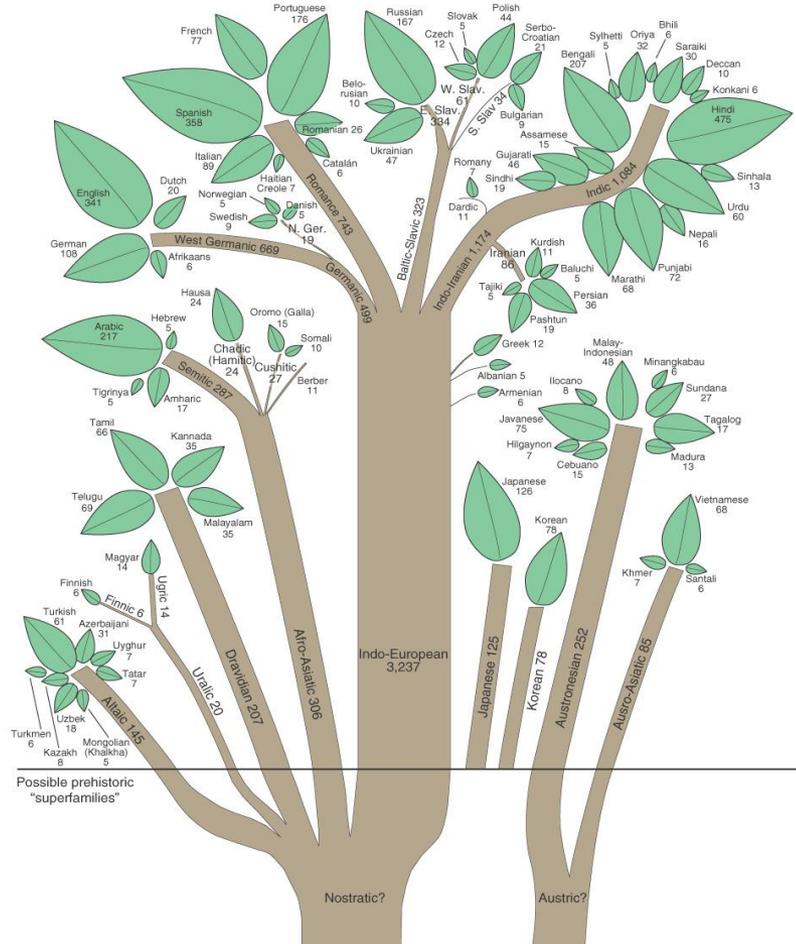
Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-11a: The percentage of world population speaking each of the main language families. Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan together represent almost 75% of the world's people.

# Language Family Trees



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

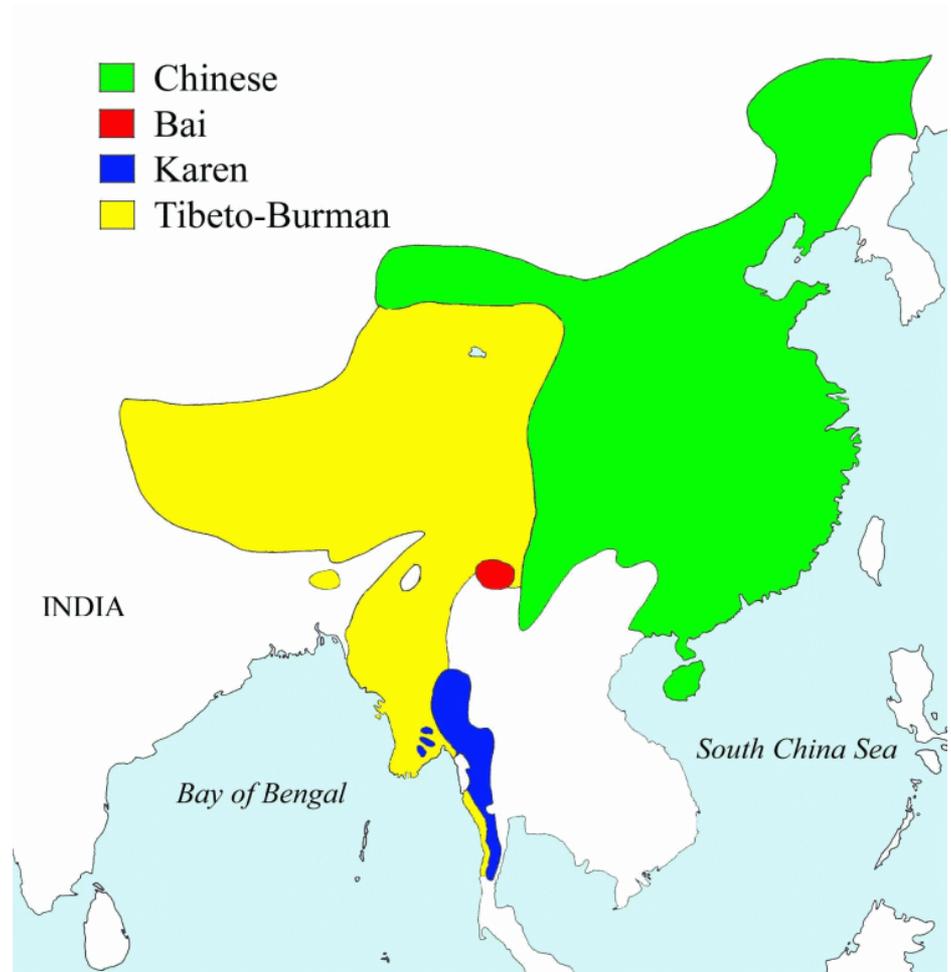


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-12: Family trees and estimated numbers of speakers for the main world language families.

# Sino-Tibetan Family

- The Sino-Tibetan family encompasses languages spoken in the People's Republic of China as well as several smaller countries in Southeast Asia.



# Sinitic Branch – Chinese Languages

- There is no single Chinese language.
- Spoken by approximately three-fourths of the Chinese people, Mandarin is by a wide margin the most used language in the world.
- Other Sinitic branch languages are spoken by tens of millions of people in China.
- The Chinese government is imposing Mandarin countrywide.



# Structure of Chinese Language

- The structure of Chinese languages is quite different (from Indo-European).
- They are based on 420 one-syllable words.
- This number far exceeds the possible one-syllable sounds that humans can make, so Chinese languages use each sound to denote more than one thing.
- The listener must infer the meaning from the context in the sentence and the tone of voice the speaker uses.
- In addition, two one-syllable words can be combined.

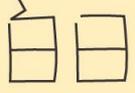
Interrogative	Example
誰 shuí Who?	誰想回家？ shuí xiǎng huí jiā? Who wants (to) return home?
什麼 shé me What?	這是什麼？ zhè shì shé me? What is this?
哪裡 nǎ lǐ Where?	圖書館在哪裡？ tú shū guǎn zài nǎ lǐ? Where is the library?
甚麼時候 shén me shí hòu When?	你甚麼時候去北京？ nǐ shén me shí hòu qù běi jīng? When (do) you go (to) Beijing?
為甚麼 wèi shén me Why?	她為甚麼回學校？ tā wèi shén me huí xué xiào? Why (does) she return (to) school?
怎麼 zěn me How?	你怎麼賺錢？ nǐ zěn me zhuàn qián? How (do) you earn money?

# Chinese Ideograms

From basic characters:

	
Sun	Person

	White, clear (Sun peeping out)
	Big (person with arms extended)
	Heaven (above the biggest person)
	White person
	Daytime (clear and heaven)
	Daytime (clear and Sun)

Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 5-13: Chinese language ideograms mostly represent concepts rather than sounds. The two basic characters at the top can be built into more complex words.

# Austro-Thai and Tibeto-Burman

- In addition to the Chinese languages included in the Sinitic branch, the Sino-Tibetan family includes two smaller branches, Austro-Thai and Tibeto-Burman.



# Distinctive Language Families - Japanese

- Chinese cultural traits have diffused into Japanese society, including the original form of writing the Japanese language.
- Japanese is written in part with Chinese ideograms, but it also uses two systems of phonetic symbols.

日本	東京	大阪	北海道			
Japan	Tokyo	Osaka	Hokkaido			
山	川	日	雨	水	火	田
mountain	river	sun	rain	water	fire	rice field
米	魚	寿司	肉	酒	茶	
rice	fish	sushi	meat	alcohol	tea	
車	電気	自転車	飛行機			
car	electricity	bicycle	airplane			
一	二	三	四	五	六	七
one	two	three	four	five	six	seven
男	女	松井秀喜	黒沢明			
man	woman	Matsui Hideki	Kurozawa Akira			
食べる	行く	小	大	多	少	
to eat	to go	small	big	many	few	





# Afro-Asiatic Language Family

- The Afro-Asiatic—once referred to as the Semito-Hamitic—language family includes Arabic and Hebrew, as well as a number of languages spoken primarily in northern Africa and southwestern Asia.
- Arabic is the major Afro-Asiatic language, an official language in two dozen countries of North Africa and southwestern Asia, from Morocco to the Arabian Peninsula.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE ORIENT						
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
a	b	t	th	j	ḥ   h	kh
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
d	dh	r	z	s	sh	ṣ   s
ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق
ḍ   d	ṭ   t	ẓ   z	ʿ	gh	f	q
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي
k	l	m	n	h	w/ū	y/ī
ء	ة	ـ	ـ	ـ		
No sound	Gives "a" in the end of words	a	u	i		
<b>EXPLANATION</b> For some letters two transcriptions are given. The first is the correct one (with dots), the second (bold letter) is used in this encyclopaedia due to font limitations.						
ARABIC ALPHABET						

# Altaic and Uralic language families

- The Altaic and Uralic language families were once thought to be linked as one family because the two display similar word formation, grammatical endings, and other structural elements.
- Recent studies, however, point to geographically distinct origins.



# Altaic Languages

