

**PLEASE DO NOT FEED
THE PIGEONS**

請勿餵白鴿

**POR FAVOR NO DE COMIDA
A LAS PALOMAS**

Chapter 5

LANGUAGE

Chapter 5 Key Issue 3

**WHY DO INDIVIDUAL
LANGUAGES VARY AMONG
PLACES?**

Key Issue 3: Why Do Individual Languages Vary Among Places?

3.1 English Dialects

3.2 U.S. Dialects

3.3 Dialect or Language?

3.4 Multilingual Places



THESE ARE PEE CANS



These are NOT.

3.1 U.S. and U.K. Dialects



Lorry Truck

Sleeping policeman Speed bump

Car park Parking Lot

Zebra crossing Crosswalk

Motorway Freeway

Saloon Sedan

Petrol station Gas station

Bonnet Hood

Windscreen Windshield

Boot Trunk

Reversing lights Back-up lights

Dual carriageway Divided highway

Petrol Gas

Number plate License plate

Multi-purpose vehicle Minivan

Flyover Overpass

Multi-storey car park Parking garage

Cat's eye Raised pavement marker

Caravan/campervan RV

Estate car Station wagon

Indicators Turn signal

Amber traffic light Yellow light

Gear Box Transmission

Figure 5-26: Car- and driving-related terms indicate dialectical differences between English spoken in the United States and United Kingdom.

3.1 Dialects and Subdialects in England

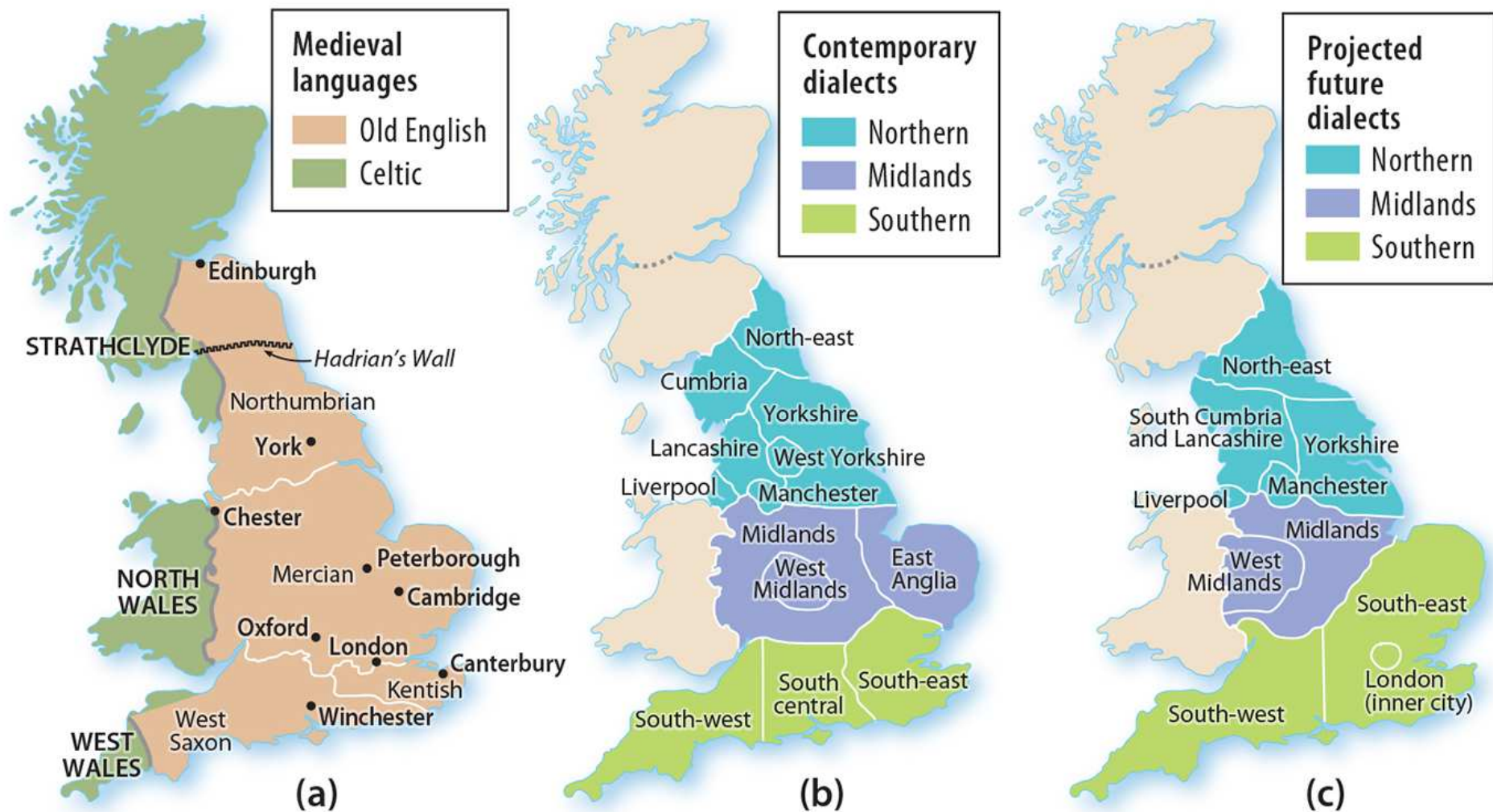


Figure 5-28: England's dialects today (b) are expected to change (c) based on demography and migration.

3.2 U.S. Dialects and Subdialects

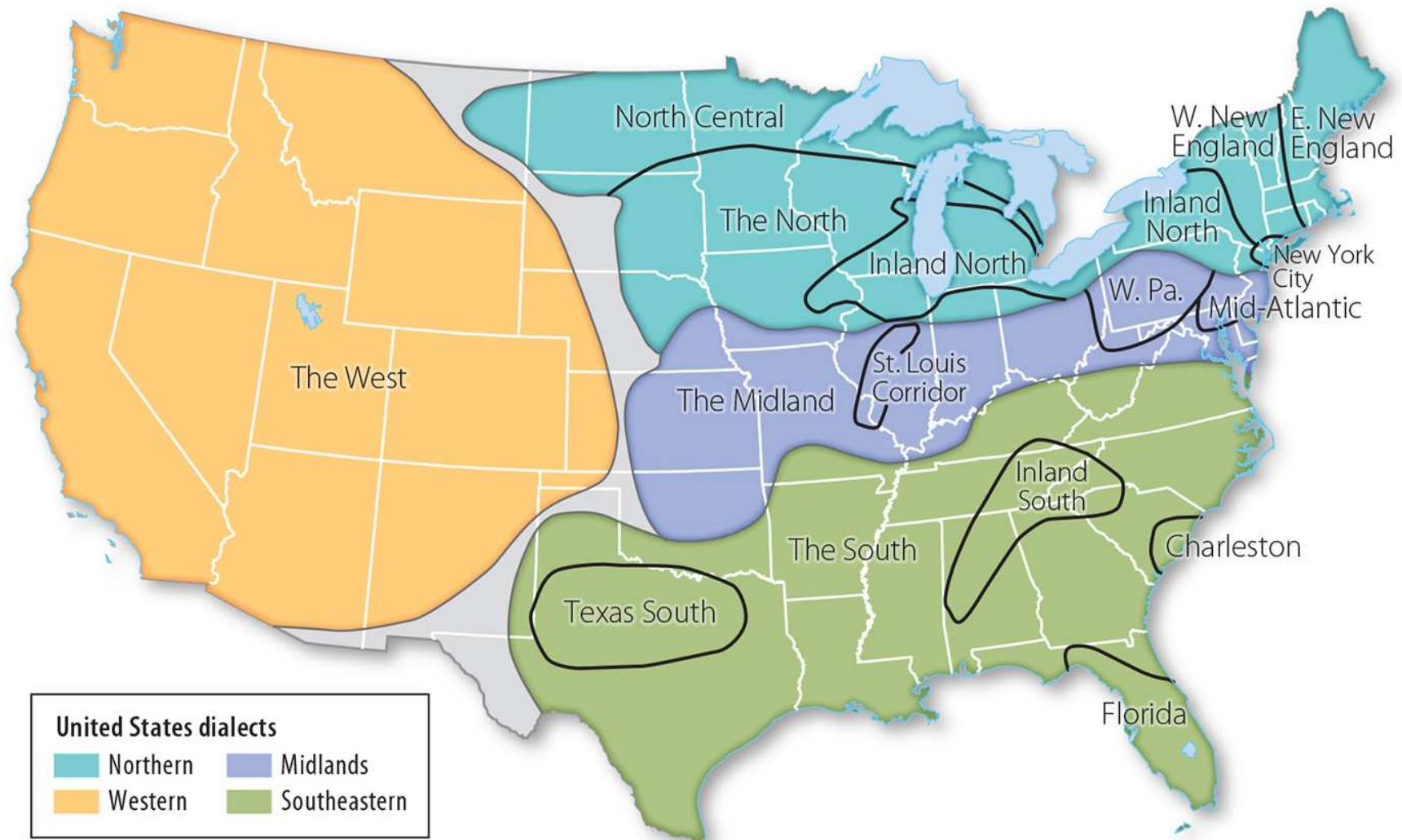


Figure 5-29: The United States has four major dialect regions and several subdialects.

3.2 Soft Drink Dialects

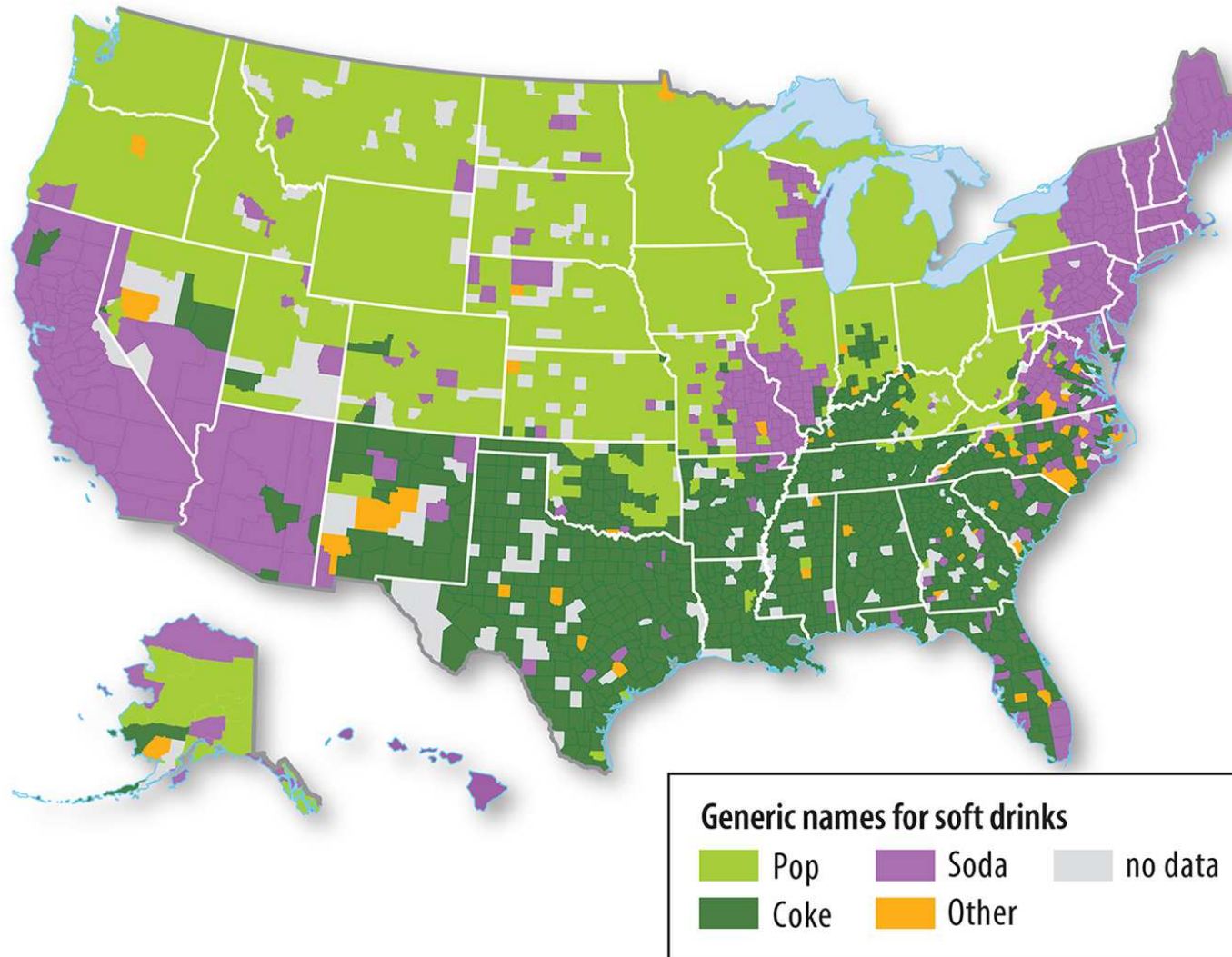


Figure 5-30: The names used for soft drinks represent regional dialectical differences in the United States.

3.2 Example of Haitian Creole



Figure 5-31: A Miami-Dade County election pamphlet is written in three languages: English (top), Spanish (middle), and Haitian Creole (bottom).

3.3 Dialect or Language?

- Challenge: Is a language distinct or a dialect?
- Dialects may become distinct languages over time.
- Cultural identity plays a role.
- Some governments standardize language for unity.

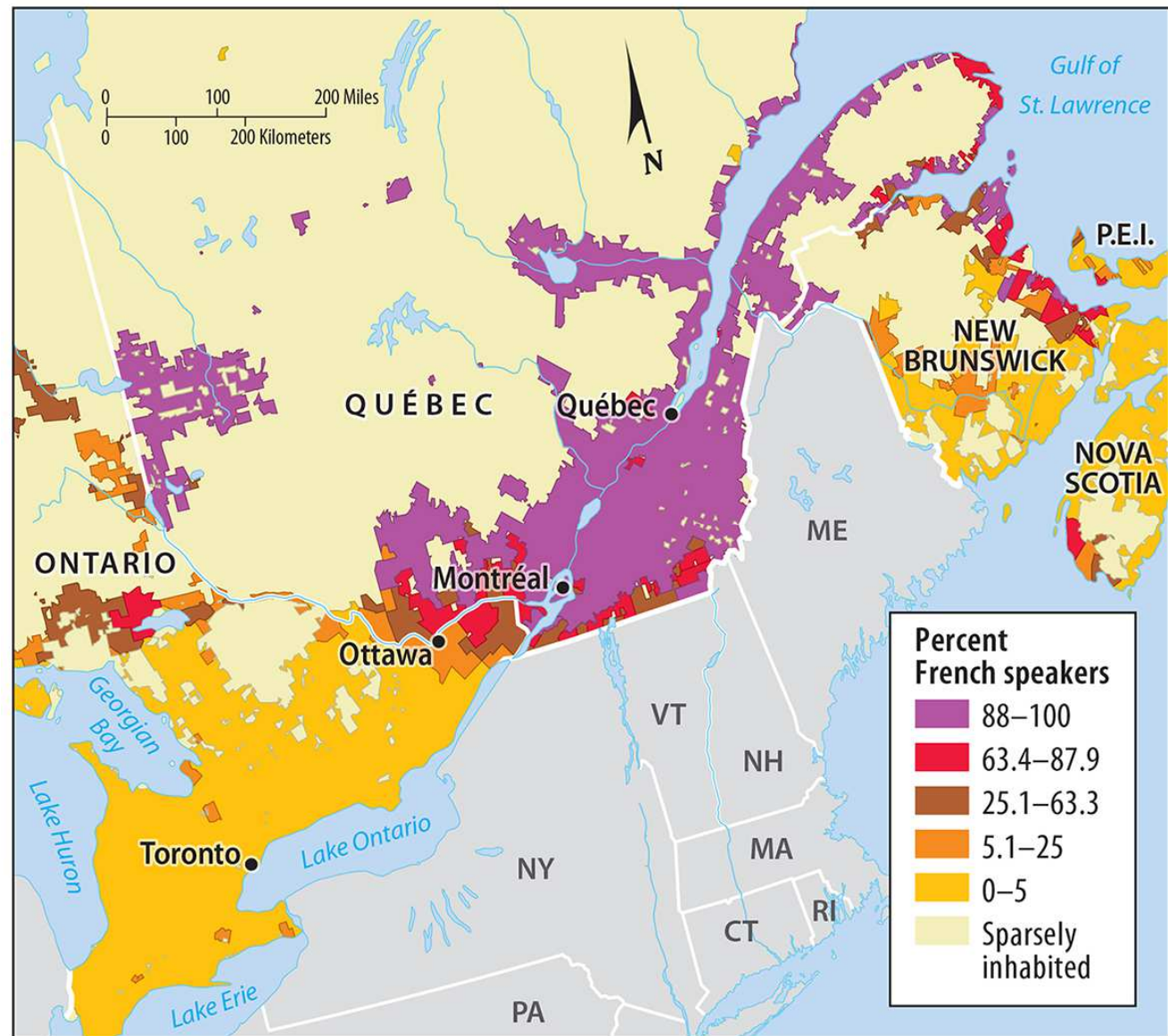
3.4 Language Diversity in Switzerland



Figure 5-33: Switzerland has four official languages.

3.4 Language Diversity in Canada

Figure 5-34:
Canada's French
speakers are
concentrated along
the St. Lawrence
and Great Lakes.

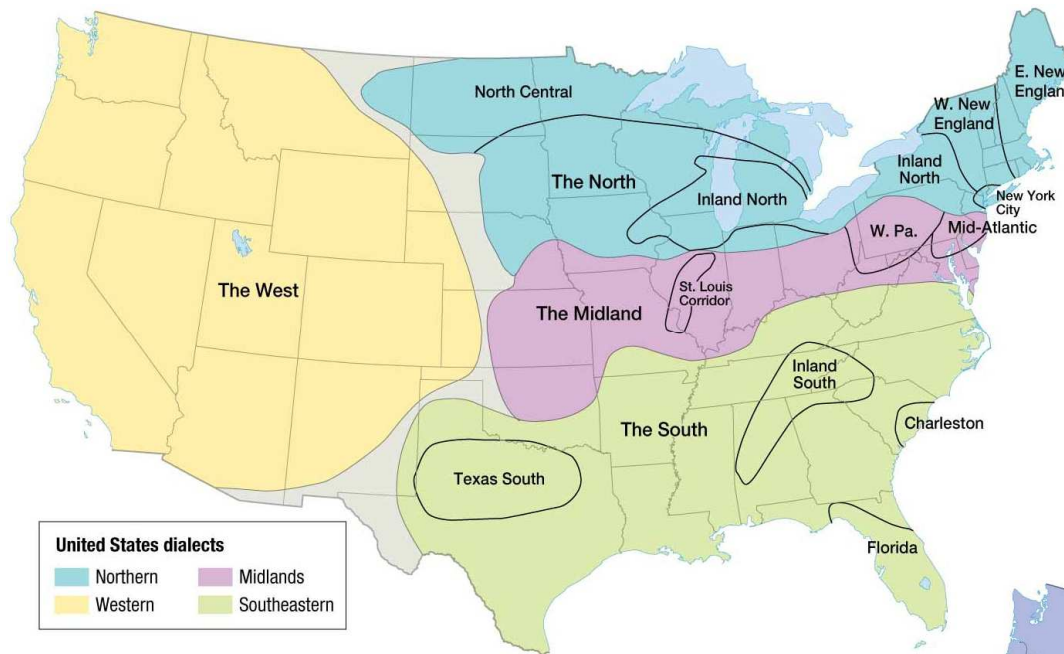


Dialects of English

- A dialect is a regional variation of a language
 - Distinctive vowel pronunciation.
- An isogloss is a line where regional words are used
 - The U.S. has many isoglosses.
- 13 original colonial dialects
 1. New England
 - Inhabited by Puritans
 2. Southeastern
 - Inhabited by English migrants from the British Isles
 - background
 3. Midlands
 - Quakers from Pennsylvania
 - Swedish migrants.



Dialects of English

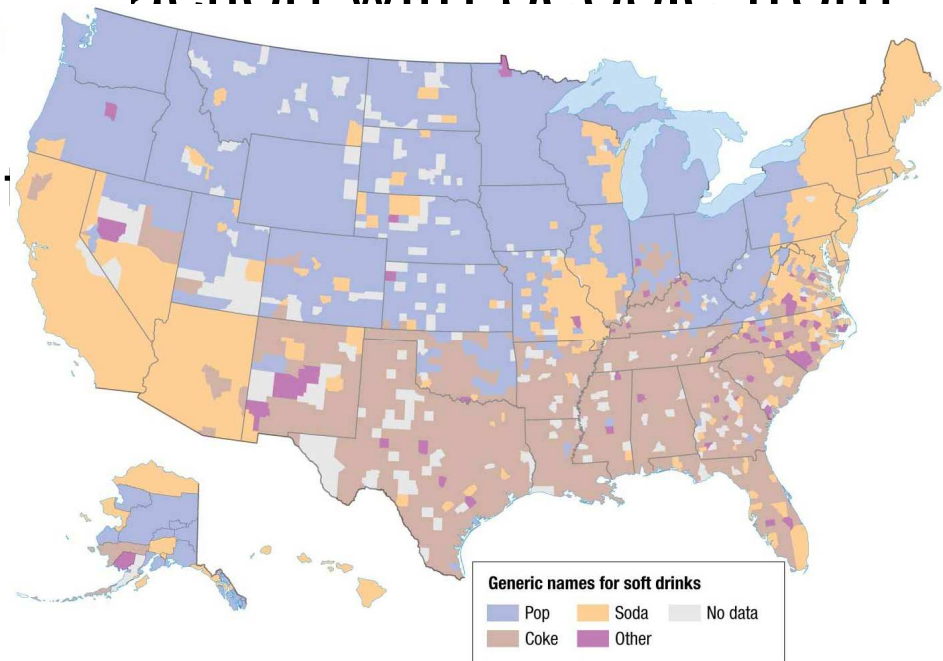


specific to a dialect.

be greatest in rural
action with people from

other dialect regions.

- Mass media has reduced distinctive words.





SODA / POP / COKE
from The Atlantic



SODA POP COKE



04:05



HD :: vimeo

Dialects of English

- Languages with multiple dialects may recognize one as the *standard language*
 - Recognized as the most acceptable for government, business, education, and mass communication.
- British and American English Dialects
 - Three differences
 1. Vocabulary
 - Settlers in America encountered many new objects and experiences
 - Climate and geography differ significantly
 2. Spelling
 - Noah Webster sought to make English used in America distinct from England to reduce cultural dependence
 3. Pronunciation
 - Chief cause was limited interaction between speakers



Chapter 5 Key Issue 4

**WHY DO PEOPLE
PRESERVE LOCAL
LANGUAGES?**

Key Issue 4: Why Do Local Languages Survive?

4.1 Endangered Languages

4.2 Preserving Languages

4.3 Isolated and Extinct Languages

4.4 New and Growing Languages

4.1 Critically Endangered U.S. Languages

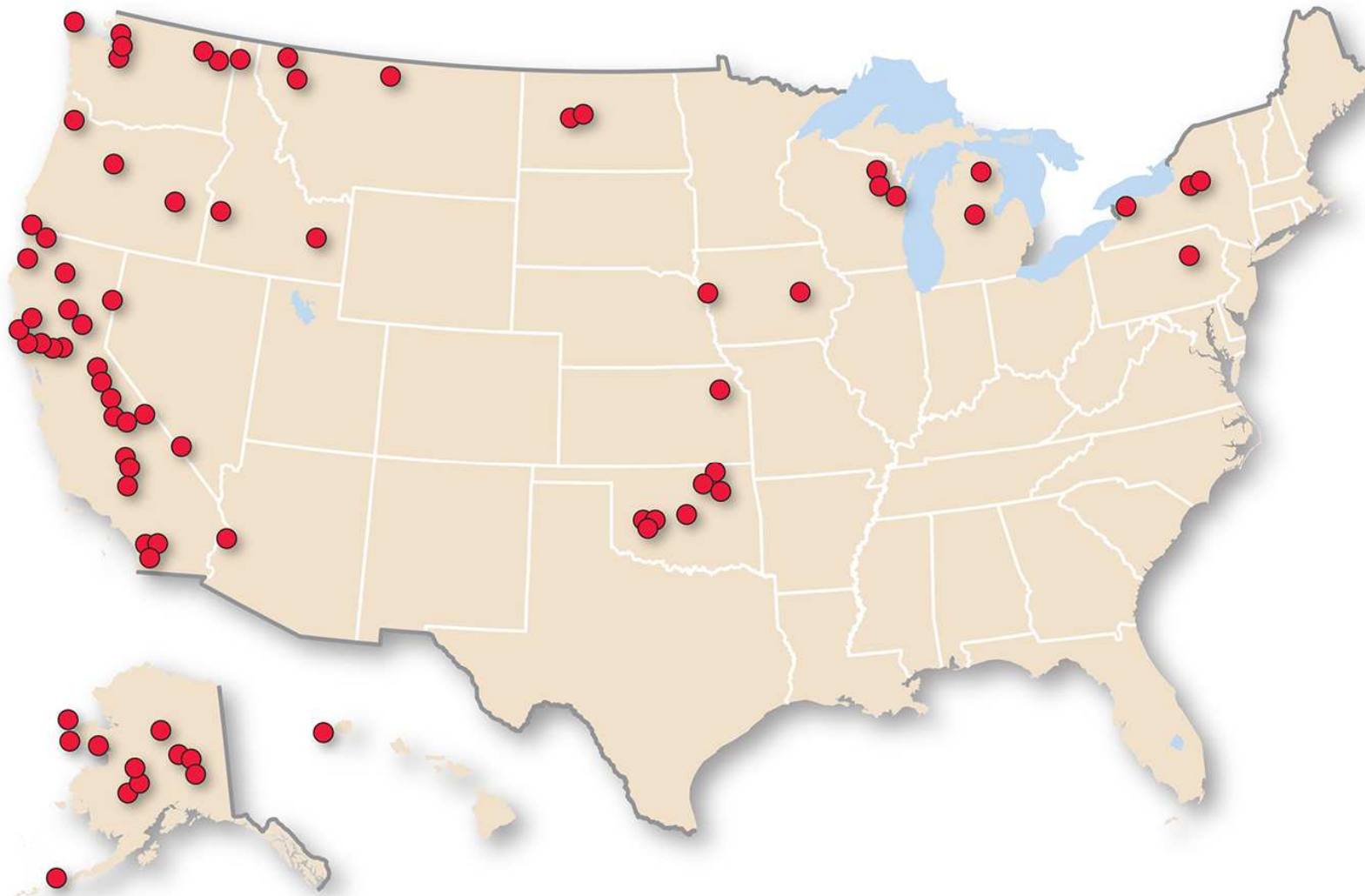


Figure 5-38: Dots are located approximately where recently extinct languages were last spoken.

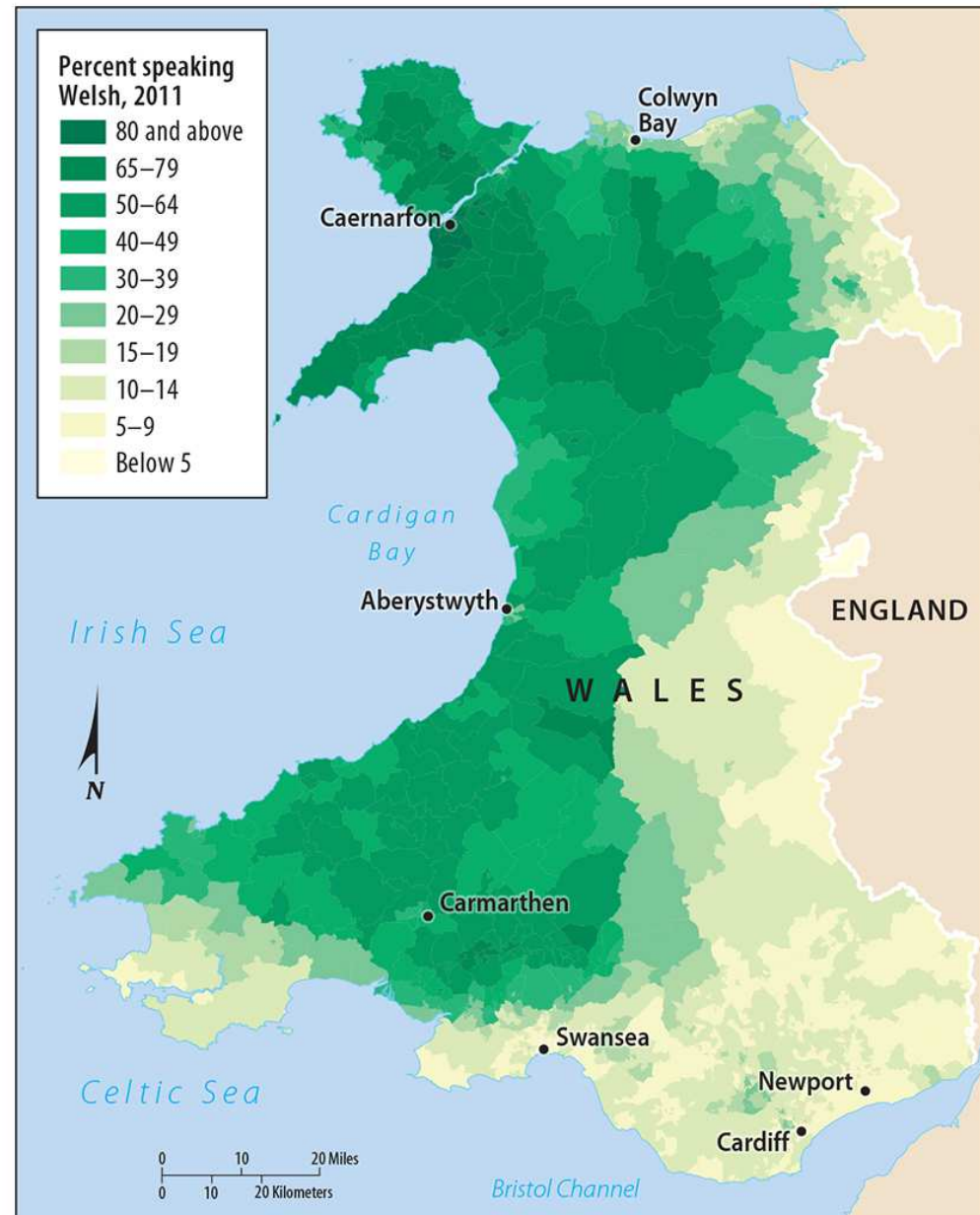
4.1 Why Do Local Languages Survive?

TABLE 5-1 LANGUAGES IN TROUBLE AND DYING

	In Trouble	Dying
North America	84	154
Europe	50	51
Latin America	225	185
Sub-Saharan Africa	209	117
Southwest Asia & North Africa	67	27
South Asia	129	29
Central Asia	4	1
East Asia	112	33
Southeast Asia	417	111
South Pacific	234	208
Total	1,531	916

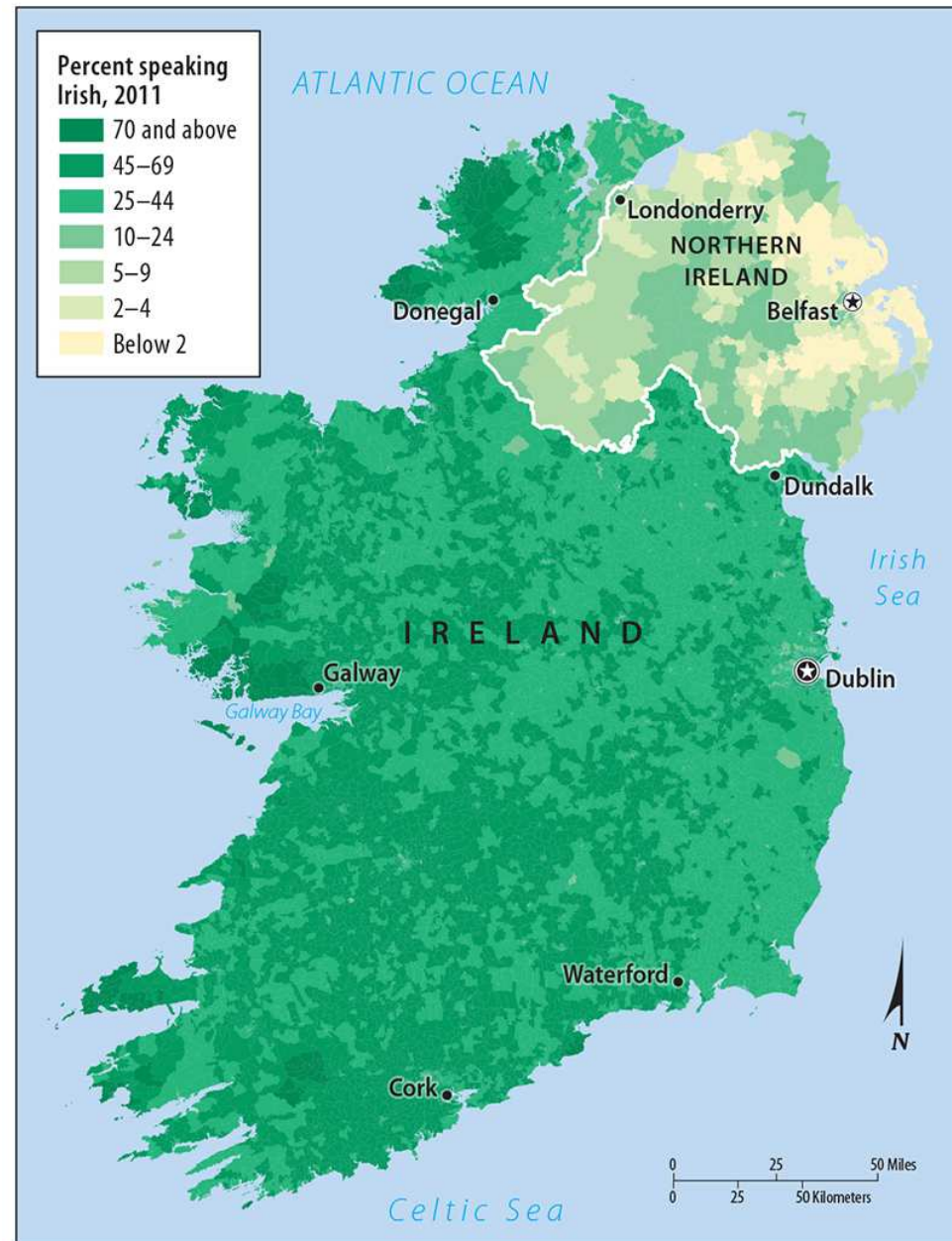
4.2 Welsh Language Distribution

Figure 5-40: Welsh becomes less spoken closer to the English-Wales border.



4.2 Irish Language Distribution

Figure 5-43: Irish is far less common in Northern Ireland than in Ireland. Remote areas have the highest proportion of Irish speakers.



4.3 Isolated Languages

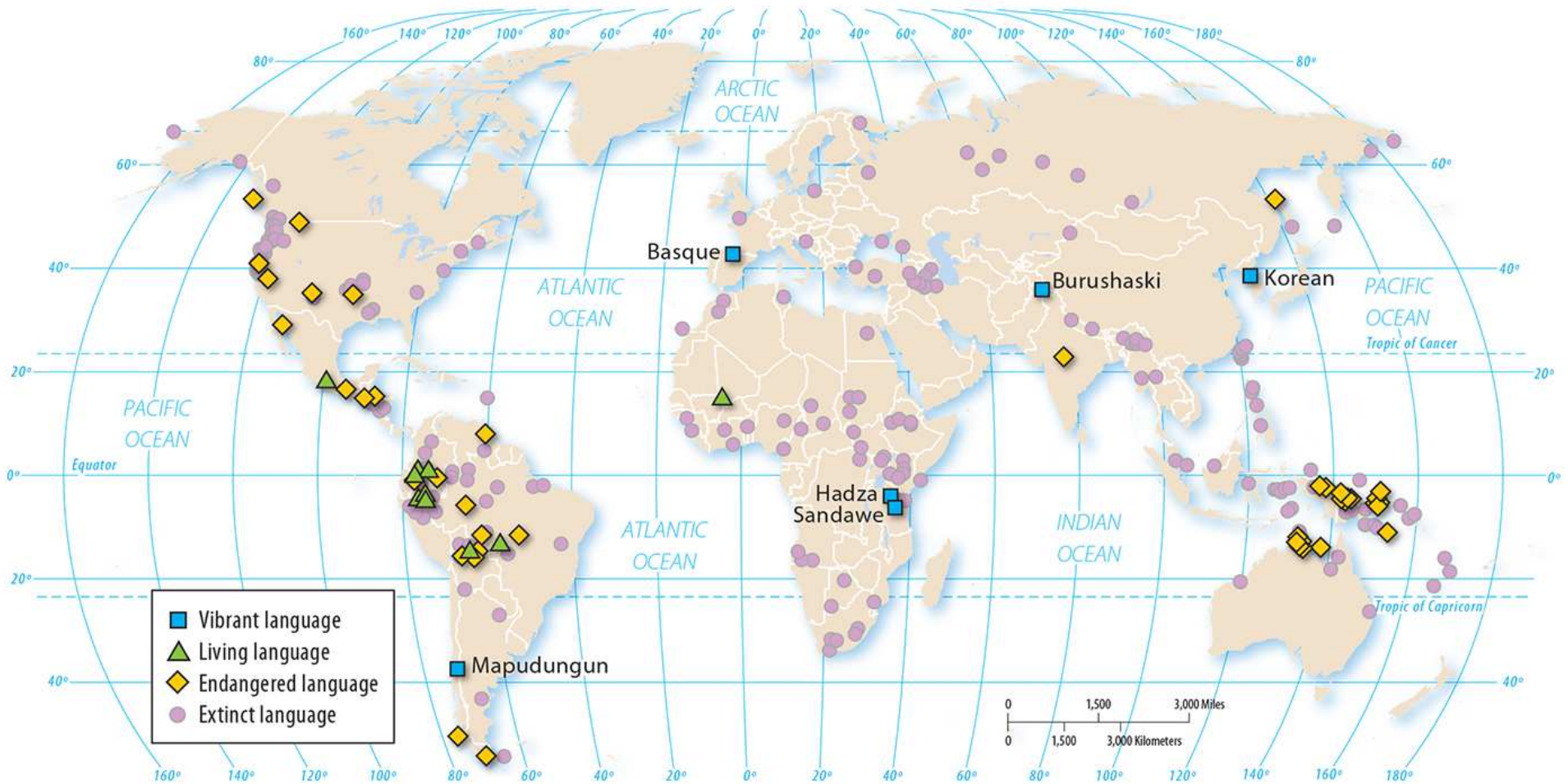


Figure 5-45: Isolated languages cannot be tied to any language families. Many isolated languages are endangered or have gone extinct.

- What

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 - P

- Swit

- S
 - W
 - fr
 - F



of Belgium into
own cultural
development.

vernment, in
decisions are

l.
8%), Italian

Language Diversity

- Isolated Languages

- Unrelated to any other and therefore not attached to any language family.

- Arise from lack of interaction with speakers of other languages.

- Ex. Basque in Europe

- Only language currently spoken that survives since the period before the arrival of Indo-European speakers.

- First language of 666,000 people in the Pyrenees Mountains of northern Spain and southwestern France.

- » Mountain chain serving as a natural barrier to diffusion helped them preserve their language.

- Ex. Icelandic

- Language has changed less than any other Germanic language.

4.3 Basque: An Isolated Language



Figure 5-46: Basque is an isolated language considered vigorous because it is used in daily life.

Language Diversity

- Extinct and Revived Languages
 - No longer spoken or read in daily activities by anyone
 - Presently, 473 languages nearly extinct
 - Ex. Native Americans
 - 74 languages extinct in the United States that were once spoken by Native Americans.
 - Only about 300 languages are said to be safe from extinction.
 - Celtic Language
 - Survives only in remote parts of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and on the Brittany peninsula of France.
 - Work hard to preserve their language in face of diffusion by others who have greater political and economic strength.

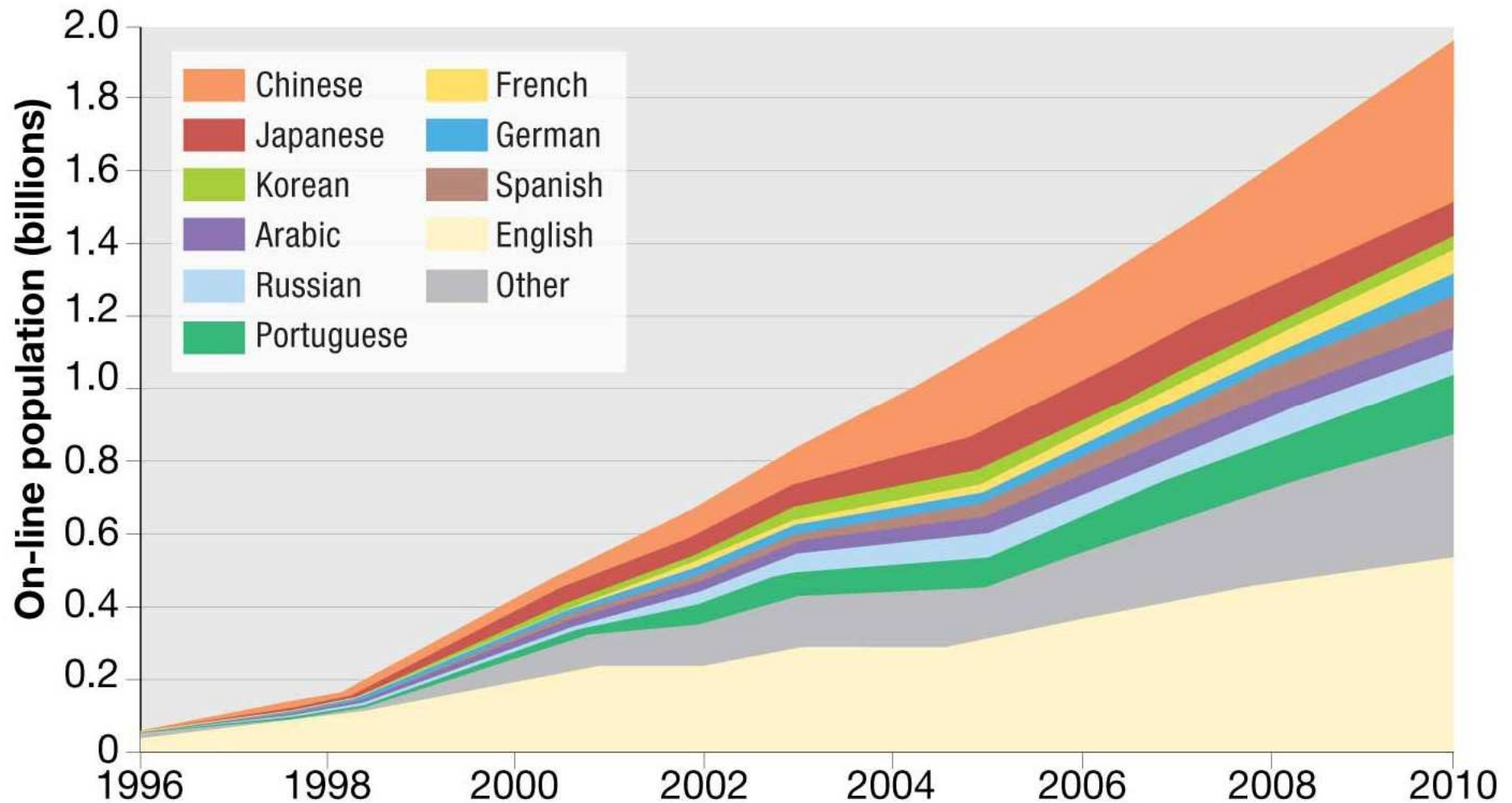
4.4 Hebrew: A Growing Language



Figure 5-48: Hebrew became more widely spoken after 1948 with the creation of Israel.

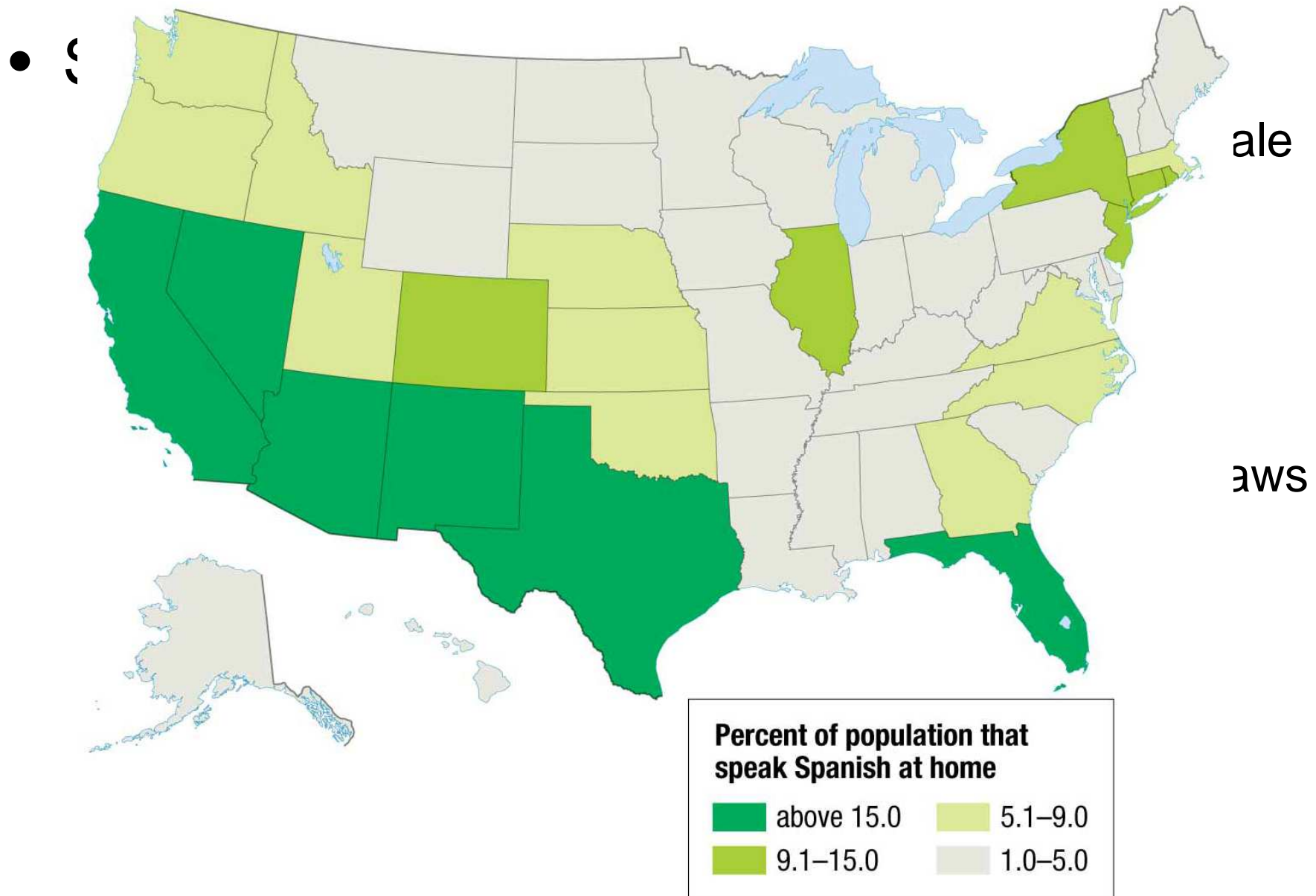
Threats To Language Diversity

- Global Dominance of English



» Mandarin will likely replace English as the most-frequently used online language before 2020.

Pushing for Language Diversity



Pushing for Language Diversity

- French in the United States and Canada
 - French
 - Québec government has made the use of French mandatory in many daily activities.
 - Québec faces challenges integrating a large number of immigrants from Europe, Asia, and Latin America who don't speak French.
 - Immigrants prefer to use English as the lingua franca because of its greater global usage.

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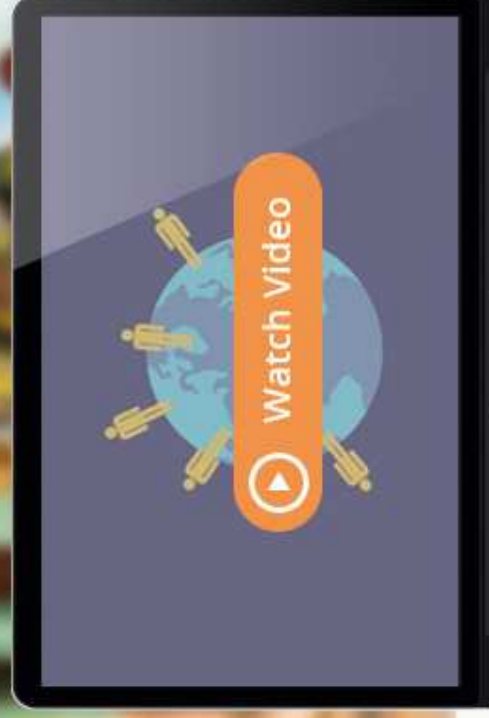
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