

**Unit 3** **6.2 Language**



Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text. pgs.181 - 192



Figure 6.2  
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**The Languages of Europe**

The map shows that the Indo-European language family prevails with pockets of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_, and a major \_\_\_\_\_ language, \_\_\_\_\_.

- Romance Languages = \_\_\_\_\_ area of the Roman Empire.
- Germanic Languages = \_\_\_\_\_ across northern Europe
- Slavic Languages = \_\_\_\_\_ migrated from Ukraine area

Uralic and Altaic Languages = \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ the Basque language has survived without blending with another tongue or diffusing from its region.
- SubSaharan African Languages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ = the dominant language family
  - \_\_\_\_\_ = the oldest language of Subsaharan Africa (has "click" sound)
  - Similarities in the \_\_\_\_\_ language suggest it is more recent because there are fewer \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ people speak more than \_\_\_\_\_ different languages with three major languages
    - \_\_\_\_\_ in the North by about 35 million
    - \_\_\_\_\_ in the Southwest by about 25 million
    - \_\_\_\_\_ in the Southeast by about 25 million

- The rest are associated with regional cultures and most are spoken by fewer than a million people.
- Nigeria exists due to \_\_\_\_\_ which established arbitrary borders, ignoring cultural divides.
- At independence Nigeria adopted \_\_\_\_\_ as the “official” language, to avoid conflict among the other languages. Students are taught \_\_\_\_\_ in schools, but it has little relevance outside of the classroom.

## How Do Languages Diffuse?

Trade brings speakers of different languages together and requires a need for mutual intelligibility.

- \_\_\_\_\_ = a common language used for trade that is spoken by people of different native tongues. It can be a separate language (**Esperanto** – an artificial tongue developed in the 1900s based on Latin in an attempt to bring cultures together and serve as a language of trade, but failed because it lacked practicality) or a mixture of two or more languages (**Swahili** developed from Bantu mixed with Arabic and Persian).
- \_\_\_\_\_ = a language where two or more languages are combined in a simplified structure and vocabulary to communicate (eg. English + African languages in the Caribbean = pidgin English)
- \_\_\_\_\_ = a pidgin language that develops a more complex structure and vocabulary to become the native language of a group of people. Pidgin and Creole help to unify linguistically divided regions making language simple and accessible.
- Only a few \_\_\_\_\_, countries in which only one language is spoken, exist. (e.g. Japan, Uruguay & Venezuela, Iceland, Denmark, Portugal, Poland & Lesotho)
- \_\_\_\_\_ = states with more than one language (e.g. Canada, Belgium, India, Peru)
- Countries with linguistic \_\_\_\_\_ often adopt \_\_\_\_\_ to tie people together, but sometimes it works to divide the country giving the “official language” speakers an advantage
- The trend throughout the world is to use \_\_\_\_\_ as the standard language of business and commerce (the \_\_\_\_\_) but will probably not become a \_\_\_\_\_ that is used around the world in the day to day activities of all people.

## What Role Does Language Play in Making Places?

Each **place** is a unique location. By naming places people impart a certain character to a place

- \_\_\_\_\_ = place names which can reveal much about the history of a place. Stewart classified 10 basic types of place names (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (Rocky Mts), (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (Mill Valley), (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (San Francisco), (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (Paradise Valley) (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (Natural Bridge) (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (Johnson City) (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (Plains, GA), (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (Truth or Consequences, NM) (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (Lasker, NC) (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (Rome, GA)
- Roots of \_\_\_\_\_ often in migration, movement, and interaction of people
  - \_\_\_\_\_ toponyms in PA, \_\_\_\_\_ in LA, \_\_\_\_\_ in MI reveal migration flows
  - Brazil has the expected \_\_\_\_\_ toponyms, but also \_\_\_\_\_ in Santa Catarina, from German migrants, and \_\_\_\_\_ toponyms in Bahia from the forced migration of the slave trade.



Figure 6.18  
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Newly \_\_\_\_\_ states and those with changes in political power by coups or revolution often change the names of cities and towns to reflect their independence. The Belgian Congo became \_\_\_\_\_ then following another change of power in 1997 became \_\_\_\_\_

St. Petersburg, Russia was renamed after the Communist Revolution to be called \_\_\_\_\_, but in the “new” Russia in it is again St. Petersburg.

Toponyms are also used to memorialize people and events, like the plethora of streets named for \_\_\_\_\_ in the South.

## Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch – “longest place name in the world”

The practice of \_\_\_\_\_ (buying, selling, and trading) toponyms is growing. It is used to draw people to a place based on what they know or have experienced (eg. \_\_\_\_\_ Disneyland, and Disneyland \_\_\_\_\_)