

# Languages

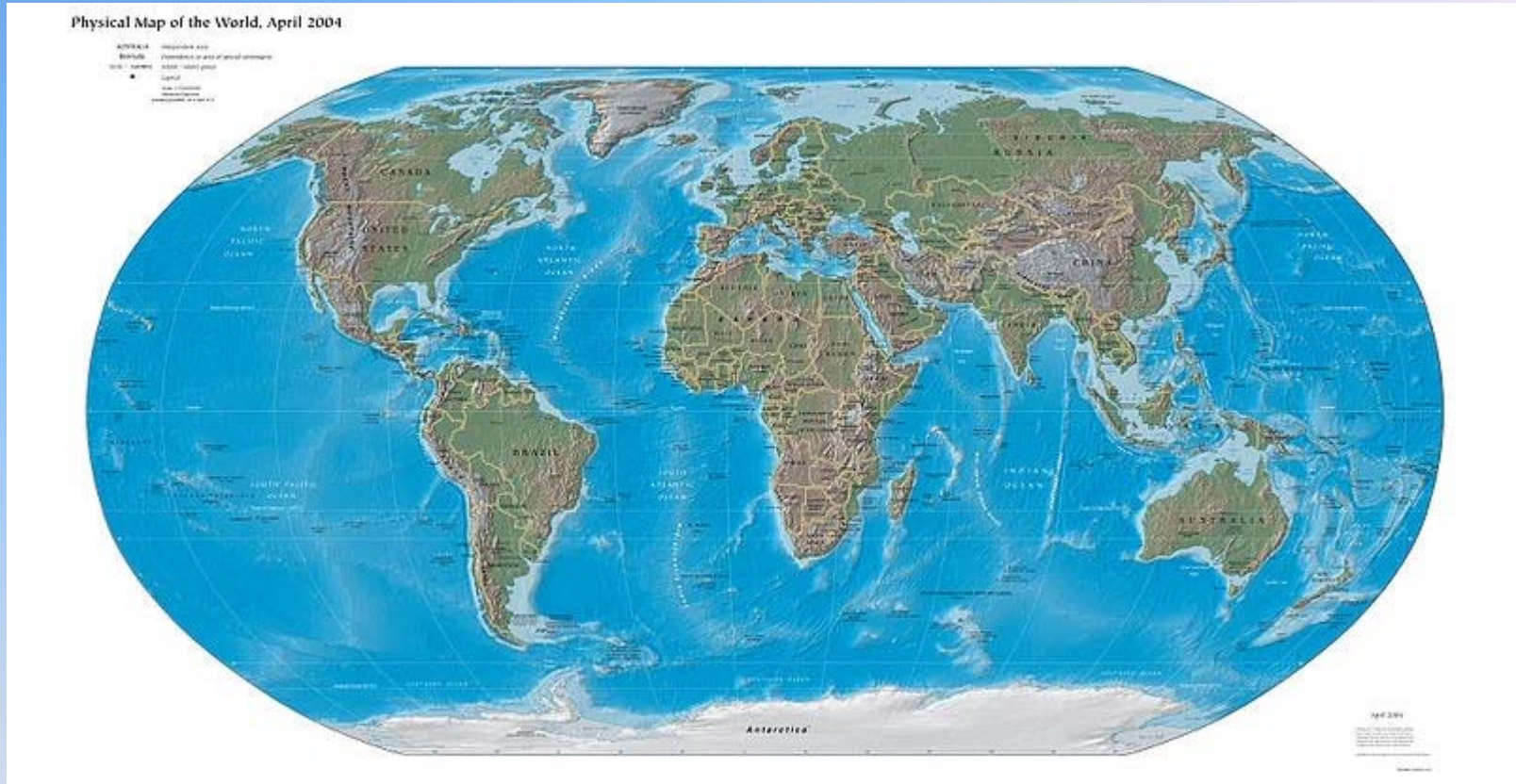


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Student Group #5

- Provide eclectic examples of how languages develop, interact, and transform
  - Provide some history behind some languages
  - Show words were brought to other languages, making comparisons and finding similarities
- 
- Romance Languages
  - Sanskrit, Turkish, Native American Languages
  - Asian Languages



# Romance Languages

# Quick Facts about Romance Languages

- All stem from Latin
- Include Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, French, as well as other languages (some extinct)
- Estimated around 670 million speakers in the world today
- Most popularly spoken language is Spanish, with 329 million speakers

# Evolution of Romance Languages

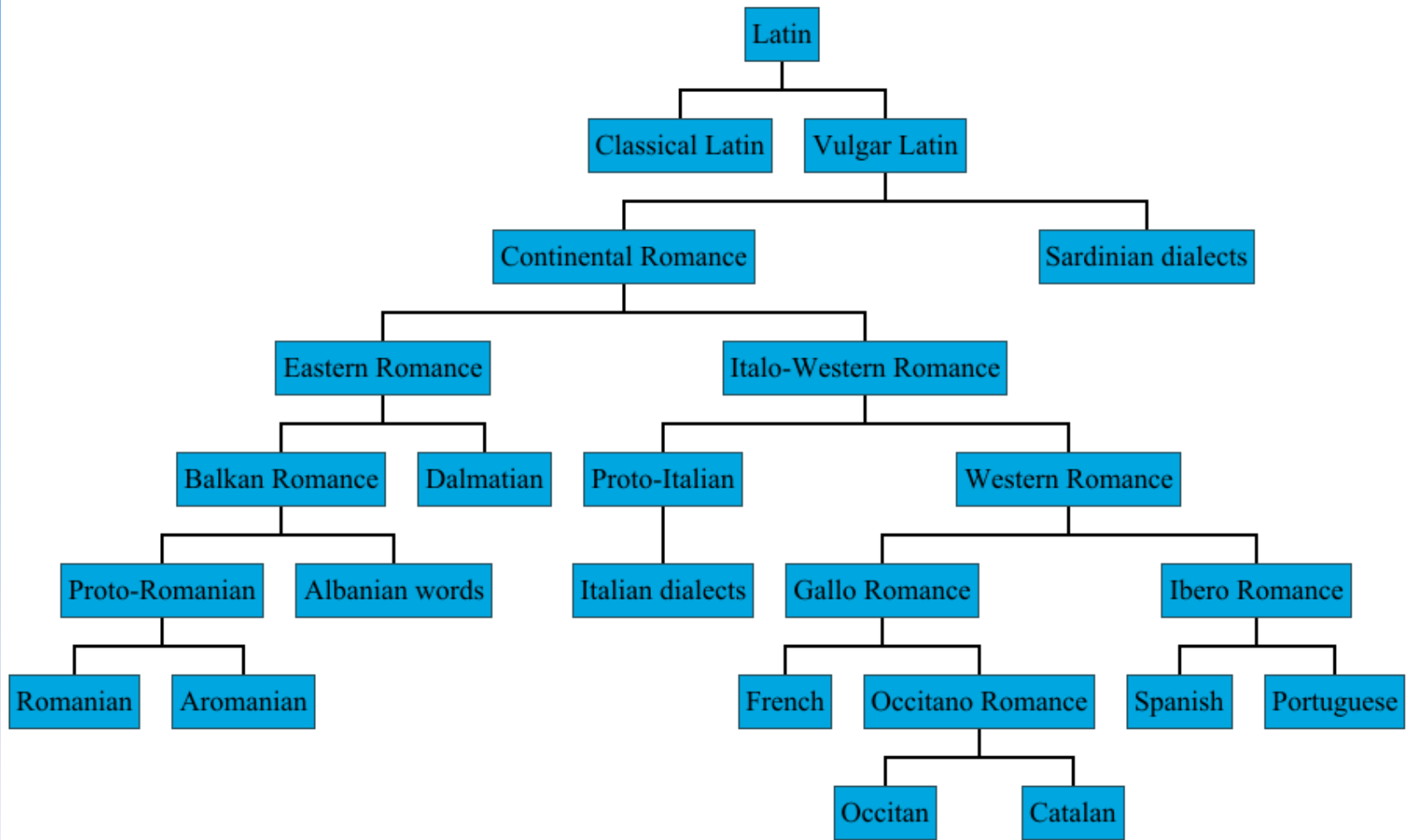


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# Similarities Between Romance Languages

Latin	French	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Romanian	English
animal	animal	animale	animal	animal	animal	animal
linguam	langue	lingua	lengua	língua	limbă	tongue
sol	soleil	sole	sol	sol	soare	sun
stella	astre	stella	estrella	estrela	stea	star
terra	terre	terra	tierra	terra	pământ	earth (soil)
via	route	via	vía	via	rutier	road (trail, path)
et	et	e	y	e	și	and
tu	tu	tu	tú	tu	tu	you
dare	donner	dare	dar	dar	da	to give
dormire	dormir	dormire	dormir	dormir	dormi	to sleep
non	ne...pas	non	no	não	nu	not
venire	venir	venire	venir	vir	veni	to come
volare	voler	volare	volar	voar	zbura	to fly

# Grammar Similarities

- Romance language grammar and structure is very similar to Latin
- Some changes include:
  - Reducing the number of inflectional endings from 5 to 2
  - Emergence of the article

# Spread of Romance

- Latin had a large amount of speakers spread throughout Europe
- Geographic separation caused separate languages to form
- Colonization brought them to other countries



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# Where Romance Languages are Spoken Today

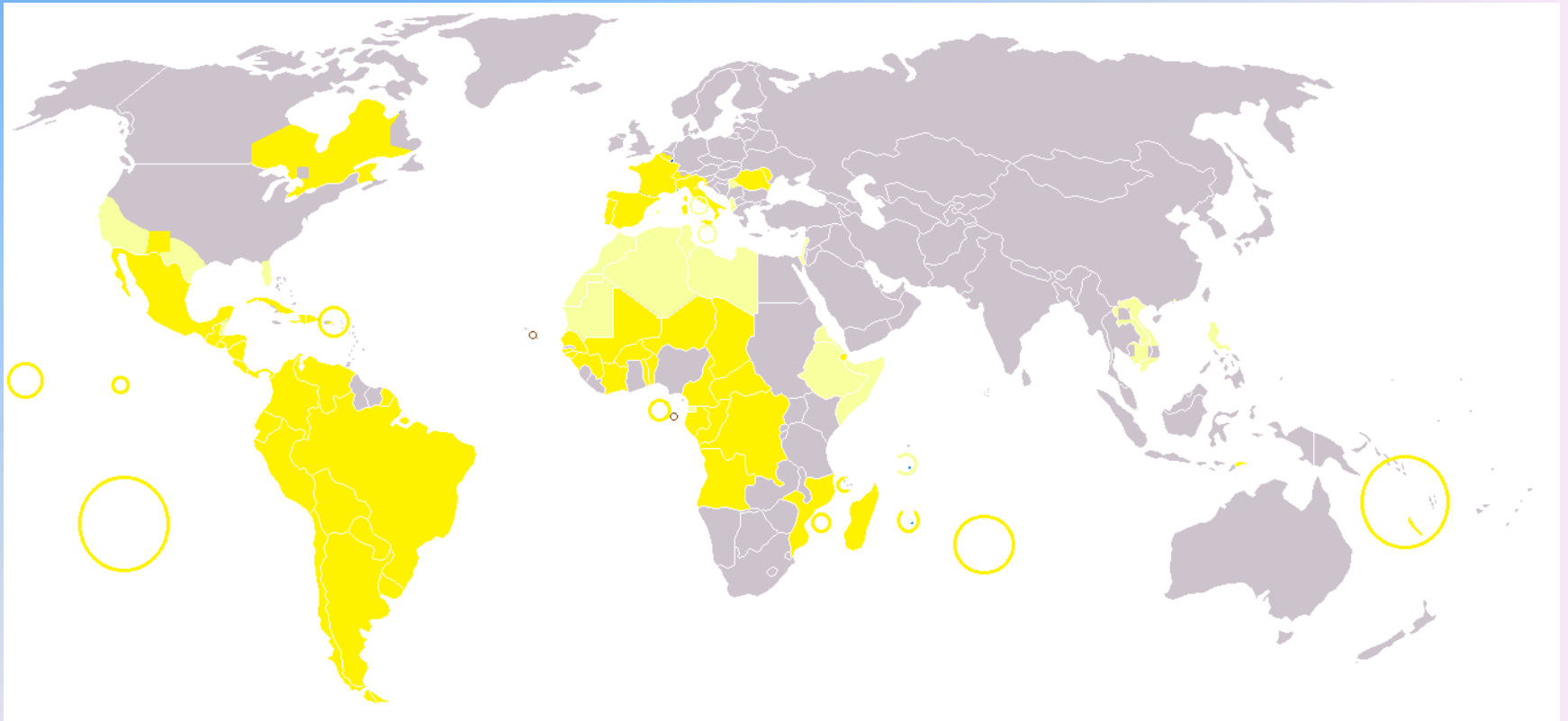


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# Globalization's Role in the Spread

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Ferrell Jenkins, "[The 6<sup>th</sup> Roman Legion at Jerash, Jordan](#)," 2008.  
Cornelis de Vries, "[San Gabriel](#)," in Giggal, Kenneth, and Cornelis de Vries. *Great Classic Sailing Ships*. London, England: Chancellor, 1994.



# Romance Languages and Nations

- Some Romance languages are national languages
- Exceptions are in former colonies of European countries



# Adoption of New Words

- Italian: club, computer, football, internet, hockey, sport, tennis
- English: alto, broccoli, cappuccino, casino, piano, opera, torso, viola

# The French Reaction

Photos of the [Office québécois de la langue française](#) and the mission statement of the [Auberges des Jeunesse](#) removed due to copyright restrictions.

# Human Migration

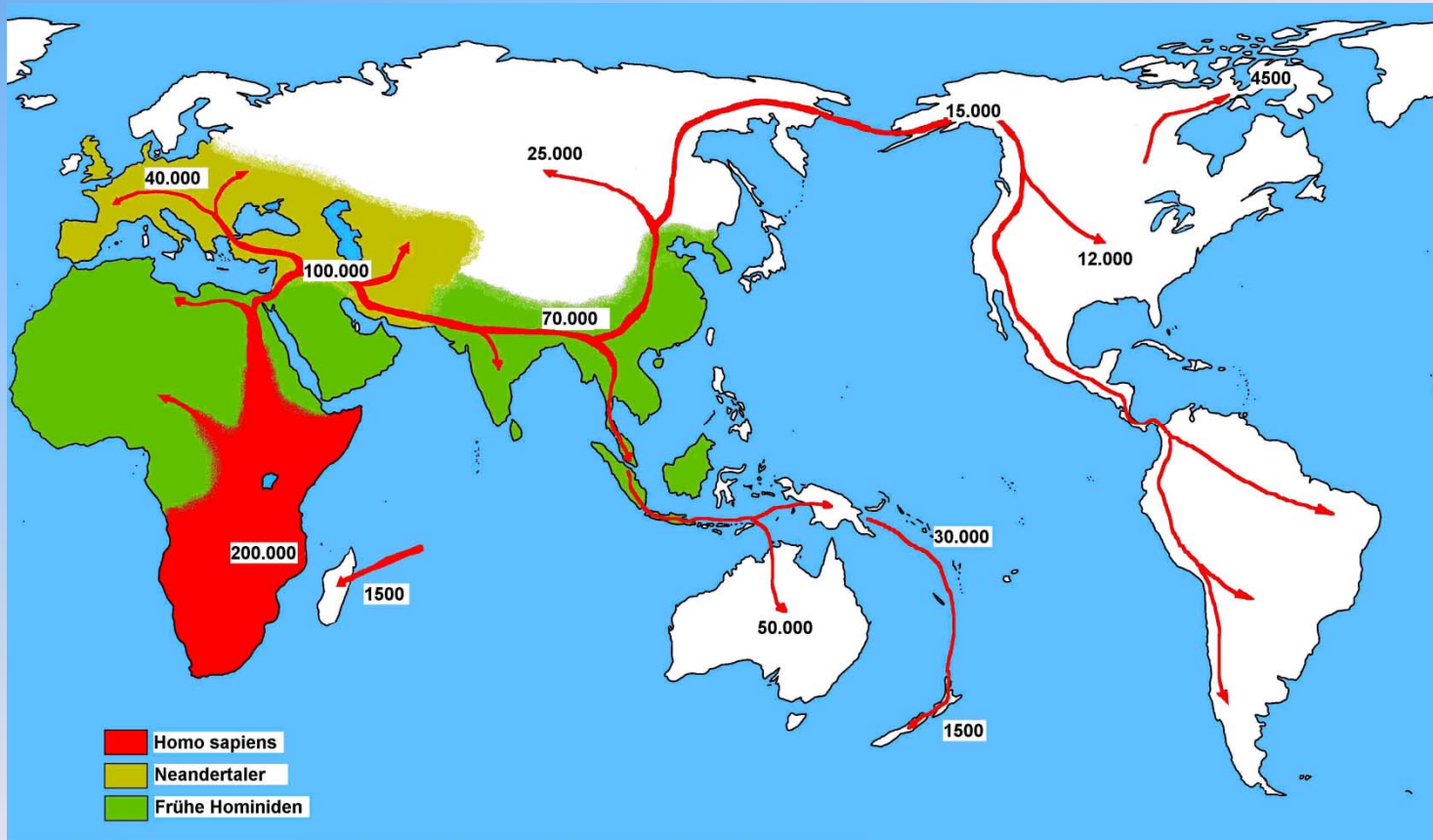


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# Human migration to the Americas

- Early human migration involved individuals travelling across the Bering Strait





# Na-Dene language family

- Na-Dene languages
- Linked to Yeniseian languages from Siberia
- Prevalent in Native American tribes throughout North America



Image by [ish ishwar](#) at Wikipedia.



# Link between Turkey and North America

- Thousands of years ago, the ancestors of many Native Americans shared the same geographic area as the ancestors of many Turks.
- These closely related people spoke closely related languages
- Many words, such as mother and father, are very similar in Turkish and North American languages (Eskimo, Aleut, Cherokee, etc.)

# Language link between Turkish and North American languages

Language	“father”	“mother”	Location
Turkish	ata, apa, baba	ana, anne	Turkey, regions of Asia
Eskimo	atataq	ananaq	Canada, Greenland
Aleut	adaq	anaq	Aleutian Islands, Alaska
Wahtoktata	antcha	ehong	W. of Missouri River, USA
Konza	etahceh	enah	N. of Missouri River, USA
Omaha	dada	ehong	Central Plains, USA
Sioux	atcucu	huco	Dakota, USA
Minnetare	tanta	eka	USA
Pawne	ateash	aterah	Kansas, USA
Cherokee	atotuh	atsIng	Oklahoma, USA

# Language families of North America

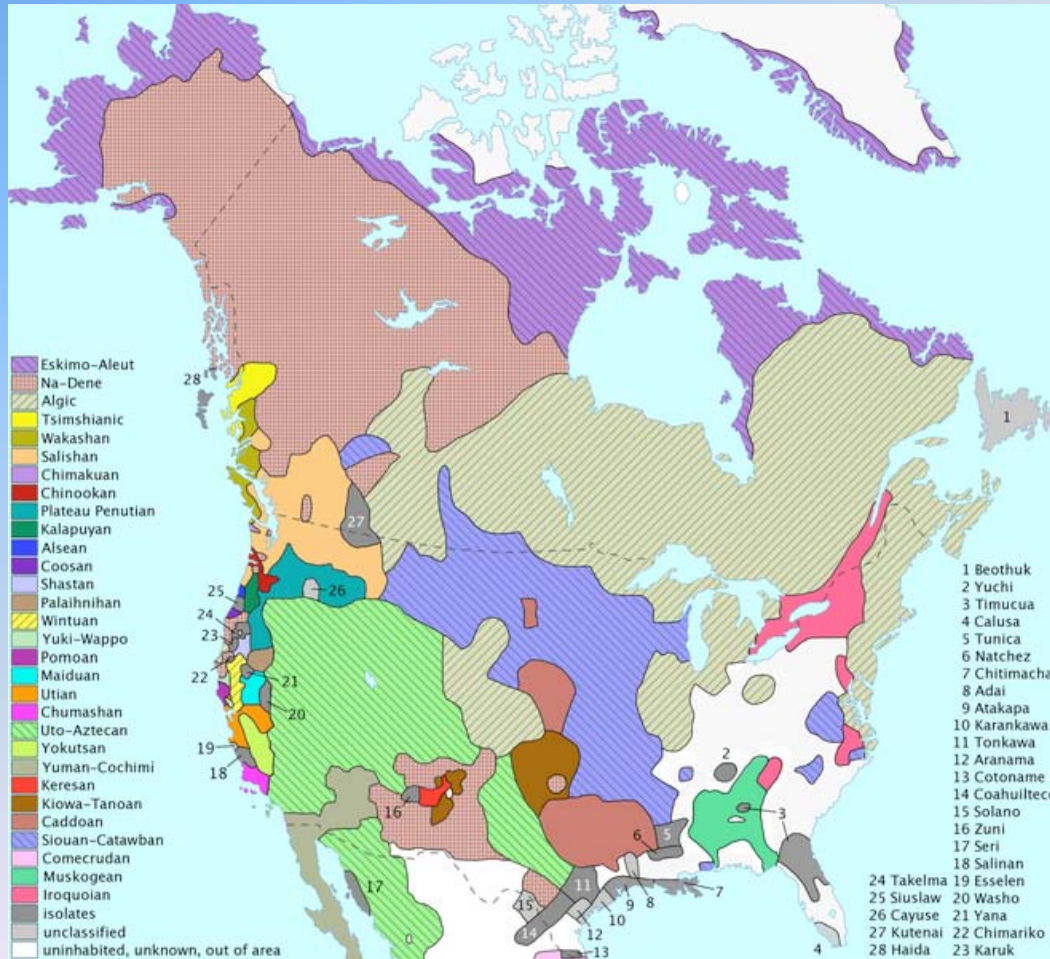


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# Turkish vs. Nahuatl

- In the Aztec language, Nahuatl, we see “tepect” or “tepetl” meaning “hill,” as “tepe” means “hill” in Turkish.
- As a result, many hills and mountains in Central and South America have “tepec” in them.
- For example, in Mexico: Chapultepec, Agaltepec, Oaxtepec
- In El Salvador: Lago de Coatepeque, Igualtepeque
- In Guatemala: Jilotepeque, Ixtepeque
- In Brazil: Sierra Tepequem
- In Turkey: Aktepe, Kultepe, Kartaltepe

Photos of [Aktepe](#) and [Oaxtepec](#) removed due to copyright restrictions.

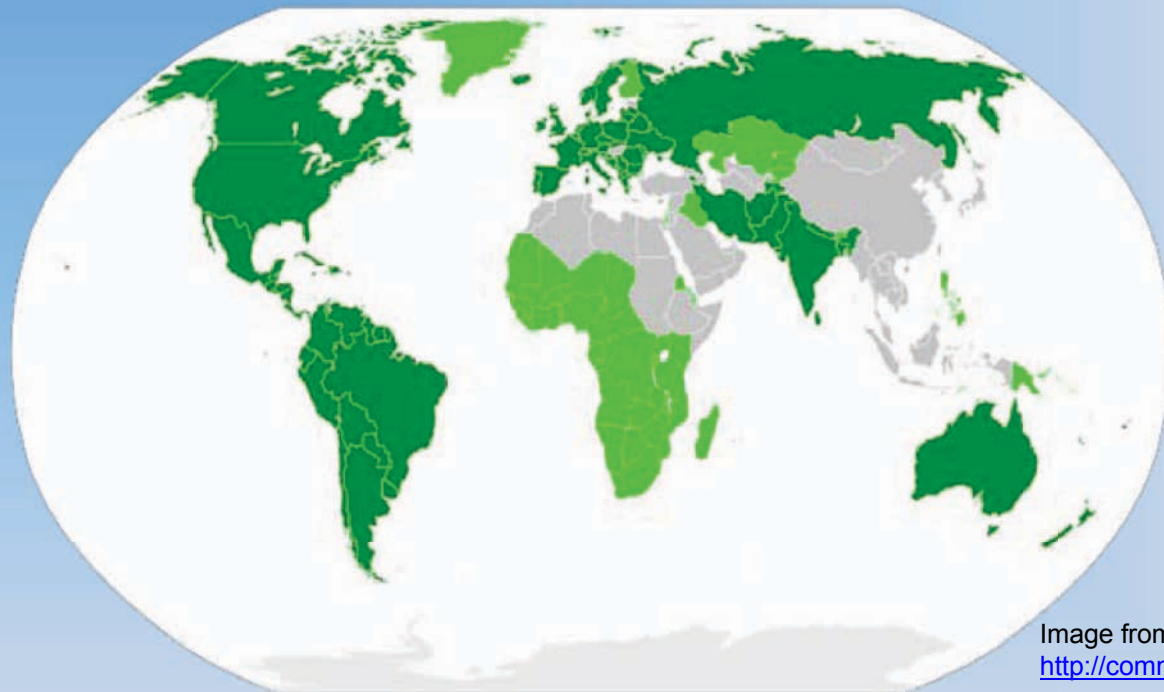
# Proto-Indo-European Languages

- Proto-Indo-European speakers were alive during Bronze Age (2300-600 BC) but before the Iron Age (1200 BC-400 AD), because there is a common word for bronze, but not for Iron in the IE languages
- PIE languages were predecessors to Indo-European languages

Map showing the [spread of Indo-European speakers in Europe](#) removed due to copyright restrictions.

- Sanskrit (ancient Indian language) is an example of a Proto-Indo-European language

# Indo-European Languages



Dark green-countries  
with a majority of  
speakers of IE language

Light green-countries  
with a minority of  
speakers an IE language  
that is official

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- English: one, two, three
- Latin: unus, duo, tres
- Hindi: ek, do, teen

- English: father, mother, sister, brother
- French: père, mère, soeur, frère
- Sanskrit: pitar, matar, svasar, bhratar





Image from CIA Factbook.



壬申慶尚道觀察使李亨元馳啓異國船一隻漂到東萊  
 龍塘浦前洋船中五十人皆編髮或垂後頭戴白毳笠或籐結笠形如我國戰  
 笠身披三升黑毳衣形如我國挾袖裹着單袴其人皆鼻高眼碧令譯學問其  
 國號及漂到緣由則漢清倭蒙之語俱不曉解授筆使書則形如雲山圖畫不  
 可曉得船長十八把廣七把左右下杉板俱以銅鐵片鋪之堅緻精完點水不  
 透云三道統制使尹得達馳啓東萊府使鄭尚愚呈稱馳往龍塘浦見漂人則  
 鼻高眼碧似西洋人且見其所載物貨即琉璃瓶千里鏡無孔銀錢皆是西洋  
 丁巳  
 正宗大王實錄卷之四十七  
 產也言語聲音一未曉解惟浪加沙其四字即倭語長崎島也似是商船之自  
 長崎島轉漂到此者對我以手指對馬島近處以口吹噓似是待風之意云  
 命依其願俟風發送

步如携至覺  
 層層水倚闌干急  
 然笑語半天無  
 限遊人舉眼  
 手目

劉夢得詩一首  
 長安



月落子年一  
 桃溪火對然  
 外字山寺夜半鐘聲一  
 若船

二  
 庚辰年  
 春  
 三月  
 廿  
 日  
 蘇  
 林  
 書





# *lingua franca*

- **Classical Chinese** previously served as both a written *lingua franca* and **diplomatic language** in Far East Asia, used by mainland China, Mongolia, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam in interstate communications.

# History of Chinese Language

- Originated from a language termed Proto-Sino-Tibetan
- Old Chinese (1122BCE-256BCE)  
Punctuation foundation
- Middle Chinese (6<sup>th</sup> through 10<sup>th</sup> centuries CE)
- Traditional Chinese & Simplified Chinese
- Beijing Mandarin as standard

# During Tang Dynasty...

- There were numerous **Imperial embassies** from China to Japan
- Many **Chinese Buddhist monks** came to Japan to help further the spread of Buddhism
- Taizong established a **military campaign** in 644 against the Korean kingdom of Goguryeo in the Goguryeo-Tang Wars

# Kanji & Hanja

- Kanji - The Chinese characters that are used in the modern Japanese logographic writing system
- Hanja - Chinese characters borrowed from Chinese and incorporated into the Korean language with Korean pronunciation

# English? Cantonese?

- Strawberry
- Ball
- Taxi
- Mold
- Sandwich
- Tips
- Party
- Chocolate
- Smart
- 士多啤梨
- 球
- 的士
- 霉
- 三文治
- 贴士
- 派对
- 朱古力
- 时髦

- It is the need of communication with people in different regions that promotes the interaction and evolution of languages.
- It is the languages that help people communicate with each other and drive the world closer together.

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