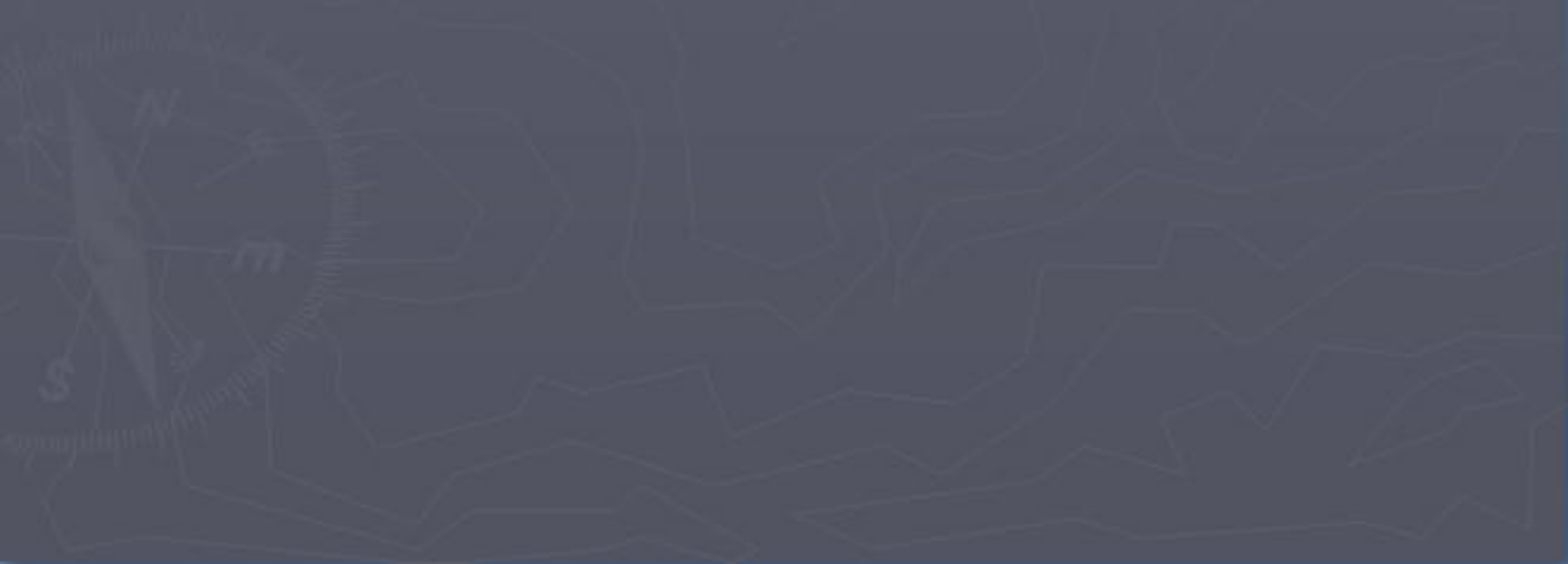
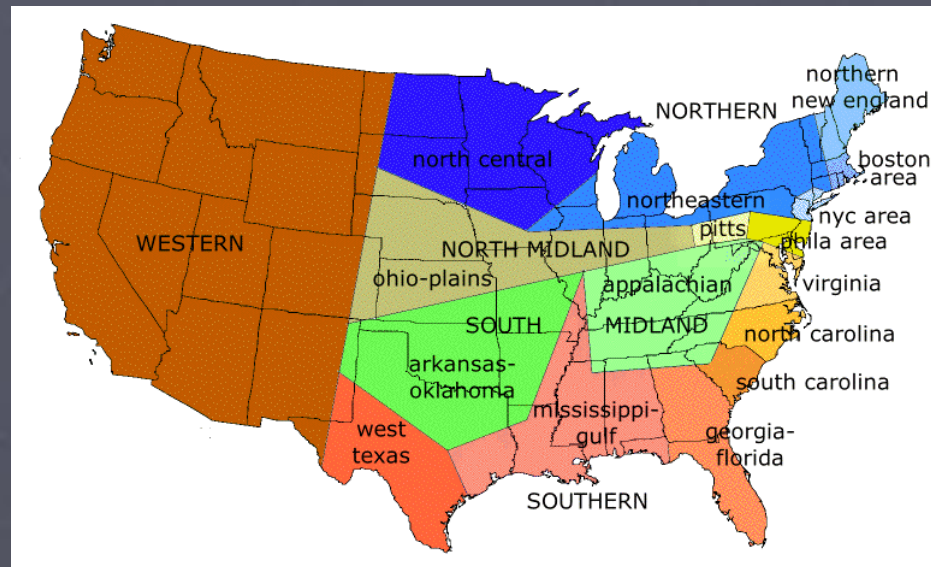


Geography of Language



Defining Language

- Pronunciation and combination of words used to communicate within a group of people
 - **Dialects:** Minor variations of a language
 - **Lingua franca:** Current language of international discourse

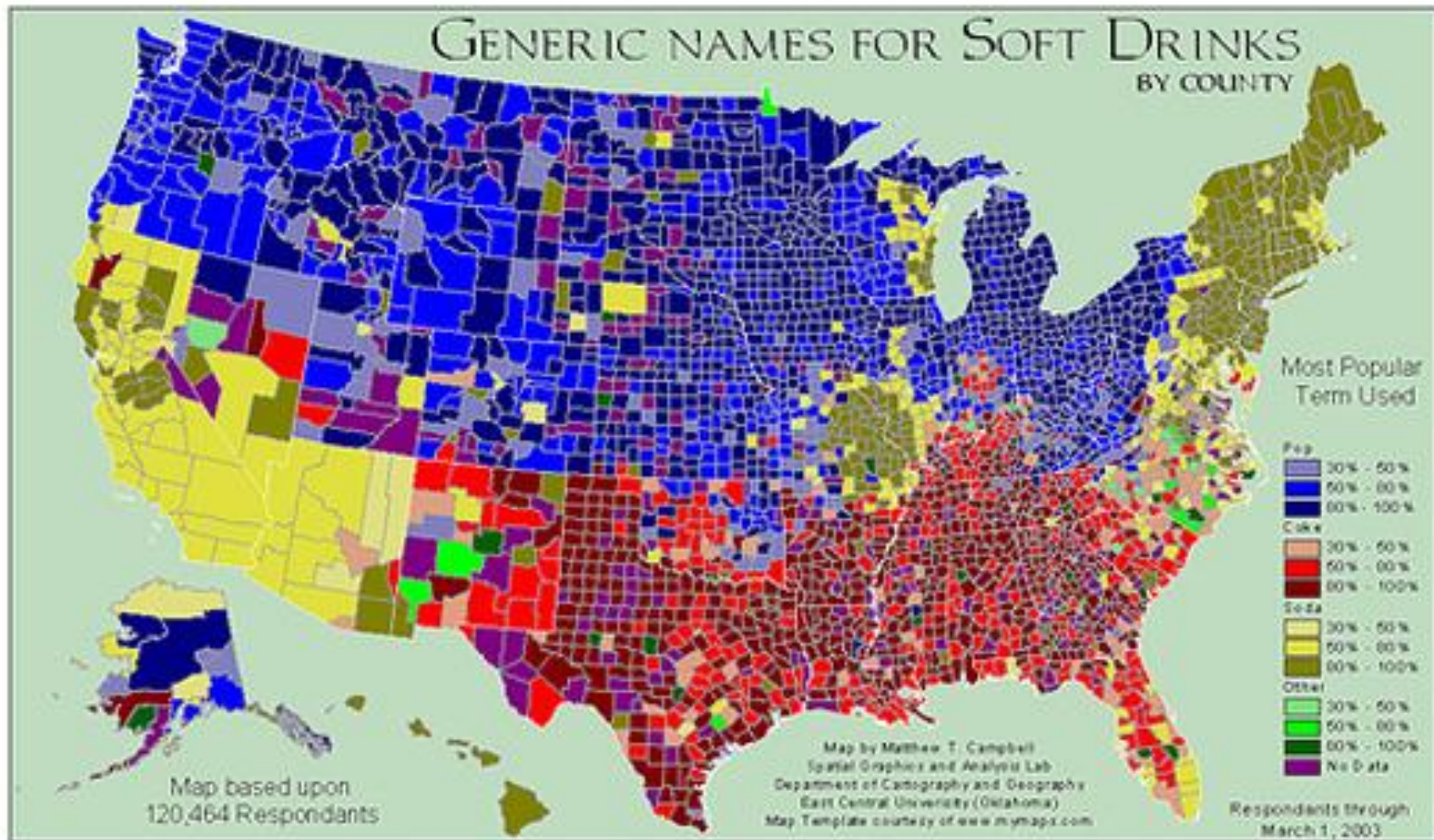


Isogloss

- Geographic Boundaries of a language
 - Defined by linguists who determine differing speech patterns
 - Ex. “you guys” vs. y’all



Pop vs. Soda



Linguistic Majorities

- Worldwide over 3000 different languages spoken
 - 50% speaks the top 12 languages
 - Mandarin has the most
 - English is most widespread

TABLE 7-1 The World's Leading Languages and the Number of Speakers of Each (in millions)

Language	Native speakers	Total speakers
Mandarin	885	1,075
Hindi	375	496
Spanish	358	425
English	350	514
Arabic	211	256
Bengali	210	215
Portuguese	178	194
Russian	165	275
Japanese	125	126
German	100	128
French	77	129
Malay-Indonesian	58	176

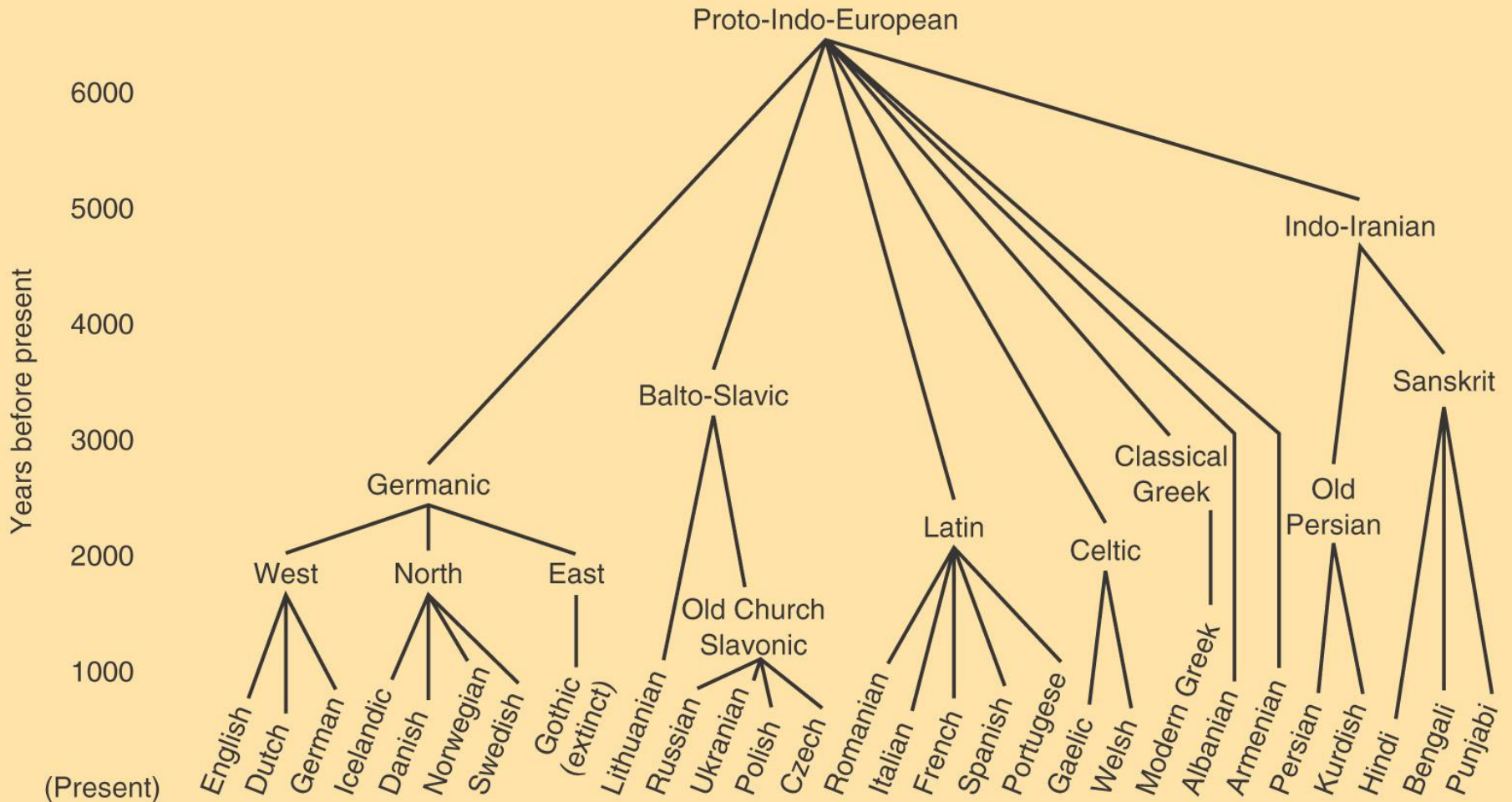
Note: A native speaker is one for whom the language is his or her first language.

Source: U.S. Department of State

Linguistic Development

- **Protolanguage:** Evolution of current languages from a common root
- **Language family:** Languages related by descent from a common protolanguage
 - Members of the same language family may not be mutually intelligible
- **Cognates:** Words with common etymological origins
 - i.e. Tsar (Russians), Kaiser (German) from Caesar (Latin)
 - **Etymology:** Study of word origins and changes

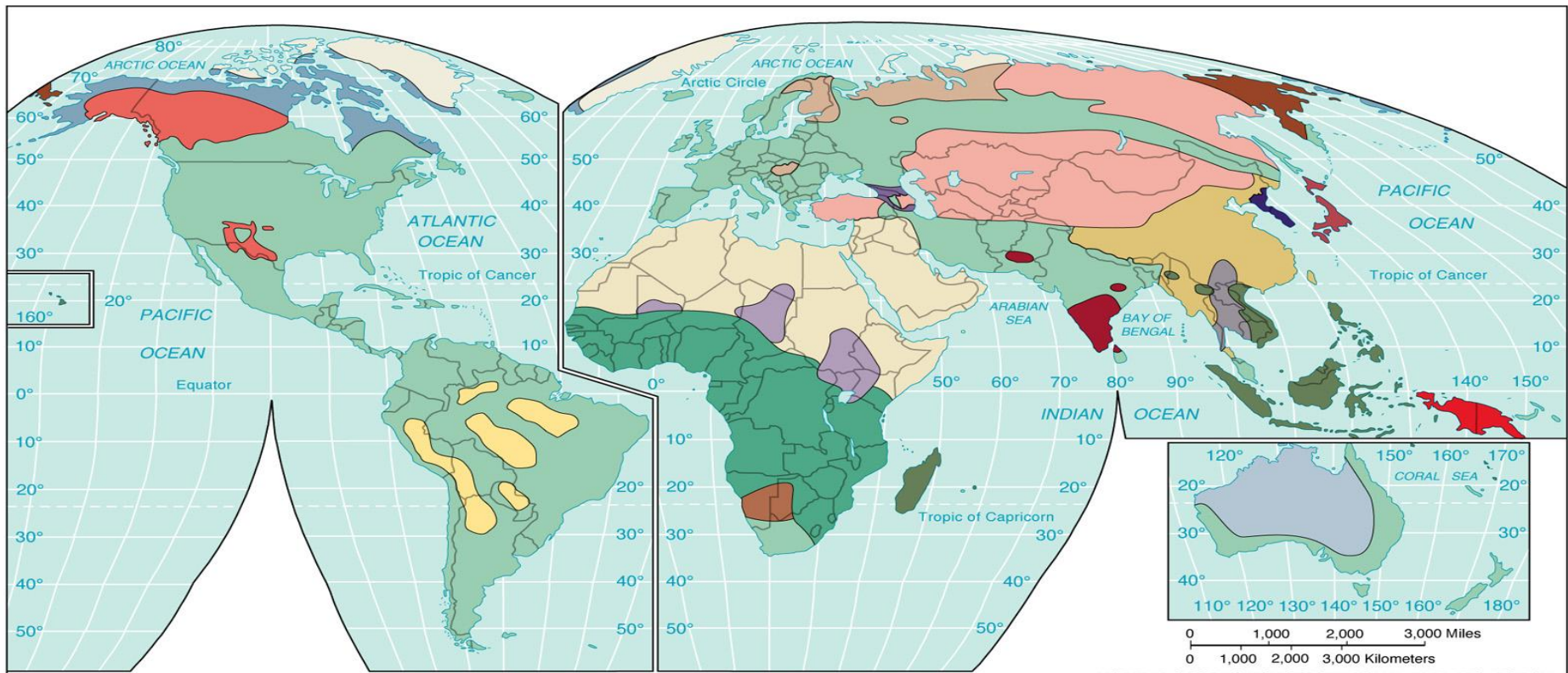
Evolution of Proto-Indo-European Language



Indo-European Linguistic Diffusion



Language Families



MODIFIED GOODE'S HOMOLOGOSINE EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

 Afro-Asiatic	 Caucasian	 Japanese	 Nilo-Saharan
 Altaic	 Dravidian	 Khoisan	 Paleosiberian
 Amerind	 Eskimo-Aleut	 Korean	 Sino-Tibetan
 Australian-Aboriginal	 Indo-European	 Na-Dene	 Tai
 Austronesian	 Indo-Pacific	 Niger-Congo	 Uralic

Language and Nation Building

- Official languages
 - Language in which government business is conducted
 - Monolingual have one official language while multilingual has more than one
- Postcolonial societies
 - Imposed official languages by colonial ruler



Toponymy

- The study of place names
- Consists of:
 - Natural features
 - Origins/values of inhabitants
 - Belief structures, religions
 - Current or past heroes

Communist era name

Andropov
Brezhnev
Chernenko
Frunze
Georgiu-Dezh
Gorky
Gotvald
Kalinin
Kuibyshev
Kirovbad
Leninabad
Leningrad
Mayakovsky
Ordzhonikidze
Sverdlovsk
Voroshilovgrad
Zhdanov

Previous and now restored name

Rybinsk
Naberezhnye Chelny
Sharypovo
Bishkek
Lisky
Nizhny Novgorod
Zmiev
Tver
Samara
Gyanja
Khodjent
St. Petersburg
Bagdati
Vladikavkaz
Yekaterinburg
Lugansk
Mariupol

Toponymy of Minnesota

