

Languages of the World

LING 001 Lecture 21 - 11/16/16

Number of Languages

Estimates of Diversity

Source	Number of Languages
Ethnologue 1996	6,703
Ethnologue 2005	6,912 (+209)
Ethnologue 2016	7,097 (+185)

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Two real reasons:

- 1. Records become more complete**

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Two real reasons:

1. Records become more complete
2. **Different decisions are made about what constitutes a “language”**

Two Languages or Two Dialects?

- 1. People think of them as the same language**

Two Languages or Two Dialects?

1. People think of them as the same language

- Yeah, and you're gonna to trust people's intuitions?

Two Languages or Two Dialects?

1. **People think of them as the same language**
2. **They are mutually intelligible**

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Two Languages or Two Dialects?

1. People think of them as the same language
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Example: [Newfoundland English](#)

What percent did you understand on the first listen?

Two Languages or Two Dialects?

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Two Languages or Two Dialects?

1. **People think of them as the same language**
2. **They are mutually intelligible**
3. **An official body says they are the same**
 - **Blatant political biases?**
 - **“A language is a dialect with an army and a navy” - M. Weinreich**

Serbo-Croatian: Definition 1 ✗ Definition 2 ✓

- Western South-Slavic languages/dialects
- Informally divided into **Bosnian**, **Croatian**, and **Serbian**, etc.
- Actual divisions **do not** follow national boundaries



Serbo-Croatian: **Definition 1** ✗ **Definition 2** ✓

Bosnian

Sva ljudska bića rađaju se slobodna i jednaka u dostojanstvu i pravima. Ona su obdarena razumom i sviješću i treba da jedno prema drugome postupaju u duhu bratstva. (*UDHR Article 1*)

Croatian

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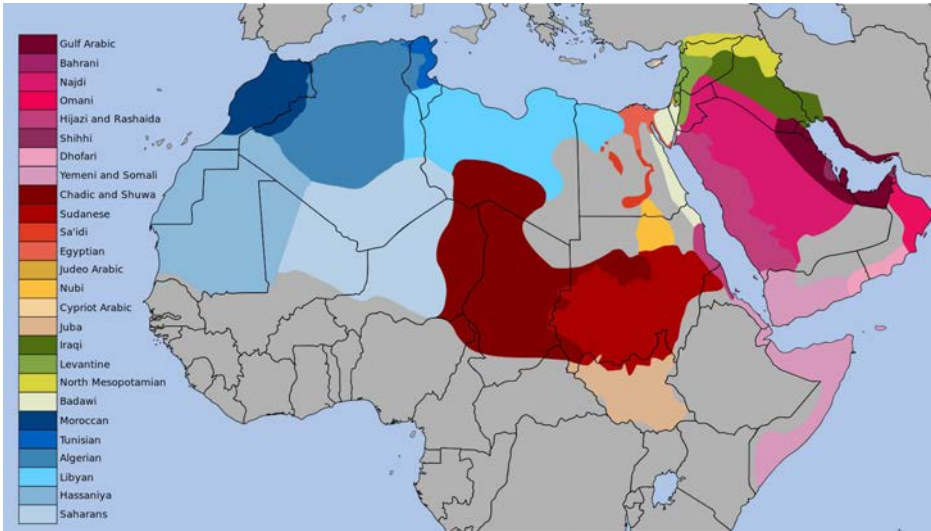
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Arabic:

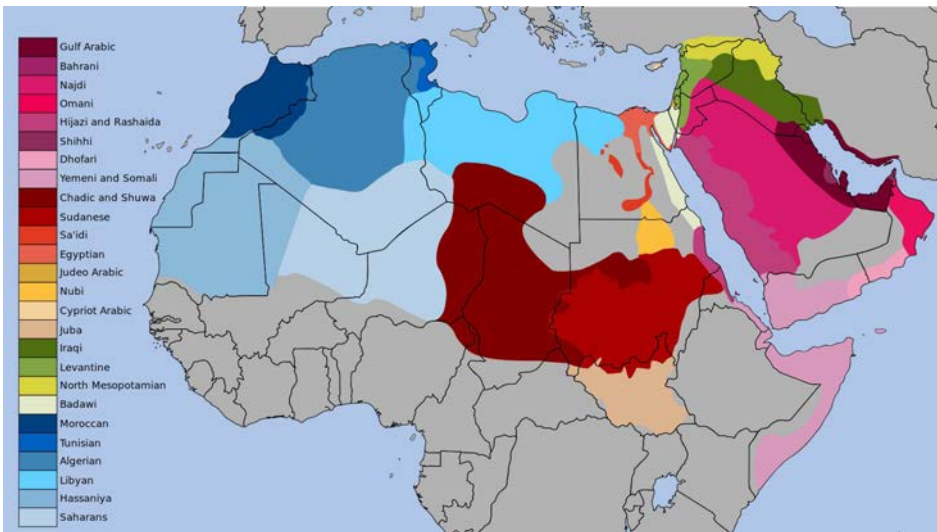
Definition 1 ✓ Definition 2 ✗



- Spoken across North Africa and the Middle East
- Descendants of 8th Century Classical Arabic
- Consider **Modern Standard Arabic, Cairene (NE Africa), and Maghrebi (NW Africa)**

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- Consider **Modern Standard Arabic, Cairene (NE Africa), and Maghrebi (NW Africa)**

All Arabic varieties are traditionally considered a single language, but speakers are aware of mutual intelligibility.

Arabic:

Definition 1 ✓

Definition 2 ✗

Modern Standard

Yūladu jamī'u n-nāsi aḥrāran mutasāwīna fī l-karāmati wa-l-ḥuqūq. Wa-qad wuhibū 'aqlan wa-ḍamīran wa-'alayhim an yu'āmila ba'ḍuhum ba'ḍan bi-rūḥi l-ikhā'. (*UDHR Article 1*)

Cairene

'il-madda 'il-'awwalaniyya 'il-bani'admiin kulluhum mawluudiin ḥurriin wi mitsawwyiin fil-karama wil-ḥu'uu'. 'itwahab-luhum 'il-'a'l wiḍ-ḍamiir wil-mafruuḍ yi'amlu ba'ḍ bi-ruuḥ 'il-'uxuwiyya.

Maghrebi

kulluu nafar fii wilaada huur semsem fii karaama we semsem fii hokuuk. Alla fii 'i'tii huwwa 'akel we damiir, we laazim huwwa sawwi ma' taani nafar semsem aax.

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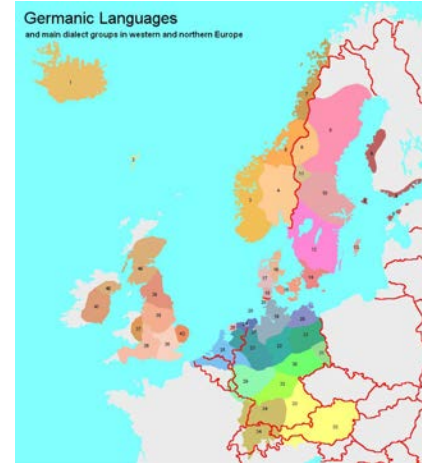
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Germanic:

- **West Germanic** spoken in Switzerland, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, UK, etc.
- A continuum of varieties
- Consider **Standard Dutch**, **Standard German**, and **Low German**

Definition 3 ?



West Germanic:

Definition 3 ?

Standard Dutch

Alle mensen worden vrij en gelijk in waardigheid en rechten geboren. Zij zijn begiftigd met verstand en geweten, en behoren zich jegens elkander in een geest van broederschap te gedragen. (*UDHR Article 1*)

Standard German

Alle Menschen sind frei und gleich an Würde und Rechten geboren. Sie sind mit Vernunft und Gewissen begabt und sollen einander im Geist der Brüderlichkeit begegnen.

Low German

All de Minschen sünd frie un glik an Wüürd un Rechten baren. Se hebbt Vernunft un een Geweten un se schüllt sik Bröder sien.

West Germanic:

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Counting Native Speakers

Most Languages have Few Speakers

- **Many languages have hundreds or thousand of speakers**
- **And are spoken in one area**
- **Some are at risk of dying out**

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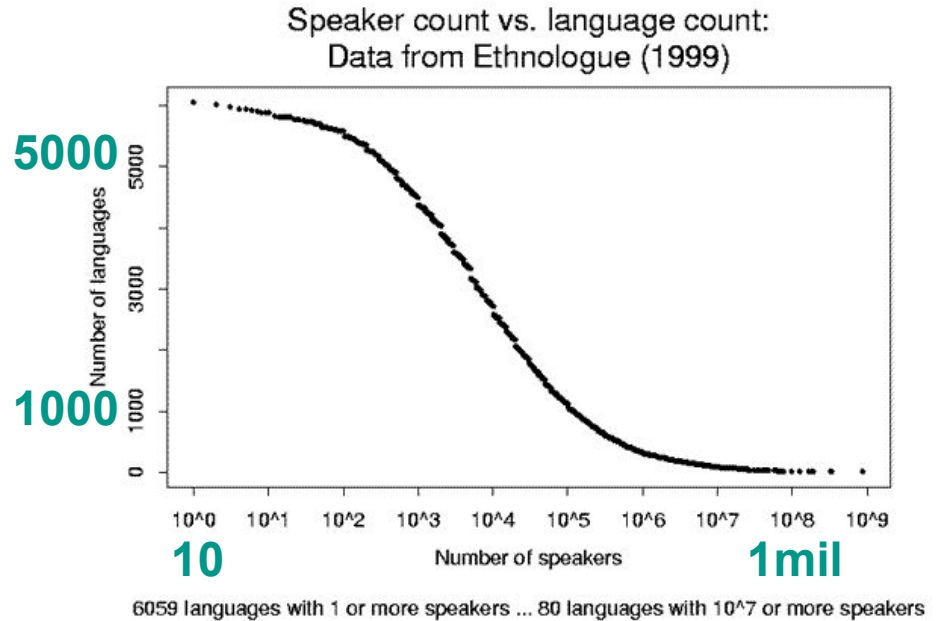
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Most Spoken Languages (by native speakers)

2016 Rank	Language	Speakers (mil)
1	Mandarin	889
2	Spanish	427
3	English	339
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- **The previous counts are for native (L1) speakers only**
- **Could count second language (L2) speakers too**
 - **How proficient does one need to be?**
 - **How to survey?**

Adding in L2 makes a huge difference

	English	French	Indonesian	Swahili
L1	339	76	23	15
L1 + L2				

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Each is a cross-cultural trade language, a **Lingua Franca**

Language Death

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- A **moribund** language is one that's in danger
 - Low population
 - Not being passed on normally to the younger generation

Why Languages Die

1. Death by accident

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- Maybe a storm or disease kills everyone
- Remember that many languages have only tens of speakers

Why Languages Die

1. **Death by accident**
2. **Death by assimilation**

Why Languages Die

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2. Death by assimilation

- Sometimes cultures grow to prefer the local Lingua Franca
- Parents speak that rather than the local language to their children
- The local language dies out

Why Languages Die

1. Death by accident
2. Death by assimilation
 - Latin killed Etruscan, Oscan, Umbrian, etc.



Linguistic Diversity in
Pre-Roman Italy

Why Languages Die

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3. **Death on purpose**

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Why Languages Die

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2. **Death by assimilation**
3. **Death on purpose**
 - **Some governments institute policies to suppress local languages**
 - **Happened in the US and Australia**
 - **Happening in France still**



Official policy discourages the use of Occitan. Older generations rarely speak it to their children or to outsiders.

Why Languages Die

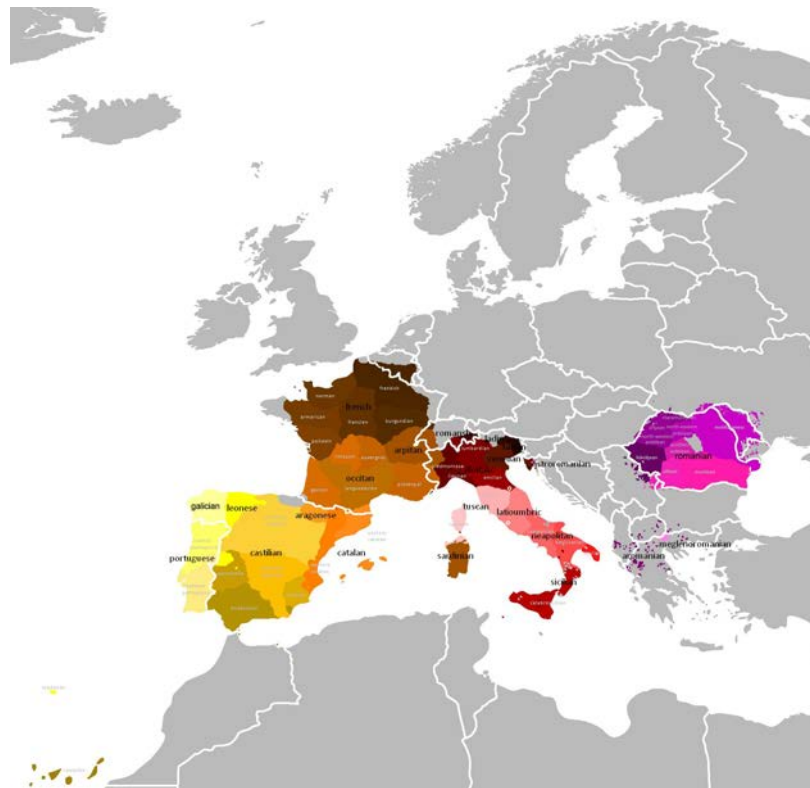
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3. **Death on purpose**
4. **Evolution**

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 - **Not all languages hit a dead end**
 - **Any language that stays alive changes over the generations**

Why Languages Die

1. Death by accident
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4. Evolution
 - Not all languages hit a dead end
 - Any language that stays alive changes over the generations
 - Latin yielded the Romance languages, but there was no single point when Latin died.



Latin & Romance Language Comparison

Latin	(Ea) semper antequam cenat fenestram claudit
Catalan	(Ella) sempre tanca/clou la finestra abans de sopar
Emilian	(Le) la sèra sèmpar sù la fnèstra prima ad snàr
French	Elle ferme toujours la fenêtre avant de dîner/souper
Italian	(Ella/Lei) chiude sempre la finestra prima di cenare
Occitan	(Ela) barra/tanca sempre/totjorn la fenèstra abans de sopar
Portuguese	(Ela) fecha sempre a janela antes de jantar.
Romanian	Ea închide întotdeauna fereastra înainte de cină
Sardinian	Issa serrat sempri/semper sa ventana innantis de cenài/chenàre
Spanish	(Ella) siempre cierra la ventana antes de cenar

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Grammatical Diversity

Typology

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- **Correlated with but independent of language families**

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- **Correlated with but independent of language families**
- **Examples features ([see more here](#)):**
 - **phonemic inventories - does the language have /q/?**
 - **word orders - Are declarative sentences SVO or SOV?**
 - **inflection - do verbs agree morphologically with their subjects?**

Typology

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- **Examples features ([see more here](#)):**
 - **phonemic inventories - does the language have /q/?**
 - **word orders - Are declarative sentences SVO or SOV?**
 - **inflection - do verbs agree morphologically with their subjects?**
 - **Does the language express noun classes?**

Noun Classes - Grammatical Gender

- **Some languages (Spanish, Hebrew, etc.) divide nouns into masculine and feminine**

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cow	vaca	
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- **But inanimate objects have gender too**
- **grammatical gender ≠ natural gender**

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boy		niño
girl	niña	
cow	vaca	
bull		toro
brick		ladrillo
table	mesa	

Noun Classes - 3 Genders

- **Some languages have a 3 gender feminine-masculine-neuter system (eg Latin, German)**

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- **Maybe these correspond to natural gender better than M-F systems?**

Noun Classes - 3 Genders

- Some languages have a 3 gender **feminine-masculine-neuter** system (eg Latin, German)
- Maybe these correspond to natural gender better than **M-F** systems?
- **Nope...**
- **Take German, for example:**

	F	M	N
logic	die Logik		
honey		der Honig	
maiden			das Mädchen

Noun Classes - 2 Genders (revisited)

- M-F isn't the only possible two gender system.

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- **Many European languages (Dutch, Swedish, etc) make a common-neuter distinction.**

Noun Classes - 2 Genders (revisited)

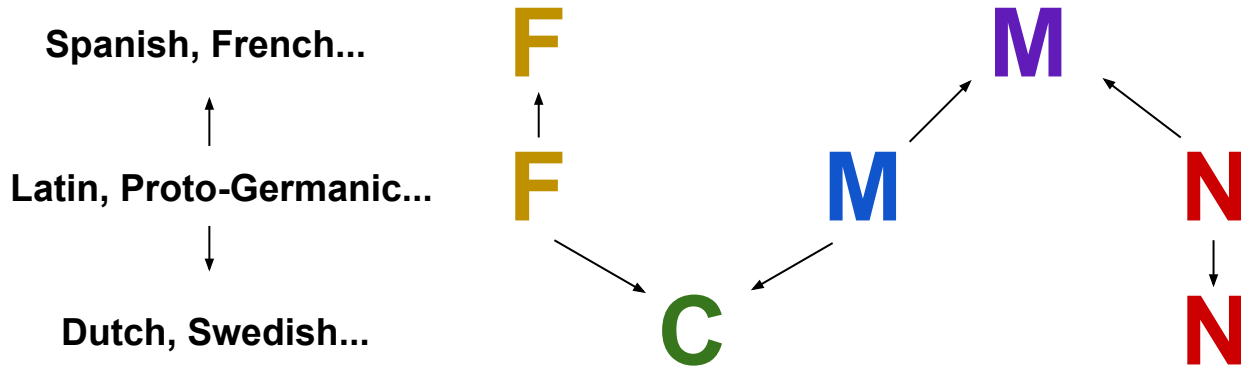
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Noun Classes - Lots!

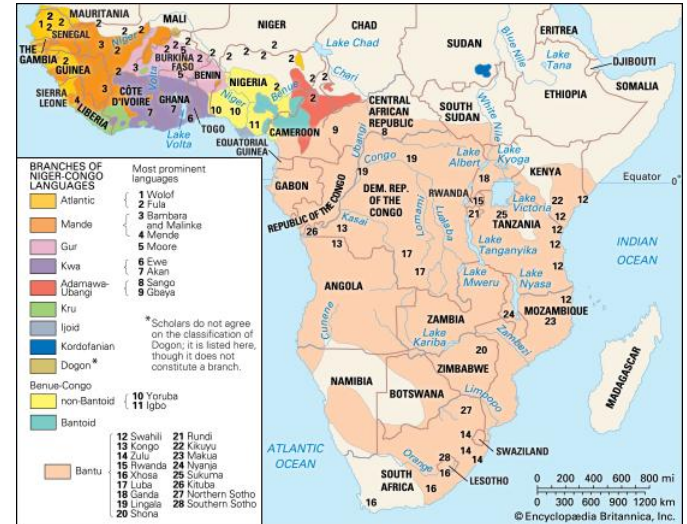
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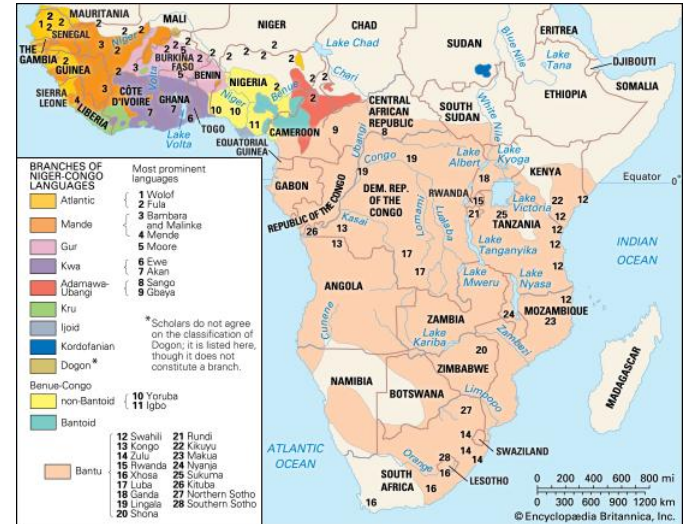
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Noun Classes - Lots!

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- And **some languages have** far more than 2 or 3 classes
- The **Bantu** family (sub-Saharan Africa) is famous for this
- Most have **>10 classes**
- Indicated by prefixing



Noun Classes - Shona (Bantu) Example (pt. 1)

Class #	Class Meaning	Example	Singular	Plural
1/2	Person	Shona person	muShona	vaShona
3/4	Plants, stuff	tree	muti	miti
5/6	(bad?) stuff, animals	baboon	gudo	makudo
7/8	Stuff, abstract	corn cob	chibage	zvibage
9/10	stuff, animals	lion	shumba	shumba
11	long stuff, abstract	river	rukova	N/A
12/13	small things, dimn.	insect	kambuyu	tumbuyu

Noun Classes - Shona (Bantu) Example (pt. 1)

Class #	Class Meaning	Example	Singular	Plural
14	abstract	humanity	hunhu	N/A
15	verbal N, non-fin. V	to speak	kutaura	N/A
16	“near” prepositional	here at home	pamba	N/A
17	“far” prepositional	at home	kumba	N/A
18	“in” prepositional	in the house	mumba	N/A
19/20	<i>(in some varieties)</i>			
21	big stuff, augm.	big frog	zura	zura

Extra Credit Quiz