**AP Human Geography – KBAT Chapter 5 Study Guide: Language – 100 Points**

**Essential Question: How does the global distribution of language reflect cultural values?**

**KNOW These Core Concepts and Vocabulary Terms:**

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| **Core Concepts** | Academic Vocabulary |
| **Key Issue 1: Where are languages distributed?**Language: Official v. Family v. Branch v. Group; How many are there? **Literary tradition**Language Tree: Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Asian, & African families**Logograms** | *Ethnologue*Swahili |
| **Key Issue 2: Why is English related to other languages?****Indo-European Language Branches**: -Germanic (High & Low German, Scandinavian), -Indo-Iranian (East & West groups), -Balto-Slavic (East, West, South Slavic groups), -Romance (FOUR main groups plus one; Roots?**Diffusion of English**-Roots of English: Germanic tribes, role of invasion & war**Diffusion of Romance languages:** Vulgar Latin, role of conquest**Diffusion of Indo-European language**-Proto-Indo-European (Nostralic), Nomadic Warrior v Sedentary Farmer theories | DemiseSuppressAccentuateAncestor |
| **Key Issue 3: Why do individual languages vary among places?** Language variation: **Dialect**, **Isogloss**, Pronunciation; Four main USA dialects, why?**Standard Language**; Received Pronunciation (in the UK); US vs. British English: Why? How different? Examples? Noah WebsterSpanish & Portuguese diffusion: **standardization process**; CastillianDialect or Language debate: Catalan-Valencian-Balear; Galician; Moldovan, Creole | AcculturateIndigenousDivergeVernacular |
| **Key Issue 4: Why do people preserve local languages?**Language Diversity: **Multilingual States** (Belgium, Switzerland, Nigeria)-Flanders, Wallonia (B) / Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (N) – What issues arise?-National language, Trade language**Isolated language**: Basque, Icelandic vs. Extinct language (Gothic) – Why?**Endangered languages**: How have they been preserved? -Welsh, Gaelic, Aboriginal, Maori, Occitan – compare preservation strategies**Lingua Franca**: Why does English dominate? What others are there and where? **Pidgin Language** Expansion Diffusion: AAVE / **Ebonics**; Appalachia, Franglais, Spanglish, DenglishDebate over official language acceptance: Role of Spanish (US) & French (Canada)Internet & English: Why? Statistics? ICANN  | BilingualMonolingualMultilingualReferendumIntegrationTraitSnowballingPercolateVocabularyHeterogeneousNomenclature |

**Be Able To:**

* Explain how language families, branches and groups are classified and related
* Map the distribution of major language families worldwide
* Show the division of Europe into the following language groups and give specific examples from each:
	+ Germanic
	+ Slavic
	+ Romance
* Describe the following characteristics of English:
	+ Its origin and historical development
	+ Its worldwide diffusion
	+ Its spatial variation
	+ Its cultural and economic roles
* Explain the significance of official language, national language and *lingua franca*
* Describe how languages become extinct and efforts used to preserve them
* Discuss the regional and local variety in language using the following terms:
	+ Slang
	+ Isogloss
	+ Accent
	+ Vocabulary
	+ Spelling
	+ Syntax
	+ Pronunciation
* Explain how toponyms are derived and classified, provide examples

**Free Response Qs for Assignment B – Indicate each part (a, b & c) separately (TWO are required):**

1. The study of language is known as linguistics.
	1. Identify & define the THREE ways languages are organized
	2. Identify the six official languages of the United Nations and explain why those six were chosen.
	3. Identify the names of the TWO largest language families and explain the global distribution of each.
2. Language is an important part of a country’s identity. Being monolingual or multilingual says much about the country’s past, location and potential.
	1. Define monolingual and give an example of a monolingual country.
	2. Define multilingual and give an example of a multilingual country.
	3. Explain how linguistic diversity can enhance and possibly diminish a country’s stability and development.
3. Indo-European languages have come to dominate the world today.
	1. Identify TWO geographic regions of the world that has come to be dominated by an Indo-European language and name the language that dominates it.
	2. Explain how colonialism / imperialism affected global patterns of Indo-European language diffusion.
4. In the modern world English is currently the dominant language in many areas of life.
	1. Define “lingua franca.”
	2. Provide and discuss TWO examples of English being a lingua franca.
	3. Identify and explain TWO impacts that the spread and dominance of English is having on ethnic languages. Provide specific examples to support your explanation

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**Chapter 5 – Language – Homework Grid – 50 Points – Choose the Projects & Build Your Grade**

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| **A.** **Complete a Dated Chapter Reading Log** or a dated paragraph summary of your daily learning from the reading notes / in-class lecture, activity or discussion. A paragraph requires 5-7 sentences. (5 points per day) | **B.** Construct well-written paragraph responses of about 5-7 sentences to the **Free Response Questions** provided in the KBAT Study Guide. **Fully** answer all parts of the Q AND indicate each portion of the answer.**NOTE: TWO REQUIRED** (5 points per SAQ)  |
| **C.** **Analyzing Source Material**. Read & analyze THREE (3) of the sources listed below. For EACH document complete an ESPeN worksheet (on the “Class Documents” tab) to demonstrate your analysis:- Any in-class Activity Documents you completed- (p. 146-7) Global Language Families- (p.149) African Language Families- (p.176) Spanish Speakers in the US - (p.177) Online Speaker Languages(5 points each) | **D. Form a Study Group & Execute ONE Effective 1-hour Study Session.** Download the Group Study Session form from the Class Documents tab, engage in a focused study session where you discuss and clarify specific content such as:-How are languages classified? Main Families? Where?-Indo-European Branches? Locations? How spread?-Dialects of English, What, where, how developed? -Multilingual, isolated and revived languages?-Language preservation, which and why?-English diffusion, how and global impact?  FULLY COMPLETE THE FORM to verify your learning. Each person completes their own form & includes a photo of the group in action (10 Points). |
| **E.** Interview an older bilingual person (at least your parent’s generation or older). Ask Qs about their view about preserving their home language vs. the use of English in their current location. **Should English be considered the “Official National Language” of the USA?** Write a 1-page reflection opinion paper on this Q, using your research to support your opinion. (15 points). | **F. Geography Field Work.** Use Google Earth at “ground level” and research the use of language in THREE ethnic “towns” in the LA area (considering images of store fronts, street names, etc.). Research the “town” development & write a 1-page summary of how the use of language reflects the current culture of the city (10 points).  |