

AS I ENTER... 4.17.16

- Think about/Write out (on a separate piece of paper):
 - Greatest concern as we approach the AP Exam. Turn in with one pile on my desk
 - Pick up the Regional Vocab “Quiz” from the front desk and begin immediately
- Agenda:
 - Non-verbal Communication Quiz
 - Language Notes

Think about

"OVER THE NEXT CENTURIES, THE VIKINGS CONTINUED THEIR RAIDS ON IRISH VILLAGES...."

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Then another

Die Geographie der Sprache

La Geografía del Idioma

The Geography of Language



La Geografia di Lingua

La Géographie de Langue

Language Overview

- Otto Jespersen: theories of language origins into five groups
 - The Bow Wow Theory –
 - People imitate sounds in their environment.
 - The Pooh Pooh Theory-
 - People imitate sounds tied to emotion, bodily functions...
 - The Ding Dong Theory
 - Language started with gestures
 - The Yo – He Ho Theory
 - Work Noises
 - The La-La Theory
 - Language is based on emotions...love. A is added...the pleasant vowel.
- ALL THEORIES EXPLAINED: [Here](#)

4/18/17

English Dialects- English is the language; American English is a dialect, British English is a dialect. However, with in the United States of America there are more dialects- New England, Southeastern, Midlands (page 158).

WHAT is this an example of?

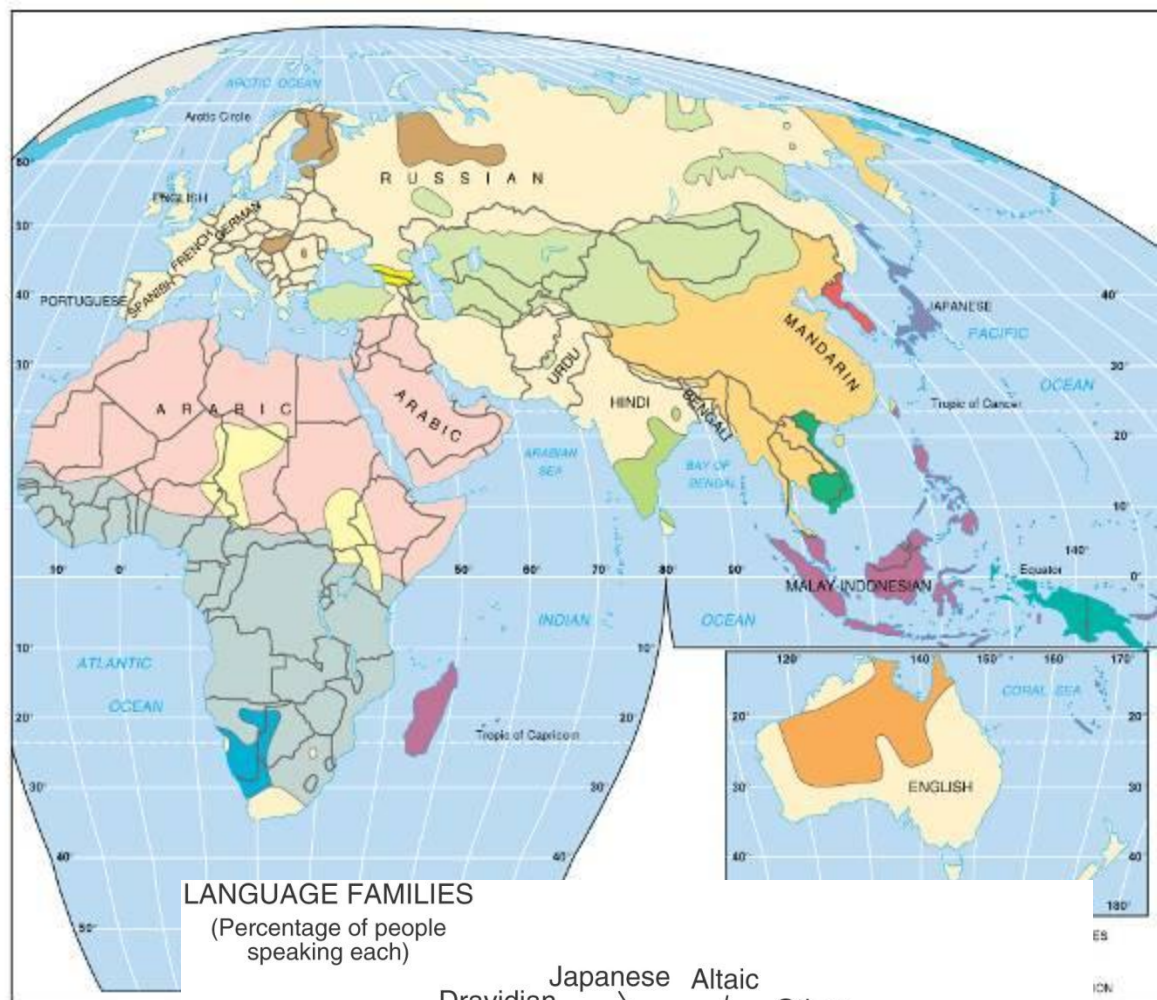
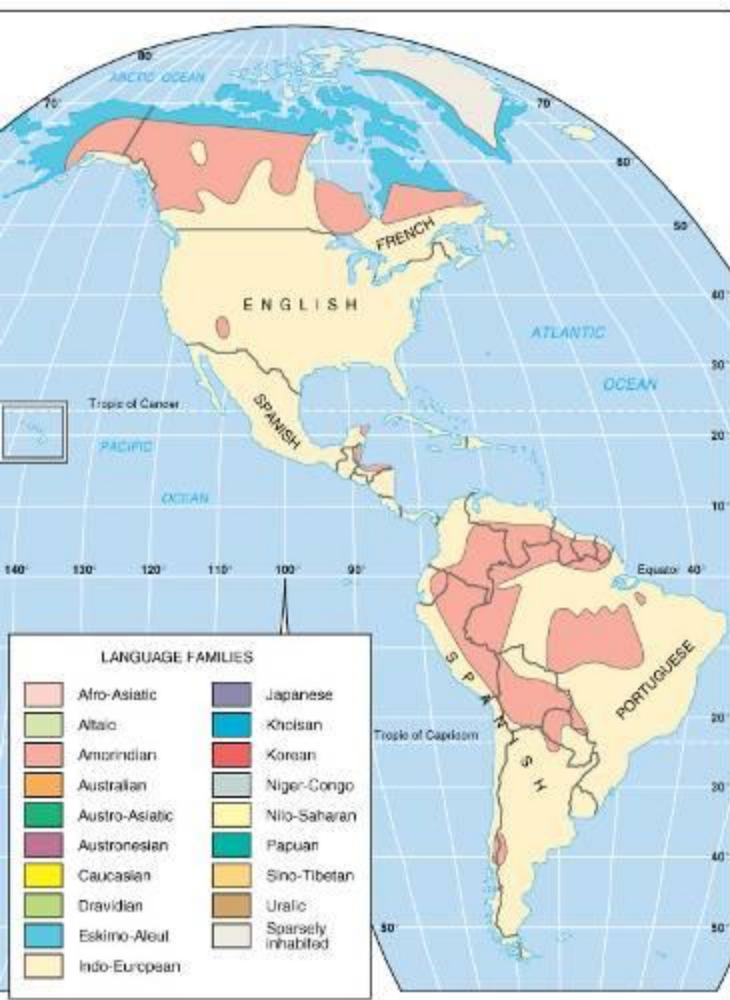
- A. perceptual regions
- B. relocation diffusion
- C. the importance of scale
- D. assimilation

Language Defined

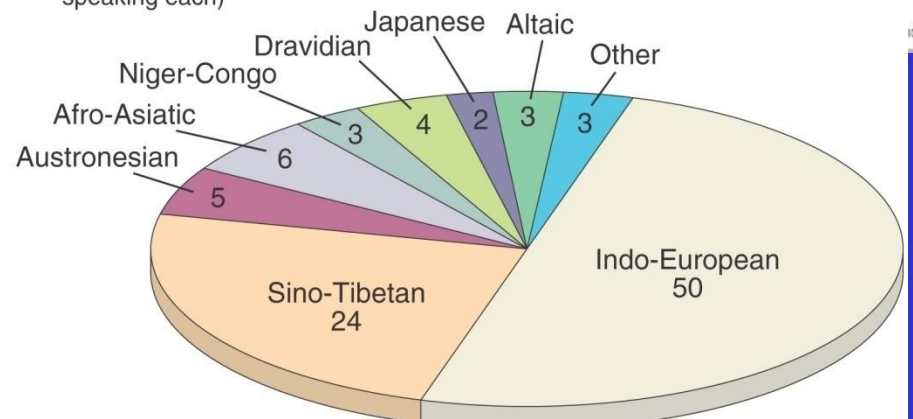
- Organized system of spoken words by which people communicate with one another with mutual comprehension (Getis, 1985).
- Languages subtly gradate one to another.
 - **Dialects** and other regional differences may eventually lead to incomprehensibility - a new language.
 - **Migration** and **Isolation** explain how a single language can later become two or more.

Language is....

- Universal
 - Everyone has language
- Fundamental
 - Crucial for Social Interaction
 - Helps us “control” things



LANGUAGE FAMILIES
(Percentage of people speaking each)



Languages and Language Families

Language and Perception - Words for Snow

Alaskan Inuit - 10 Words or more

'ice' sikko

'bare ice' tingenek

'snow (in general)' aput

'snow (like salt)' pukak

'soft deep snow' mauja

'snowdrift' tipvigut

'soft snow' massak

'watery snow' mangokpok

'snow filled with water'
massalerauvok

'soft snow' akkilokipok



West Greenlandic - 49 Words

Inuit Words for Snow

'sea-ice' siku (in plural = drift ice) 'pack-ice/large expanses of ice in motion' sikursuit, pl. (compacted drift ice/ice field = sikut iqimaniri) 'new ice' sikuliaq/sikurlaaq (solid ice cover = nutaaq.) 'thin ice' sikuaq (in plural = thin ice floes) 'rotten (melting) ice floe' sikurluk 'iceberg' iluliaq (ilulisap itsirnga = part of iceberg below waterline) '(piece of) fresh-water ice' nilak 'lumps of ice stranded on the beach' issinnirit, pl. 'glacier' (also ice forming on objects) sirmiq (sirmirsuaq = Inland Ice) 'snow blown in (e.g. doorway)' sullarniq 'rime/hoar-frost' qaqurnak/kanirniq/kaniq 'frost (on inner surface of e.g. window)' iluq 'icy mist' pujurak/pujuq kanirnartuq 'hail' nataqqurnat 'snow (on ground)' aput (aput sisurtuq = avalanche) 'slush (on ground)' aput masannartuq 'snow in air/falling' qaniit (qanik = snowflake) 'air thick with snow' nittaalaq (nittaallat, pl. = snowflakes; nittaalaq nalliuttiqattaartuq = flurries) 'hard grains of snow' nittaalaaqqat, pl. 'feathery clumps of falling snow' qanipalaat 'new fallen snow' apirlaat 'snow crust' pukak 'snowy weather' qannirsuq/nittaatsuq 'snowstorm' pirsuq/pirsirsursuaq 'large ice floe' iluitsuq 'snowdrift' apusiniq 'ice floe' puttaa 'hummocked ice/pressure ridges in pack ice' maniillat/ingunirit, pl. 'drifting lump of ice' kassuq (dirty lump of glacier-calved ice = anarluk) 'ice-foot (left adhering to shore)' qaannuq 'icicle' kusugaq 'opening in sea ice imarnirsaq/ammaniq (open water amidst ice = imaviaq) 'lead (navigable fissure) in sea ice' quppaq 'rotten snow/slush on sea' qinuq 'wet snow falling' imalik 'rotten ice with streams forming' aakkarniq 'snow patch (on mountain, etc.)' aputitaq 'wet snow on top of ice' putsinniq/puvvinniq 'smooth stretch of ice' manirak (stretch of snow-free ice = quasaliaq) 'lump of old ice frozen into new ice' tuaq 'new ice formed in crack in old ice' nutarniq 'bits of floating' naggutit, pl. 'hard snow' mangiggal/mangikaajaaq 'small ice floe (not large enough to stand on)' masaaraq 'ice swelling over partially frozen river, etc. from water seeping up to the surface' siirsinniq 'piled-up ice-floes frozen together' tiggunnirit 'mountain peak sticking up through inland ice' nunataq 'calved ice (from end of glacier)' uukkarnit 'edge of the (sea) ice' sinaaq

World Languages

- 6000+ Languages spoken today, not including dialects
- 1500+ Spoken in Sub-Saharan Africa alone
- 400+ in New Guinea alone
- 100+ in Europe

However, this diversity is diminishing:

- 2000+ Threatened or Endangered Languages

TABLE 7-1

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

LANGUAGE	NATIVE SPEAKERS	TOTAL SPEAKERS
Mandarin	1,080	1,460
Hindi	370	496
Spanish	358	425
English	322	514
Malay-Indonesian	223	250
Portuguese	210	230
Arabic	206	254
Bengali	171	215
Russian	145	255
Japanese	127	128
French	109	239
German	100	122

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

Source: U.S. Department of State

Language Divisions

- Largest to Smallest

- Language Families
- Language Branches
- Language Groups
- Languages
- Dialects
- Accents
- Flipping Bottles Gets Lotsa Detentions Always

Languages come in families

- Group of languages descended from an earlier language (ancestor)....
- How many? Difficult to determine a hard number.
 - Living v. Dead – Endangered Languages Video
 - Revivals
 - New Discoveries
 - Languages v. Dialects

Language Families have...

- Branches

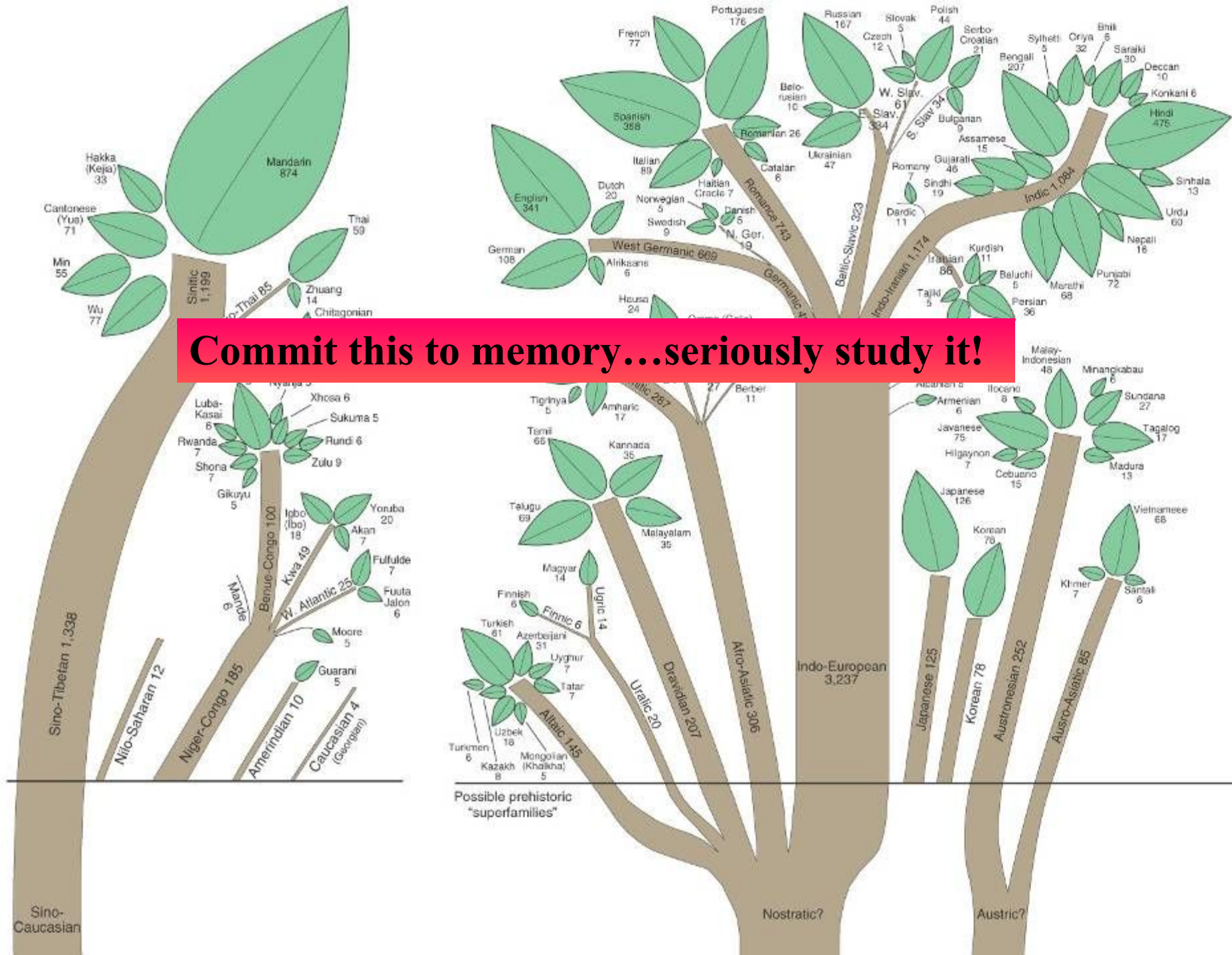
- Related through common ancestor several thousand years ago. Branches don't have much differences and derived from the same family
 - Ex. Indo-European Family has 8 branches

- Groups

- Languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past; few differences in grammar and vocabulary
 - Germanic branch has West Germanic Group v. North Germanic Group

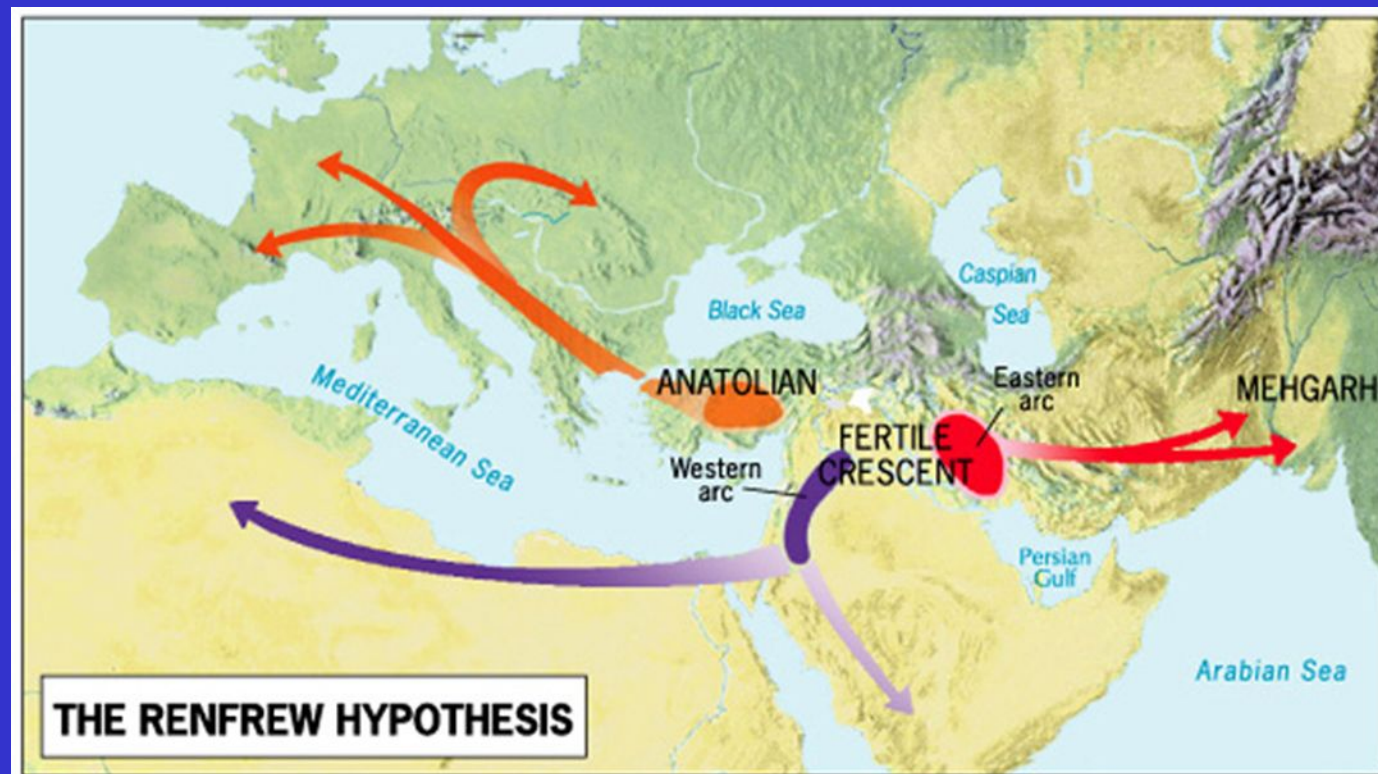
Language Divisions for English

- Language Families – Indo - European
- Language Banches – Germanic
- Language Groups – West Germanic
- Languages - English
- Dialects – Northeastern
- Accents - Boston (Stop after Boston)



Renfrew
Hypothesis:

- Proto-Indo-European
began in the
Fertile
Crescent, and
then:



- From Anatolia – Present day? diffused Europe's languages
- From the Western Arc of Fertile Crescent diffused North Africa and Arabia's languages
- From the Eastern Arc of Fertile Crescent diffused Southwest Asia and South Asia's languages.

4/19/17

As I Enter:

- 1.SUMMARIZE the Renfrew Hypothesis.**
- 2.Complete the following using the English language**

Language Families –

Language Banches –

Language Groups –

Languages -

Dialects –

Accents -

Development of English

Germanic Tribes (Germany/Denmark)

- Jutes
- Angles
- Saxons

Vikings (Norway)

- 9th - 11th Centuries

Normans (French)

- Battle of Hastings, 1066
- French was official language for 150 years.



Development of English - Adopted Words

Germanic Tribes (Germany/Denmark)

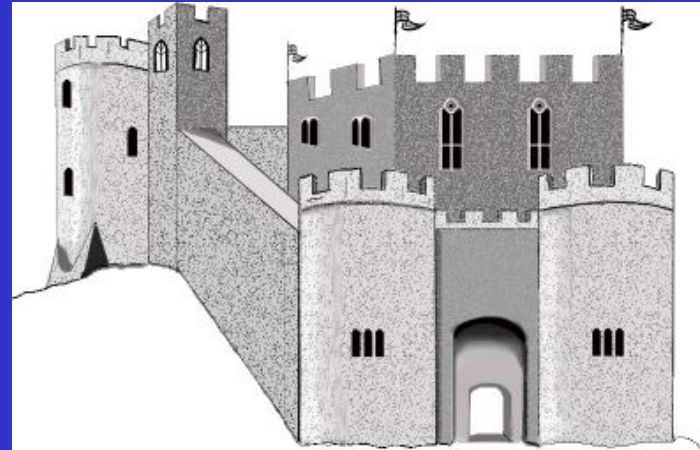
- kindergarten, angst, noodle, pretzel

Vikings (Norway)

- take, they, reindeer, window

Normans (French)

- renaissance, mansion, village, guardian



British English v. American English



(British words are listed first in capital letters)

PETROL Gas

LORRY Truck

SLEEPING POLICEMAN Speed Bump

CAR PARK Parking Lot

CAR JOURNEY Road Trip

ZEBRA CROSSING Cross Walk

MOTORWAY Freeway

SALOON Sedan

PETROL STATION Gas Station

BONNET Hood

WINDSCREEN Windshield

BOOT Trunk

REVERSING LIGHTS Back-up Lights

EXHAUST PIPE Tail Pipe

DUAL CARRIAGEWAY Divided Highway

NUMBER PLATE License Plate

FLYOVER Overpass

MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK Parking Garage

CAT'S EYE Raised Pavement Marker

CARAVAN/CAMPERVAN RV

PAVEMENT Sidewalk

ESTATE CAR Station Wagon

MANUAL CAR Stickshift Car

GEAR STICK Stick

INDICATORS Turn Signal

TRAFFIC LIGHTS Stoplight

AMBER LIGHT (TRAFFIC LIGHTS) Yellow Light

British English v. American English

Isolation during the 18th and 19th centuries-language evolved independently

3 main differences:

1. Vocabulary-

(moose, raccoon- names taken from Native Americans)

(elevator in England is called a lift)

2. Spelling- U.S. wanted their own identity, Noah Webster

(eliminated “u” in words like “honour” and “colour”)

3. Pronunciation-

(fast, path, half- pronounced in England like the /a/ in father)

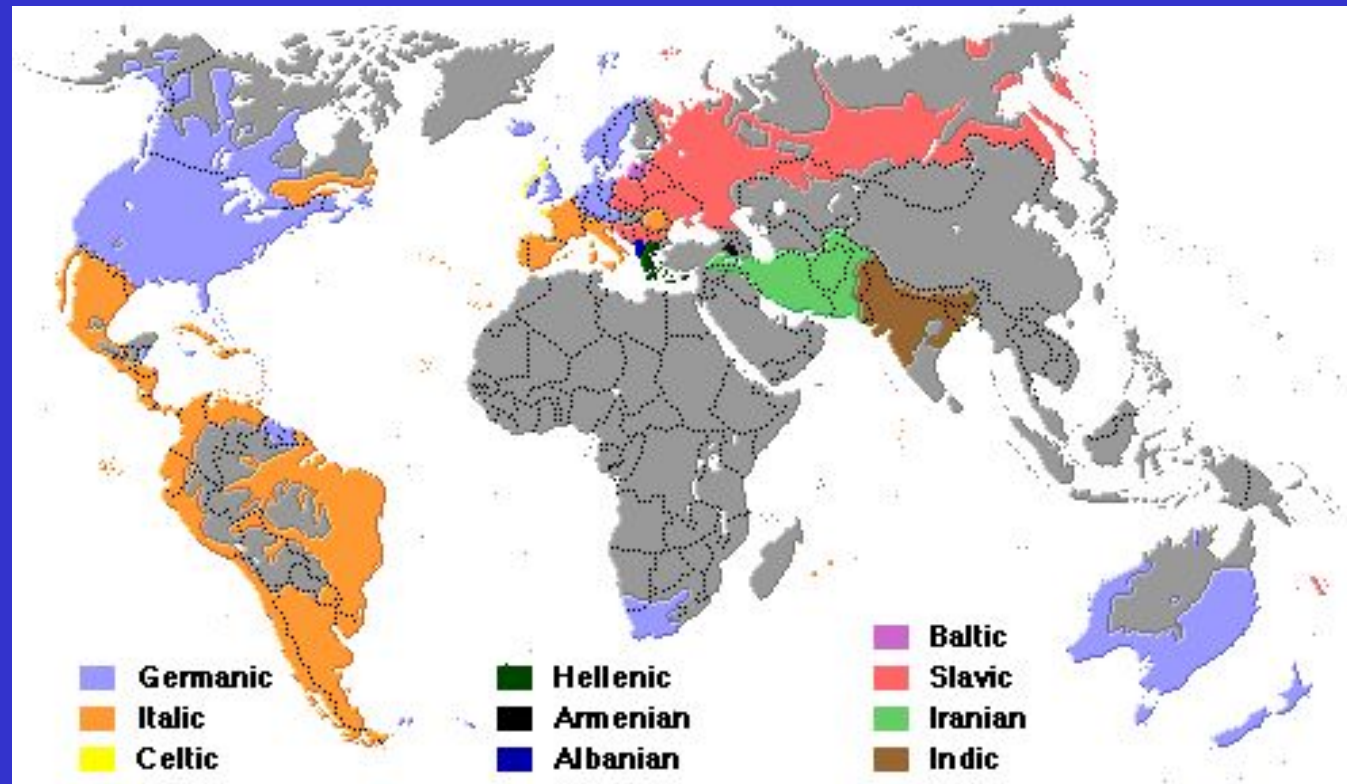
Indo-European Language

- 20 second Video

Family (50% of World)

Main Branches:

- Germanic
- Dutch, German
- Romance
- Spanish, French
- Baltic-Slavic
- Russian
- Indo-Iranian
- Hindi, Bengali,
Farsi



Languages of Europe – in detail

Romance languages

- French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian and Portuguese
- Areas once controlled by the Roman Empire but not overwhelmed by the empire

Germanic languages

- English, German, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish
- Reflect expansion of people out of Northern Europe to the west and south
- Areas dominated by Rome

Slavic languages

- Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian
- Developed as Slavic people migrated from Ukraine
- Dominates Eastern Europe except for western shores of Black Sea
- Romanian is spoken there

Indo-European Language Family - Romance Branch

Like English these languages have been spread by Colonialism.

- Spanish (425 million)
- Portuguese (194)
 - most in Brazil
- French (129)
- Italian (62)
- Romanian (26)



Indo-European Family - Romance Branch

The Roman Empire, at its height in 2nd century A.D., extinguished many local languages. After the fall of Rome in the 5th century, communication declined and languages evolved again.



Literature was all written in Latin until the 13th and 14th centuries.

- Dante Alighieri's 1314 *Inferno* written in **vulgar latin**

(Florentine Italian)

Sino-Tibetan Language Family (20%)

Branches:

- Sinitic

- Mandarin (1075),
- Cantonese (71),

- Austro-Thai (77)

- Thai, Hmong

- Tibeto-Burman

- Burmese (32)



SINO-TIBETAN

- 1. Mandarin
- 1. Northern
- 2. Eastern
- 3. Southwestern

Southern

- 1. Wu
- 2. Gan
- 3. Xiang
- 4. Min
- 5. Hakka
- 6. Yue

- 1. Tibetan
- 1. Amdo
- 2. Khams
- 3. Dbusgtsang

- Kam-Tai
- Miao-Yao

INDO-EUROPEAN

- Tajik

AUSTRO-ASIATIC

- Mon-Khmer

ALTAI

- Turkic

- 1. Kazakh
- 2. Uyghur
- 3. Kirghiz

- Mongolian

- Manchu-Tungus
- Korean

Chinese languages based on 420 one syllable words with meaning inferred from context and tone.



Afro-Asiatic Language Family

Main Branch:

Hamitic-Semitic

- Arabic (256)

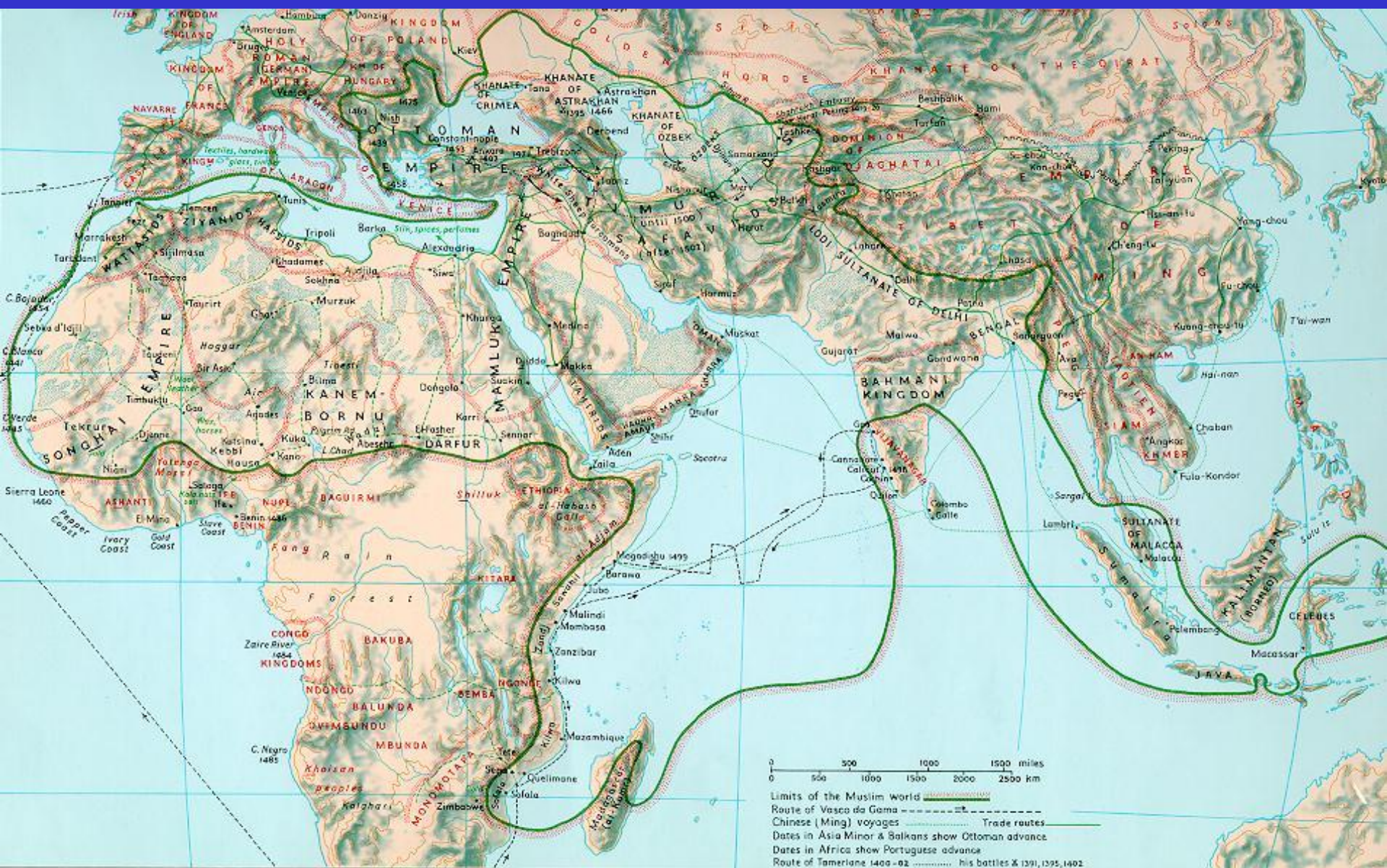
Language of the Koran;
spread by Islamic Faith
and Islamic (Ottoman)
Empires

- Hebrew (5)

Language of the old
Testament (with Aramaic)
completely revived from
near extinction in Israel,
1948.



Islamic World circa A.D. 1500





Which languages share a common ancestor?

Some Indo-European Shared Words

English	Sanskrit	Greek	Latin	Armenian	Old Irish	Lithuanian
me	mam	eme	me	is	-	mane
father	pitar	pater	pater	hayr	athair	-
mother	matar	mater	mater	mayr	mathair	motina
brother	bhratar	-	frater	elbayr	brathair	brolis
daughter	duhitar	thugater-	-	dustr	-	dukter
cow	gav-	bous	bos	kov	bo	guovs(Latv)
eoh (OE)	asvas	hippos	equus	-	ech	asva, mare
hound	svan	kuon	canis	sun	con	sun
foot	pad	pod-	ped-	otn	-	-
new	navas	ne(w)os	novus	nor	nue	naujas
bears	bharati	pherei	fert	bere	berid	-
two	duva	duo	duo	erku	do	du
three	trayas	treis	tres	erek	tri	trys

Many Indo-European languages have common words for snow, winter, spring; for dog, horse, cow, sheep bear but not camel, lion, elephant, or tiger; for beech, oak, pine, willow, but not palm or banyan tree.

Polyglot States

The U.S. Constitution specifies no official language.

- Many states and local jurisdictions provide ballots and information in multiple languages.
- States may declare an official state language (States meaning a state in the U.S.)

TABLE 7-2

The Leading Non-English Languages in Use in United States, 2000

LANGUAGE	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS
Spanish or Spanish Creole	28,101,052
Chinese	2,022,143
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,643,838
German	1,383,442
Tagalog	1,224,241
Vietnamese	1,009,627
Italian	1,008,370
Korean	894,063
Russian	706,242
Polish	667,414
Arabic	614,582
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	564,630
Japanese	477,997
French Creole	453,368
African languages	418,505
Hindi	317,057
Persian	312,085
Urdu	262,900
Gujarathi	235,988
Serbo-Croatian	233,865
Armenian	202,708
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	181,889
Navajo	178,014
Miao, Hmong	168,063
Laotian	149,303
Thai	120,464
Hungarian	117,973

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



How is language spread?

- Relocation diffusion
- Expansion diffusion

AS I ENTER... 3.10.17

- **DO IT!**

- Please take ~~one each of the Religion Key Issues~~
~~and~~ Vocab from my desk
 - Quiz date is on the calendar

- **Agenda**

- Language Activity
- Finish Language Notes

**SOME ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE INFO!**

Try to Translate Old English

- Faeder re pupe eart on heofonum si pin nama gehalgod tobecume pin rice gewurpe pin willa on eoroan swa on heofonum urne gedaeghwamlican hlaf syle us to daeg and forgyf us ure gyltas swa we forgyfao urum gyltendum and ne gelaed pu us on costnunge ac alys us of yfele sopllice.

Middle English

- Oure fadir pat art in heuenes halwid be pi name; pi kyngdom come to be. Be pi wille don in herpe as it is dounin heuene. Yeue to us today oure eche dayes bred. And foreue to us oure dettis pat is oure synnys as we foryeuen to oure dettrouris pat is to men pat han synned in us. And lede us not into temptation but delyuere us from euyl.

Early Modern English

- Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. They kingdon come. They will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

Pleasures of English...

- Most widely spoken language...global dominance
- No gender, number or case changes
- Relatively simple verb forms
- Huge, Flexible vocab.

Perils...

- Irregular plurals (ox, oxen...)
- Spellings
- Bizarre written forms
- No rules for pronunciation and stress:

No wonder it is so hard to learn...

- We polish the Polish furniture.
- He could lead if he would get the lead out.
- A farm can produce produce.
- The dump was so full that it had to refuse refuse.
- The soldier decided to desert in the desert.
- The present is a good time to present the present.
- The dove dove into the bushes.
- The insurance for the invalid was invalid.
- I shed a tear when I saw the tear in my clothes.
- I spent last evening, evening out a pile of dirt.
- The bandage was wound around the wound.

Key Terms

PIDGIN - a form of speech that adopts simplified grammar and limited vocabulary from a lingua franca, used for communication between speakers of two different languages.

Examples include Hawaiian Pidgin, Haitian Patois, and the creoles of West Africa that resulted from the slave trade.

“No eat da candy, Bruddah, it's pilau. Da thing wen fall on da ground.”



Give us da food we need fo today an every day.
Hemmo our shame, an let us go
Fo all da kine bad stuff we do to you,
Jalike us guys let da odda guys go awready,
And we no stay huhu wit dem
Fo all da kine bad stuff dey do to us.
No let us get chance fo do bad kine stuff,
But take us outa dea, so da Bad Guy no can hurt us.
Cuz you our King.
You get da real power,
An you stay awesome foeva.
Dass it!”

Matthew 6:9-13 “The Lord’s Prayer”

- Taken from Da Jesus Book, a twelve year effort
by 6 linguists to translate the New Testament into
Hawaiian Pidgin, published 2001



Key Terms

CREOLE - a language that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with an indigenous language and survives long enough to become a mother tongue.



Can you guess which colonizing language is the base for each of the following creole examples?

New Orleans'
French Quarter

- a. mo pe aste sa banan
- b. de bin alde luk dat big tri
- c. a waka go a wosu
- d. olmaan i kas-im chek
- e. li pote sa bay mo
- f. ja fruher wir bleiben
- g. dis smol swain i bin go fo maket

I am buying the banana
they always looked for a big tree
he walked home
the old man is cashing a check
he brought that for me
Yes at first we remained
this little pig went to market

Key Terms

DIALECT - a regional variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary.

Social Dialects - can denote social class and standing.

Vernacular Dialects - the common, slang, speech of a region.

Sounds Familiar - English Dialects Website

Common American Slang

<i>Term</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Location</i>
Is he fair dinkum?	Is he real or genuine?	Australia
Why I declare!	That's remarkable!	Deep South (U.S.)
Down by the crick	Down by the stream (creek)	Middle Atlantic States
bludger	freeloader; welfare	Australia
mosquito hawk	dragon fly	South (U.S.)
nappies	diapers	Britain; Brit. Colonies

Stop After

- How to Fake a Chicago Accent
- Da Bears...Da Bulls

NYT

- Where are you from?

Sampler

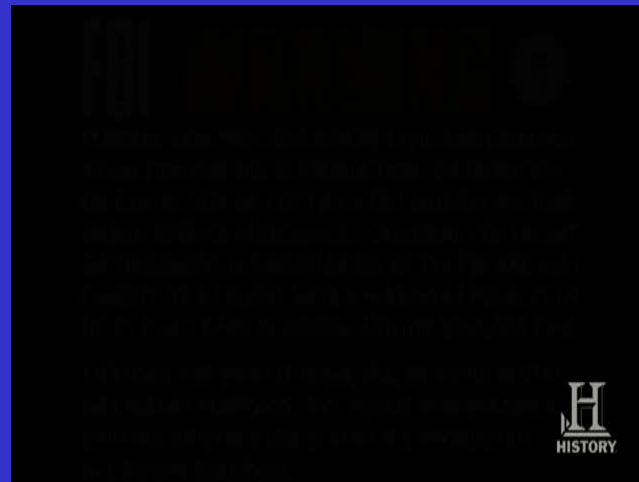


Appalachian

The logo for NCLLP FILMS is centered on a black rectangular background. The word "NCLLP" is written in a large, bold, white sans-serif font. A light green, wavy, brush-stroke-like graphic is layered behind the letters "N", "C", "L", and "P", extending from the bottom of these letters. Below "NCLLP", the word "FILMS" is written in a smaller, white, all-caps sans-serif font, with wide letter spacing.

NCLLP
FILMS

Louisiana Swamp



H
HISTORY

Key Terms

ISOLATED LANGUAGE - a language that is not related to any other languages and thus not connected to any language families. Examples include Basque and Korean.



Basque Spain



Endangered Languages

- As recently as 3,000 years ago, there were 10,000 to 15,000 languages in the world.
 - Now: about 6000 left
 - Of those, 1/2 will be gone by the year 2100 and all but 500 of the rest will be endangered.

More than 90 percent of the languages in existence today will be extinct or threatened in little more than a century if current trends continue.

Extinct or Endangered Languages - Cameroon (11)

BIKYA BISHUO

BUNG

BUSUU

DULI

GEY

LUO

NAGUMI

NDAI

NGONG

YENI

ZUMAYA

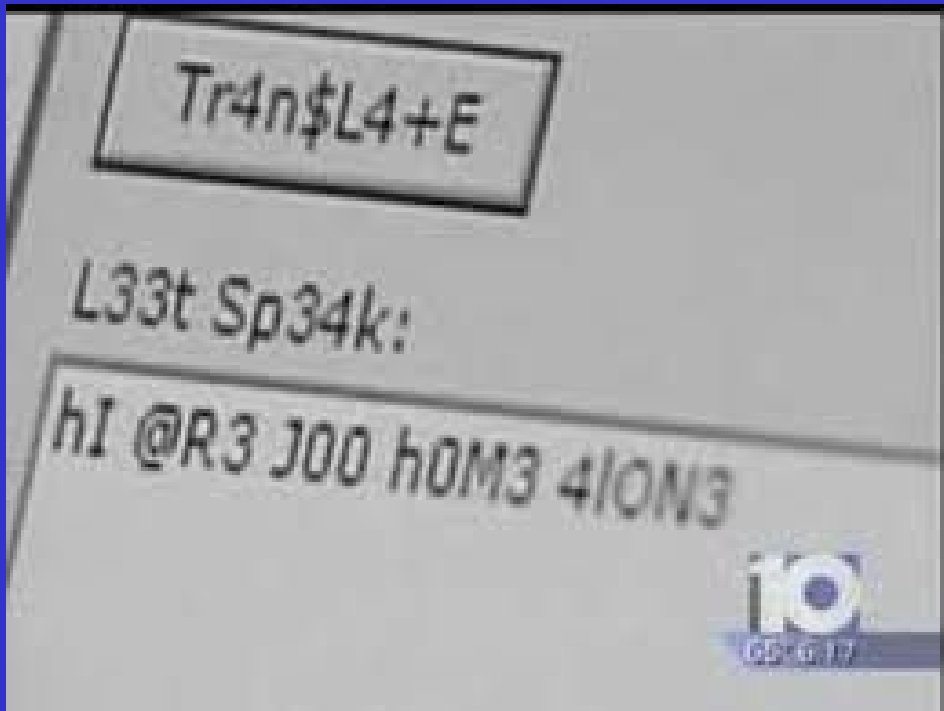


Extinct Languages - USA (93)

ABNAKI-PENOBSCOT ACHUMAWI AHTENA APACHE, KIOWA
APACHE, LIPAN ATAKAPA ATSUGEWI BILOXI CADDO
CAHUILLA CATAWBA CHEHALIS, LOWER CHEROKEE CHETCO
CHINOOK CHINOOK WAWA CHITIMACHA CHUMASH
CLALLAM COEUR D'ALENE COOS COQUILLE COWLITZ
CUPEÑO EYAK FLATHEAD-KALISPEL GALICE GROS VENTRE
HAN HAWA'I PIDGIN SIGN LANGUAGE HOLIKACHUK HUPA
IOWA-OTO KALAPUYA KANSA KASHAYA KATO KAWAIIISU
KITSAI KOYUKON LUMBEE LUSHOOTSEED MAIDU,
NORTHEAST MAIDU, NORTHWEST MAIDU, VALLEY MANDAN
MARTHA'S VINEYARD SIGN MATTOLE MENOMINI MIAMI
MIWOK MOBILIAN MOHEGAN MONO NANTICOKE NATCHEZ
NISENAN NOOKSACK OFO OSAGE POMO POWHATAN
QUAPAW QUILEUTE QUINAULT SALINAN SALISH SERRANO
SHASTA SIUSLAW SNOHOMISH TANAINA TILLAMOOK
TOLOWA TONKAWA TÜBATULABAL TUNICA TUSCARORA
TUTELO TUTUTNI TWANA UNAMI WAILAKI WAMPANOAG
WAPPO WASCO-WISHRAM WINTU WIYOT WYANDOT YANA YOKUTS
YUKI YUROK

Endangered Languages

- Why are they disappearing?
 - Globalization and Economic Change
 - Migration (Urbanization)
 - Deforestation
 - Economic Development
- **Lingua Franca** - a language used for trade by people who speak different native tongues.



and Restricted Languages

Languages - Seaspeak

Languages – **Boontling**

- Slang – Leet Speech
- Cursing and Swearing – (No definition nec.)
- Euphemism – Positive v. Negative
 - (Think Greenland...the “situation”)
- Gamers, Starbucks Frequenters...

Key Points

- Language is a fundamental element of cultural identity, history, continuity.
- Languages diverge via **migration** and **isolation**.
- Small languages are disappearing as a result of globalization.
- Languages that share a common ancestor belong to the same family.
- Language diversity is a source of political conflict in the world.



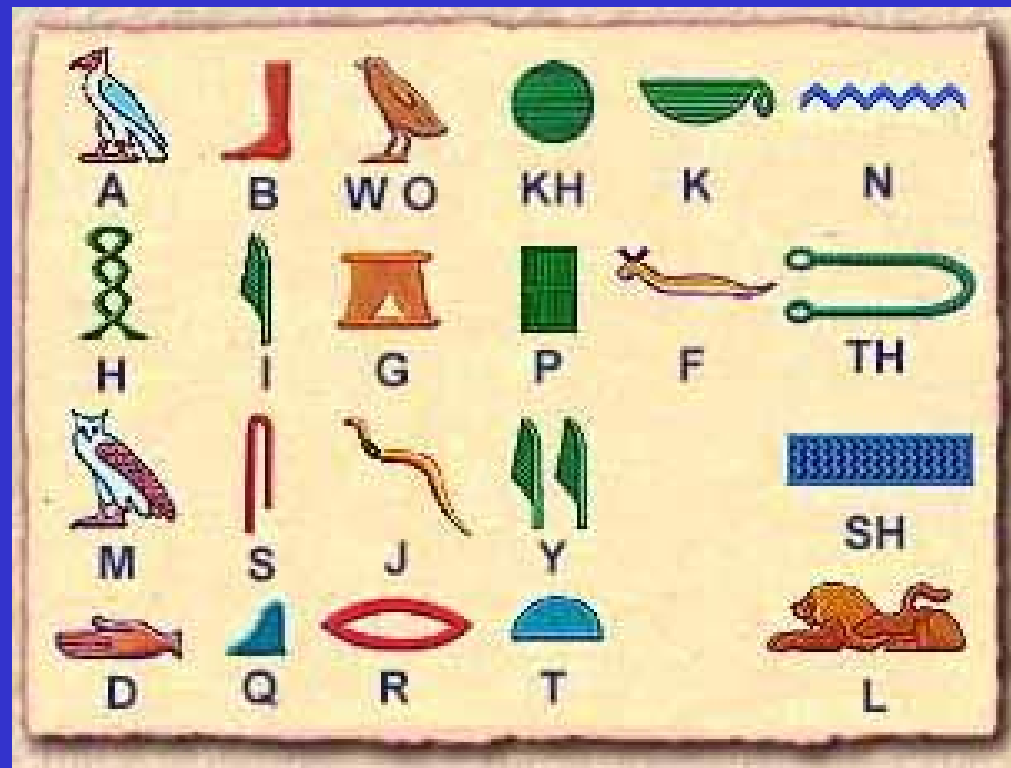
McDonald's, Israel

How to Write Down a Language?



How to Write Down a Language

- Pictograms
 - Earliest system of writing
 - Simple pictures
 - Quickly becomes unsatisfactory
 - Egyptian Hieroglyphs



How to Write Down a Language?

Ideograms

- Chinese; Japanese

- Sumerian and Egyptian
have both ideographic and
phonetic components.

道可道
非常道
名可名
非常名
無名天地之始
有名萬物之母
故常無欲以觀其妙
常有欲以觀其徼
此兩者同出而異名
同謂之玄
玄之又玄
眾妙之門

From basic characters:



Sun



Person



White, clear (Sun peeping out)



Big (person with arms extended)



Heaven (above the biggest person)



White person



Daytime (clear and heaven)



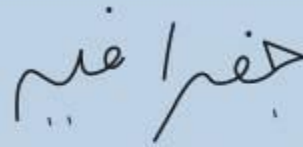
Daytime (clear and Sun)

How to Write Down a Language?

Phonetic

Most languages, including Romance languages

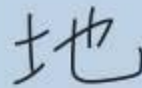
Symbols (letters) generally represent sounds, not ideas. A phonetic alphabet is the key innovation.



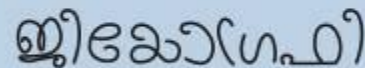
Urdu in Arabic script



Greek



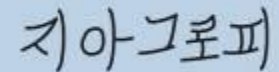
Japanese



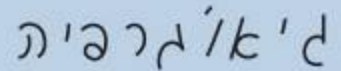
Malayalam in
Dravidian script



Hindi in Devanagari script



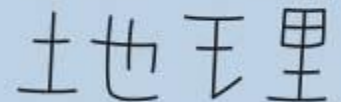
Korean



Hebrew



Russian in Cyrillic script



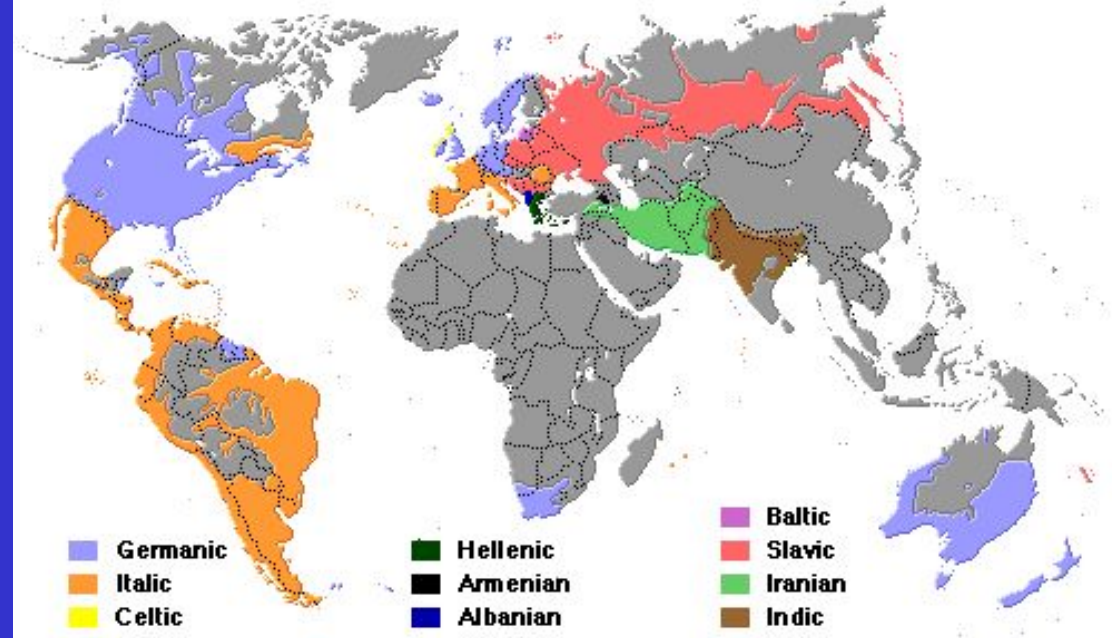
Chinese

Direction

- No Particular reason for one direction or the other (reading or writing)
 - English – Left-to-right
 - Arabic – Right-to-Left

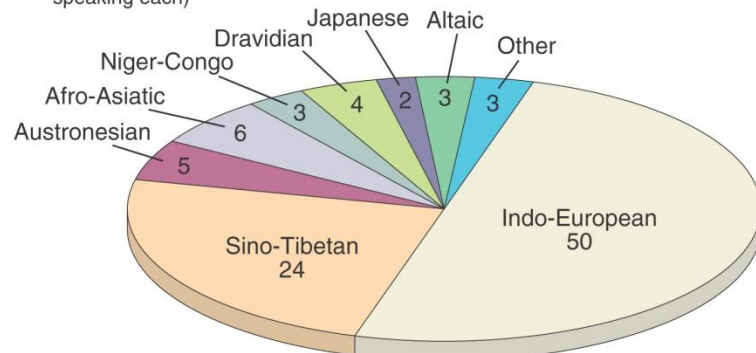
And one of the earliest ways of
Boustrophedon called is writing
("as the ox plows") in which
Then and direction one in read you
In the opposite direction.

Indo-European Language Branches

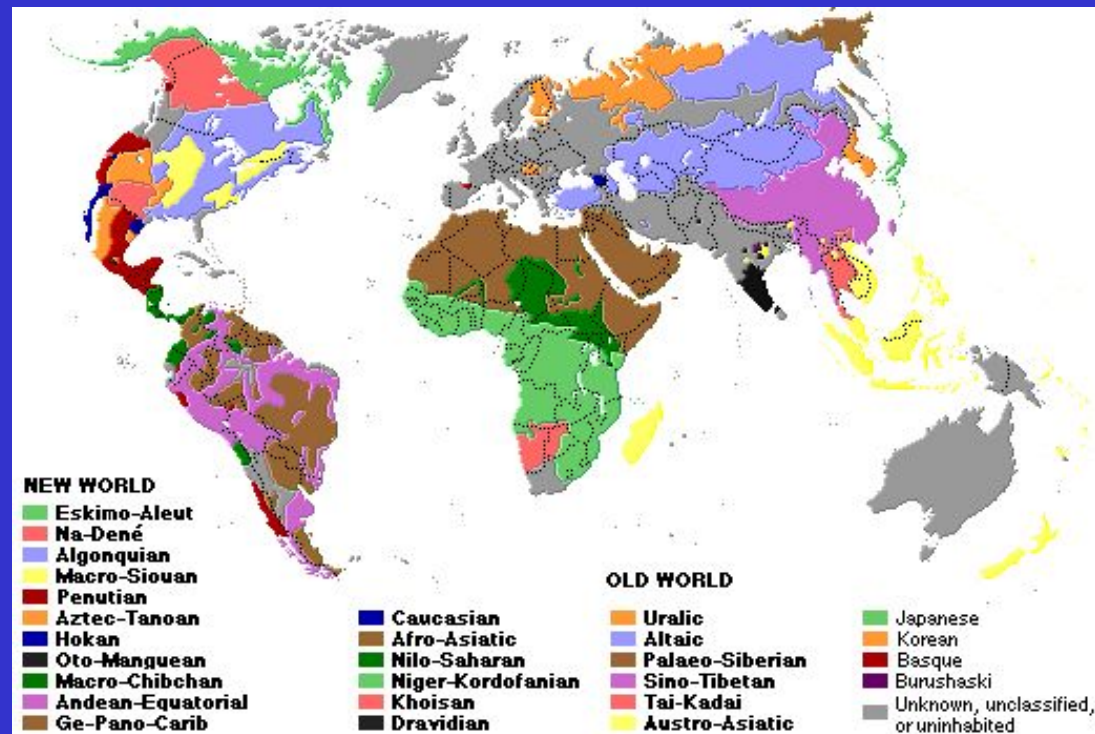


Non-Indo-European Language Families and Branches

LANGUAGE FAMILIES
(Percentage of people speaking each)



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Language and the Environment (Linguistic Ecology)



Mt Cook, New Zealand

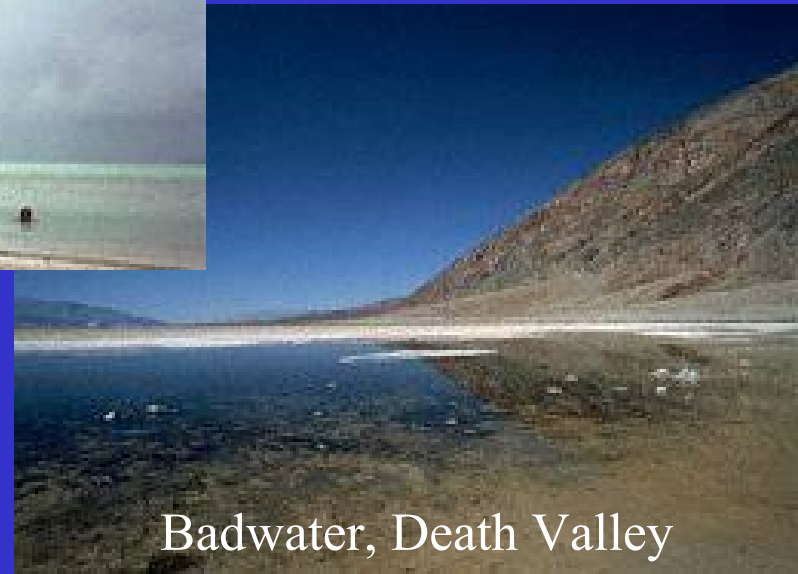
TOPONYM - a place name. These are language on the land, reflecting past inhabitants and their relation to the land.



Devil's Tower, WY



Cook Islands, Polynesia



Badwater, Death Valley



Andes Mountains, Peru

Spanish Words for Mountains and Hills

Candelas
cerrillo

“candles” - collection of needlelike hills
small *cero*, or hill

cerro

a single eminence between hill and mountain

cordillera

a mass of mountains

cumbre

highest peak in a *sierra* or *cordillera*

eminencia

mountainous or hilly protuberance

loma

a hill in the midst of a plain

mesa

literally “table”; a flat-topped feature

Montana

equivalent to English “mountain”

Pyrenees Mountains,
Spain

pelado

a barren, treeless mountain

pena

a needlelike eminence

sierra

an elongated mass with a serrated crest

teta

a solitary, conical mount with shape of breast



Changing Toponyms...

- Can change the identity...



Changing Toponyms.

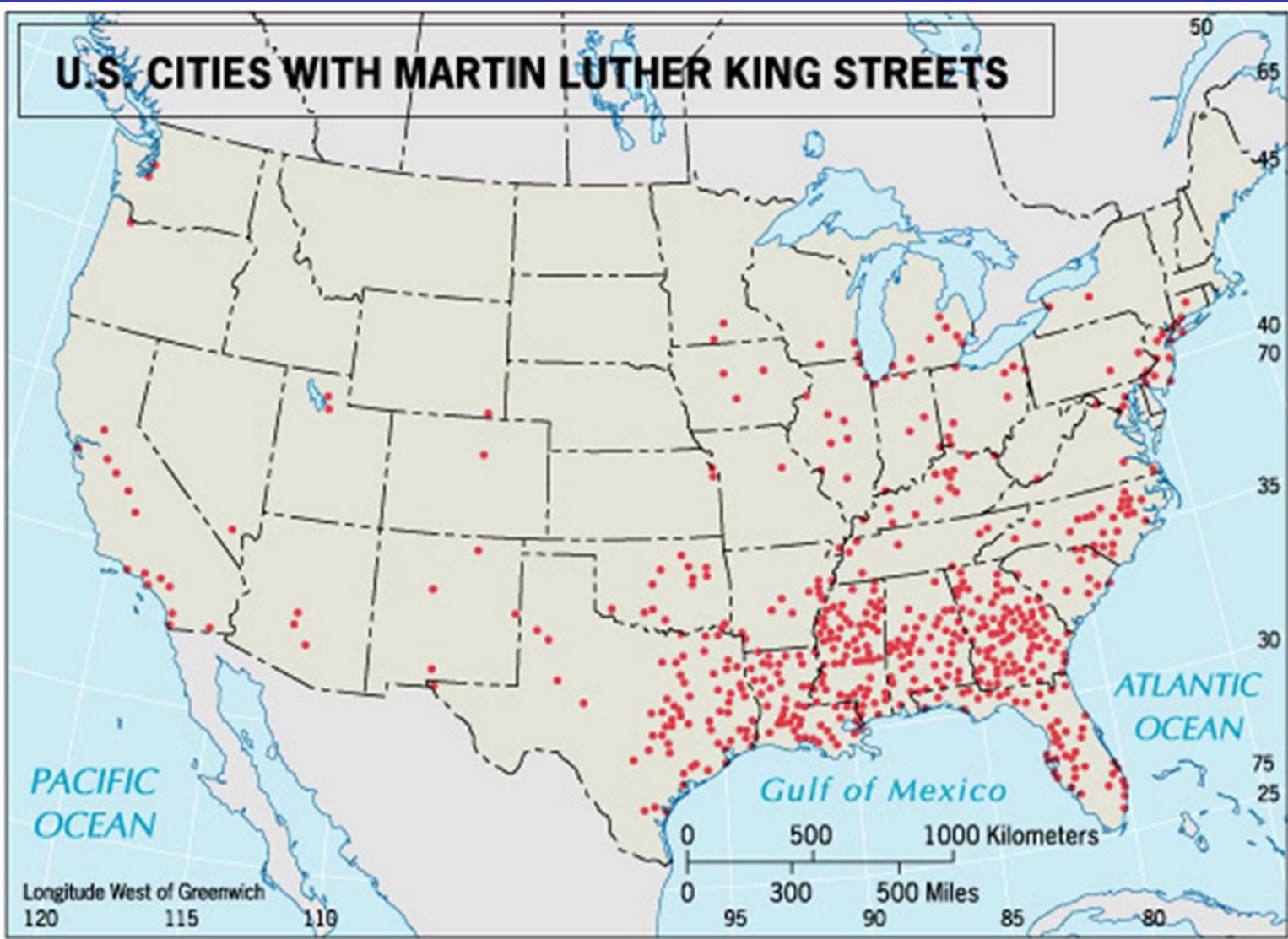
- Major reasons people change toponyms:
 - After decolonization
 - After a political revolution
 - To memorialize people or events (Martin Luther King Jr.)
 - To commodify or brand a place (amusement parks, stadiums)
- Also changes the cultural landscape

MLK Jr. Streets

- Geographer Derek Alderman asks:
 - * Where are MLK streets?
 - * Why are they where they are?
 - * What controversies surround memorializing MLK with a street name?

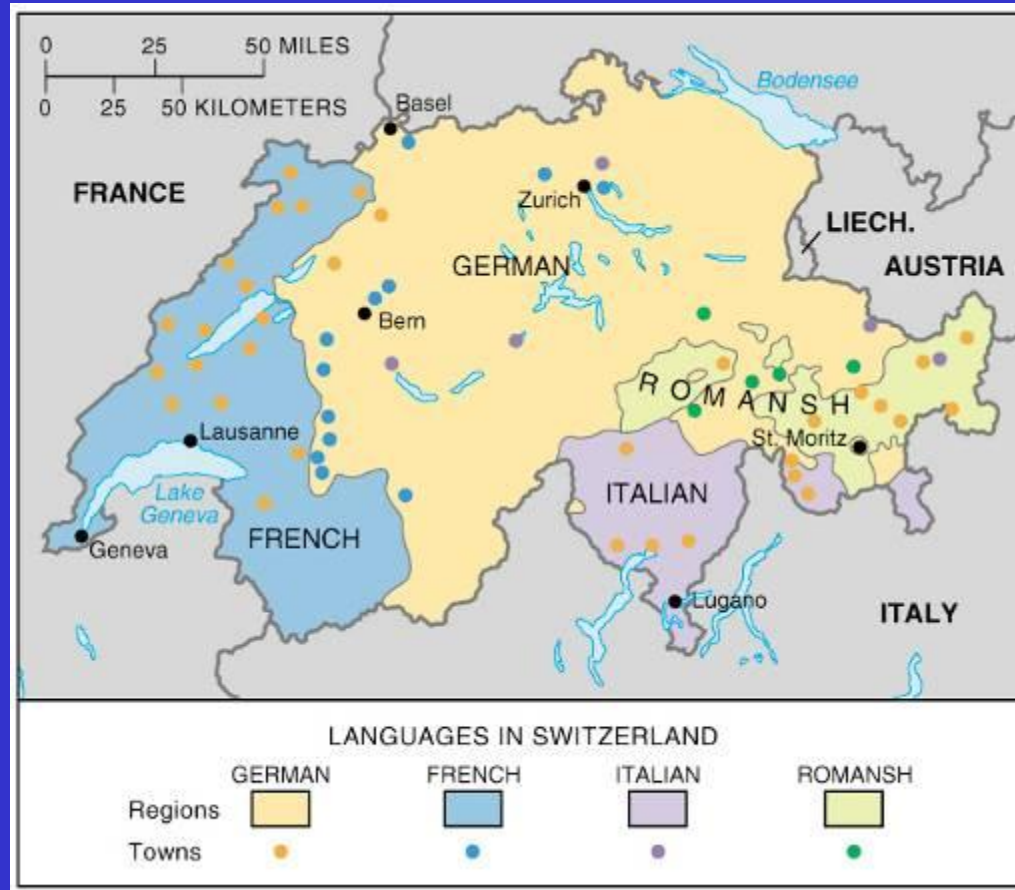


U.S. CITIES WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING STREETS





Polyglot States



In Switzerland, four official languages, a history of peace and tolerance, and a political system that puts power in the hands of local leaders help ensure peace.

Internet Hosts, by Language

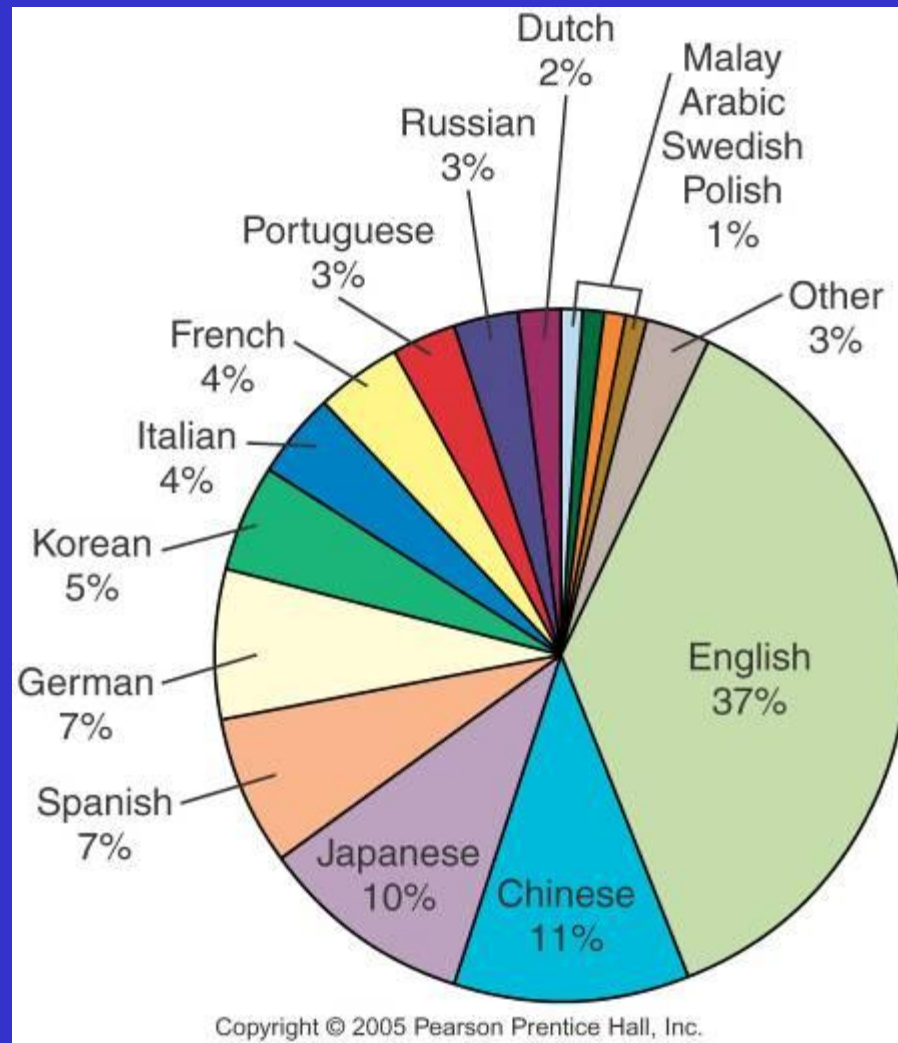


Fig 5-1-1a: The large majority of internet hosts in 1999 used English, Chinese, Japanese, or European languages.

- <http://www.alphadictionary.com/articles/yanketest.html>