

## Chapter 1 : WeSpeke | Learn and practice languages for free!

*This article ranks human languages by their number of native speakers.. However, all such rankings should be used with caution. It is difficult to define the difference between a language and a dialect, or between a language and a macrolanguage; for example, Chinese is sometimes considered a single language and sometimes a macrolanguage whose many varieties are all independent languages.*

Status[ edit ] Certain nations and regions of the UK have frameworks for the promotion of their autochthonous languages. This was further enforced through the passing of the Welsh Language Wales Measure In Northern Ireland , Irish and Ulster Scots enjoy limited use alongside English mainly in publicly commissioned translations. Cornish in Cornwall Irish and Ulster Scots in Northern Ireland Scots and Scottish Gaelic in Scotland Welsh in Wales Under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which is not legally enforceable, but which requires states to adopt appropriate legal provision for the use of regional and minority languages the UK government has committed itself to the recognition of certain regional languages and the promotion of certain linguistic traditions. Cornish , Scots in Scotland and Northern Ireland in the latter territory officially known as Ulster Scots or Ullans , but in the speech of users simply as Scottish or Scots are protected by the lower level only Section II. In Northern Ireland, the department responsible for culture displays official administrative identity in English, Irish and Ulster Scots A number of bodies have been established to oversee the promotion of the regional languages: In Wales, the Welsh Language Commissioner Comisiynydd y Gymraeg is an independent body established to promote and facilitate use of the Welsh language, mainly by imposing Welsh language standards on organisations. Controversies[ edit ] Language vs dialect[ edit ] There are no universally accepted criteria for distinguishing languages from dialects , although a number of paradigms exist, which give sometimes contradictory results. Since there is a very high level of mutual intelligibility between contemporary speakers of Scots in Scotland and in Ulster Ulster Scots , and a common written form was current well into the 20th century, the two varieties have usually been considered as dialects of a single tongue rather than languages in their own right; the written forms have diverged in the 21st century. The boundaries are not always clear cut, which makes it hard to estimate numbers of speakers. In modern Northern Ireland, the Irish language is closely tied with Irish republicanism , despite being used historically by many Protestant and unionist communities. In Northern Ireland, the use of Irish and Ulster Scots is sometimes viewed as politically loaded, despite both having been used by all communities in the past. The disparity in the ratios as determined by political and faith community, despite the very large overlap between the two, reflects the very low numbers of respondents. Often the use of the Irish language in Northern Ireland has met with the considerable suspicion of Unionists, who have associated it with the largely Catholic Republic of Ireland , and more recently, with the republican movement in Northern Ireland itself. Catholic areas of Belfast have street signs in Irish similar to those in the Republic. Some resent Scottish Gaelic being promoted in the Lowlands. Gaelic place names are relatively rare in the extreme south-east that part of Scotland which had previously been under Northumbrian rule [71] and the extreme north-east part of Caithness , where Norse was previously spoken. To this day, many Shetlanders and Orcadians maintain a separate identity, albeit through the Shetlandic and Orcadian dialects of Lowland Scots, rather than their former tongue. Norn was also spoken at one point in Caithness , apparently dying out much earlier than Shetland and Orkney. However, the Norse speaking population were entirely assimilated by the Gaelic speaking population in the Western Isles; to what degree this happened in Caithness is a matter of controversy, although Gaelic was spoken in parts of the county until the 20th century. Non-recognition[ edit ] Scots within Scotland and the regional varieties of English within England receive little or no official recognition. The dialects of northern England share some features with Scots that those of southern England do not. Public funding of minority languages continues to produce mixed reactions, and there is sometimes resistance to their teaching in schools. Partly as a result, proficiency in languages other than "Standard" English can vary widely.

## Chapter 2 : List of languages by total number of speakers - Wikipedia

*The most spoken languages worldwide (native speakers in millions) The statistic shows the most spoken languages worldwide. There were nearly billion native Chinese speakers a the time of survey.*

Indo-Aryan language family[ edit ] Indo-Aryan language subgroups Urdu is included under Hindi The largest of the language families represented in India, in terms of speakers, is the Indo-Aryan language family , a branch of the Indo-Iranian family , itself the easternmost, extant subfamily of the Indo-European language family. This language family predominates, accounting for some million speakers, or over Dravidian language family[ edit ] The second largest language family is the Dravidian language family , accounting for some million speakers, or approximately Austroasiatic languages of mainland India are the Khasi and Munda languages , including Santhali. The languages of the Nicobar islands also form part of this language family. With the exceptions of Khasi and Santhali, all Austroasiatic languages on Indian territory are endangered. However, their interrelationships are not discernible, and the family has been described as "a patch of leaves on the forest floor" rather than with the conventional metaphor of a "family tree". Sino-Tibetan languages spoken in India include the scheduled languages Meitei and Bodo , the non-scheduled languages of Karbi , Lepcha , and many varieties of several related Tibetic , West Himalayish , Tani , Brahmaputran , Angamiâ€”Pochuri , Tangkhul , Zeme , Kukish language groups, amongst many others. Tai-Kadai language family[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Ahom language , a Southwestern Tai language , had been once the dominant language of the Ahom Kingdom in modern-day Assam , but was later replaced by the Assamese language known as Kamrupi in ancient era which is the pre-form of the Kamrupi dialect of today. Nowadays, small Tai communities and their languages remain in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh together with Sino-Tibetans, e. Great Andamanese language family[ edit ] The extinct and endangered languages of the Andaman Islands form a fifth Andamanese- , comprising two families, namely: In addition, Sentinelese , an unattested language of the Andaman Islands, is generally considered to be related and part of the aerial group. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. January Learn how and when to remove this template message The language families in India are not necessarily related to the various ethnic groups in India, specifically the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian people. The languages within each family have been influenced to a large extent by both families. In terms of the written script, most Indian languages, except the Tamil script, nearly perfectly accommodate the Sanskrit language. South Indian languages have adopted new letters to write various Indo-Aryan based words as well, and have added new letters to their native alphabets as the languages began to mix and influence each other. Though various Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages may seem mutually exclusive when first heard, there is a much deeper underlying influence that both language families have had on each other down to a linguistic science. There is proof of the intermixing of Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages through the pockets of Dravidian-based languages on remote areas of Pakistan, and interspersed areas of North India. In addition, there is a whole science regarding the tonal and cultural expression within the languages that are quite standard across India. Languages may have different vocabulary, but various hand and tonal gestures within two unrelated languages can still be common due to cultural amalgamations between invading people and the natives over time; in this case, the Indo-Aryan peoples and the native Dravidian people.

### Chapter 3 : BBC - Languages - Arabic - A Guide to Arabic - 10 facts about the Arabic language

*A number of sources have compiled lists of languages by their number of speakers. However, all such lists should be used with caution. First, it is difficult to define exactly what constitutes a language as opposed to a dialect.*

Where is Arabic spoken? Arabic is the official language of the 22 countries which form the Arab League: This Classical form of Arabic remains widely used by religious scholars and is taught in schools around the world. However, it is considered today more of a written language than a spoken one. In terms of "spoken" Arabic, there are many different dialects. An Arabic speaker from Iraq, for example, can find it almost impossible to understand a local Algerian, and vice versa - even though both individuals are speaking a particular form of Arabic dialect. However, both will be able to communicate in Modern Standard Arabic. This has no impact on the intonation, though. How hard is it to learn? In Arabic word order, the verb comes first, so to say "the boy eats the apple" you actually say "eat the boy the apple": Adjectives come after the noun, rather than before as in English: The Arabic language is written right to left and the front of an Arabic book is what would be considered the back by speakers of most western languages. When your apricots were ripe, our apricots were not ripe yet 5. Know any good Arabic jokes? Arabic jokes usually revolve around social issues, such as nagging wives, nosy in-laws, stingy neighbours, etc. Political jokes are also very common following big political events, such as elections. One of the jokes goes: If I learn Arabic, will it help me with any other languages? Arabic is a Semitic language and therefore shares similarities with other Semitic languages, such as Aramaic and Hebrew. What not to say and do Despite the many differences in pronunciation between English and Arabic words, be wary of some false friends, i. You should also avoid any public display of affection towards your partner, as this is also considered impolite or even illegal in some very conservative countries such as Saudi Arabia. Arabs are renowned for their hospitality and eagerness to honour their guests, which can sometimes put westerners in awkward situations. So express your admiration, but in a moderate way. This expression is usually said after giving a compliment, in the same way that you say bless or knock on wood in English. Some famous and common Arabic words of wisdom. You will either become one of them or flee them. First publication The Arabic language is believed to have started among nomadic tribes in the Arabian Peninsula, long before the birth of Islam. However, this ancient Semitic language remained predominantly spoken and had no major written records until the 7th century AD, when it started to develop into a written form. However, some historians consider the texts known as the Hasaeen inscriptions, which date back to the 8th century BC, to be the first Arabic scripts ever recorded. Those texts were written in what is known as the Epigraphic South Arabian Musnad. It was used for writing the Yemeni Old South Arabic languages and eventually developed into a pre-classical form of Arabic alphabet, the Nabataean.

**Chapter 4 : WeSpeke | Online Language Learning and Practice with Native Speakers**

*Online Language Learning and Practice with Native Speakers Learn and practice languages for FREE with the members of our global community who speak the languages you want to learn! We'll match you with native speaker practice partners who live in over countries and territories and speak + languages.*

Dispatches on the Future of Science Edited By Max Brockman Humans communicate with one another using a dazzling array of languages, each differing from the next in innumerable ways. Do the languages we speak shape the way we see the world, the way we think, and the way we live our lives? Do people who speak different languages think differently simply because they speak different languages? Does learning new languages change the way you think? Do polyglots think differently when speaking different languages? These questions touch on nearly all of the major controversies in the study of mind. They have engaged scores of philosophers, anthropologists, linguists, and psychologists, and they have important implications for politics, law, and religion. Yet despite nearly constant attention and debate, very little empirical work was done on these questions until recently. For a long time, the idea that language might shape thought was considered at best untestable and more often simply wrong. We have collected data around the world: What we have learned is that people who speak different languages do indeed think differently and that even flukes of grammar can profoundly affect how we see the world. Language is a uniquely human gift, central to our experience of being human. Appreciating its role in constructing our mental lives brings us one step closer to understanding the very nature of humanity. I often start my undergraduate lectures by asking students the following question: Most of them pick the sense of sight; a few pick hearing. Once in a while, a wisecracking student might pick her sense of humor or her fashion sense. Yet if you lose or are born without your sight or hearing, you can still have a wonderfully rich social existence. You can have friends, you can get an education, you can hold a job, you can start a family. But what would your life be like if you had never learned a language? Could you still have friends, get an education, hold a job, start a family? But are languages merely tools for expressing our thoughts, or do they actually shape our thoughts? Most questions of whether and how language shapes thought start with the simple observation that languages differ from one another. In Russian you would have to alter the verb to indicate tense and gender. Clearly, languages require different things of their speakers. Does this mean that the speakers think differently about the world? Do English, Indonesian, Russian, and Turkish speakers end up attending to, partitioning, and remembering their experiences differently just because they speak different languages? For some scholars, the answer to these questions has been an obvious yes. Just look at the way people talk, they might say. Certainly, speakers of different languages must attend to and encode strikingly different aspects of the world just so they can use their language properly. All our linguistic utterances are sparse, encoding only a small part of the information we have available. Believers in cross-linguistic differences counter that everyone does not pay attention to the same things: Unfortunately, learning a new language especially one not closely related to those you know is never easy; it seems to require paying attention to a new set of distinctions. Recently my group and others have figured out ways to empirically test some of the key questions in this ancient debate, with fascinating results. Follow me to Pormpuraaw, a small Aboriginal community on the western edge of Cape York, in northern Australia. I came here because of the way the locals, the Kuuk Thaayorre, talk about space. Instead of words like "right," "left," "forward," and "back," which, as commonly used in English, define space relative to an observer, the Kuuk Thaayorre, like many other Aboriginal groups, use cardinal-direction terms "north, south, east, and west" to define space. The normal greeting in Kuuk Thaayorre is "Where are you going? What enables them" in fact, forces them to do this is their language. Having their attention trained in this way equips them to perform navigational feats once thought beyond human capabilities. People rely on their spatial knowledge to build other, more complex, more abstract representations. Representations of such things as time, number, musical pitch, kinship relations, morality, and emotions have been shown to depend on how we think about space. So if the Kuuk Thaayorre think differently about space, do they also think differently about other things, like time? This is what my collaborator Alice Gaby and I came to Pormpuraaw to find out. To test this

idea, we gave people sets of pictures that showed some kind of temporal progression e. Their job was to arrange the shuffled photos on the ground to show the correct temporal order. We tested each person in two separate sittings, each time facing in a different cardinal direction. Hebrew speakers will tend to lay out the cards from right to left, showing that writing direction in a language plays a role. What will they do? The Kuuk Thaayorre did not arrange the cards more often from left to right than from right to left, nor more toward or away from the body. But their arrangements were not random: Instead of arranging time from left to right, they arranged it from east to west. That is, when they were seated facing south, the cards went left to right. When they faced north, the cards went from right to left. When they faced east, the cards came toward the body and so on. This was true even though we never told any of our subjects which direction they faced. The Kuuk Thaayorre not only knew that already usually much better than I did , but they also spontaneously used this spatial orientation to construct their representations of time. For example, English speakers tend to talk about time using horizontal spatial metaphors e. Mandarin speakers talk about time vertically more often than English speakers do, so do Mandarin speakers think about time vertically more often than English speakers do? Imagine this simple experiment. I stand next to you, point to a spot in space directly in front of you, and tell you, "This spot, here, is today. Where would you put yesterday? And where would you put tomorrow? But Mandarin speakers often point vertically, about seven or eight times more often than do English speakers. For example, English speakers prefer to talk about duration in terms of length e. For example, when asked to estimate duration, English speakers are more likely to be confused by distance information, estimating that a line of greater length remains on the test screen for a longer period of time, whereas Greek speakers are more likely to be confused by amount, estimating that a container that is fuller remains longer on the screen. Are these differences caused by language per se or by some other aspect of culture? How do we know that it is language itself that creates these differences in thought and not some other aspect of their respective cultures? One way to answer this question is to teach people new ways of talking and see if that changes the way they think. In one such study, English speakers were taught to use size metaphors as in Greek to describe duration e. Once the English speakers had learned to talk about time in these new ways, their cognitive performance began to resemble that of Greek or Mandarin speakers. This suggests that patterns in a language can indeed play a causal role in constructing how we think. Beyond abstract or complex domains of thought like space and time, languages also meddle in basic aspects of visual perception â€” our ability to distinguish colors, for example. Different languages divide up the color continuum differently: In Russian there is no single word that covers all the colors that English speakers call "blue. Does this distinction mean that siniy blues look more different from goluboy blues to Russian speakers? Indeed, the data say yes. Russian speakers are quicker to distinguish two shades of blue that are called by the different names in Russian i. For English speakers, all these shades are still designated by the same word, "blue," and there are no comparable differences in reaction time. The disappearance of the advantage when performing a verbal task shows that language is normally involved in even surprisingly basic perceptual judgments â€” and that it is language per se that creates this difference in perception between Russian and English speakers. When Russian speakers are blocked from their normal access to language by a verbal interference task, the differences between Russian and English speakers disappear. Even what might be deemed frivolous aspects of language can have far-reaching subconscious effects on how we see the world. In Spanish and other Romance languages, nouns are either masculine or feminine. In many other languages, nouns are divided into many more genders "gender" in this context meaning class or kind. For example, some Australian Aboriginal languages have up to sixteen genders, including classes of hunting weapons, canines, things that are shiny, or, in the phrase made famous by cognitive linguist George Lakoff, "women, fire, and dangerous things. It turns out that it does. In one study, we asked German and Spanish speakers to describe objects having opposite gender assignment in those two languages. The descriptions they gave differed in a way predicted by grammatical gender. For example, when asked to describe a "key" â€” a word that is masculine in German and feminine in Spanish â€” the German speakers were more likely to use words like "hard," "heavy," "jagged," "metal," "serrated," and "useful," whereas Spanish speakers were more likely to say "golden," "intricate," "little," "lovely," "shiny," and "tiny. The same pattern of results also emerged in entirely nonlinguistic tasks e. And we can also show that it is

aspects of language per se that shape how people think: Look at some famous examples of personification in art – the ways in which abstract entities such as death, sin, victory, or time are given human form. How does an artist decide whether death, say, or time should be painted as a man or a woman? So, for example, German painters are more likely to paint death as a man, whereas Russian painters are more likely to paint death as a woman. The fact that even quirks of grammar, such as grammatical gender, can affect our thinking is profound. Such quirks are pervasive in language; gender, for example, applies to all nouns, which means that it is affecting how people think about anything that can be designated by a noun. I have described how languages shape the way we think about space, time, colors, and objects. Language is central to our experience of being human, and the languages we speak profoundly shape the way we think, the way we see the world, the way we live our lives. *Explorations in Cognitive Diversity* New York: Cambridge University Press,

*heritage speakers who are dominant in the language of the host country, first generation immigrants are dominant in their native language, and may or may not have undergone L1 attrition in specific aspects of their grammar.*

Languages of the world - Interesting facts about languages Languages of the world A guide to which languages are most widely spoken, hardest to learn and other revealing facts. How many languages are there? Over a million people converse in languages and 46 languages have just a single speaker! Languages are grouped into families that share a common ancestry. For example, English is related to German and Dutch, and they are all part of the Indo-European family of languages. Nearly every language uses a similar grammatical structure, even though they may not be linked in vocabulary or origin. Communities which are usually isolated from each other because of mountainous geography may have developed multiple languages. Papua New Guinea for instance, boasts no less than different languages! Which are the hardest languages to learn? The ease or difficulty of learning another language can depend on your mother tongue. So, a Polish speaker will find it easier to learn another Slavic language like Czech than an Asian language such as Japanese, while linguistic similarities mean that a Japanese speaker would find it easier to learn Mandarin Chinese than Polish. Dutch is said to be the easiest language for native English speakers to pick up, while research shows that for those native English speakers who already know another language, the five most difficult languages to get your head around are Arabic, Cantonese, Mandarin Chinese, Japanese and Korean. Language experts discuss saving endangered languages In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Alphabets from A to Z The Latin, or Roman, alphabet is the most widely used writing system in the world. This was adapted by the Greeks, whose alphabet was in turn adapted by the Romans. Why learn another language? Many scientists also believe that knowledge of another language can boost your brainpower. And to quote Nelson Mandela, "If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart. These are currently travelling through space! The United Nations uses six official languages to conduct business: Under the Romans, Latin became the lingua franca across Europe. As of the European Union has 23 official and working languages: A study of macaque monkeys suggests that languages may have evolved to replace grooming as a better way of forging social ties amongst our ancestors. Another theory is that our ancient predecessors imitated natural sounds: Human communication might have been sparked by involuntary sounds such as "ouch" or "eek" or by communal activities such as heaving or carrying heavy objects, coordinated by shouts of "yo-he-ho", etc. Artificial languages Around artificial languages have been created since the 17th century. The first were invented by scholars for communication among philosophers. Later ones were developed by less scholarly men for trade, commerce and international communication. Esperanto is a spoken and written blend of Latin, English, German and Romance elements and literally means "one who hopes". Today, Esperanto is widely spoken by approximately 2 million people across the world. The best way to learn a language The first language you learn, your mother tongue, usually comes with little conscious effort. Something that might help is finding out about your learning style: The visual learner might benefit from writing down words and phrases over and over again. The auditory learner could gain from reading out loud or recording their own vocabulary lists and listen back to them. Finding what works for you could speed up your language acquisition - or at least make it more enjoyable! How to learn languages In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. She also explains what helped her learn different languages. Language and identity Learning tips: How to learn a language Related links.

### Chapter 6 : Languages of the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

*Langademy is a social network to learn languages. It offers an online space where natives all over the world are connected with language students. Have conversations with natives and become fluent in any language!*

By Lebo Matshego Not only is Africa the second most populous continent in the world with over one billion people, but it is also home to the highest linguistic diversity in the world, with over different languages. The principle languages on the continent include Arabic, French and English. Arabic was ranked the 5th most spoken language in the world by research group Ethnologue, with over million speakers worldwide. In Africa, there are more than million speakers, with Egypt accounting for more than 54 million. English reached the 3rd spot as the most spoken language in the world, with over million speakers. It is a Bantu language believed to have originated from other languages, mainly Arabic, due to historical interactions between Arabs from the Middle East and East Africans. It is the second most spoken Semitic language in the world after Arabic, and is also the language of over 2 million Ethiopians living outside of the country. The Semitic languages are a branch of the Afroasiatic language family originating from the Middle East. Amharic, along with Arabic, Hebrew and Tigrinya, are the most spoken Semitic languages in the world by way of native speakers. It is the mother tongue of the Yoruba people in Nigeria, and has over fifteen dialects including Awori, Ijesha, Ilaje and Ila. It is a tonal language with three tones: After , the language adopted the Latin alphabet. It falls under the Cushitic branch of the Afroasiatic language family. It originated as the language of the Hausa people in northern Nigeria and southern Niger, and soon spread as the lingua franca of western Africa due to trade. It uses the Boko and Latin alphabet as its writing system, and is also the basic language for most Muslim populations in western Africa. The language has more than 20 dialects, with Central Igbo being the most prevalent. It falls under the Volta-Niger branch of the Niger-Congo family of languages. It is the second most widely spoken Bantu language, after Shona, and is written using the Latin alphabet. It is characterized by unique click sounds within the dialect as a result of influence from the Khoisan language. It is the principle language of Zimbabwe, along with Ndebele and English. These states are also referred to as Lusophone Africa. Portuguese has become a post-colonial language in Africa and one of the working languages of the African Union and the Southern African Development Community. It coexists on the continent with indigenous languages, mainly the Niger-Congo family languages in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and Portuguese-based creoles in Guinea. There are approximately 14 million people who use Portuguese as their mother tongue on the continent, and over 30 million secondary speakers. There are over million French speakers who use the language as their mother tongue or secondary language. The second largest French speaking country is Algeria, with over 50 percent of the population being French speakers. Chichewa is popular in Malawi with over 6 million speakers, and Spanish is also spoken in Equatorial Guinea by over , people.

**Chapter 7 : Languages of India - Wikipedia**

*This Scandinavian language is grammatically easy and has only nine verb forms, including the passive, which is familiar to English speakers. It has a lot of Germanic-based vocabulary and unique speaking patterns, which are quick and soft.*

Catalan also has taken on a political and cultural significance; among the Romance languages that now History The first document apparently written in French probably dates from Some claim that the text of that document is thinly disguised Latin constructed after the event to look authentic for political propaganda purposes, while others suppose that its Latinizing tendencies reveal the struggle of the scribe with the problems of spelling French as it was spoken at the time. The second existing text in Old French with Picard and Walloon features is a rendering of a short sequence by Prudentius on the life of St. Eulalia, precisely dated 1000 ce. Two 10th-century texts the Passion du Christ and the Vie de St. One of the most beautiful poems of its type in world literature, it evinces certain dialectal characteristics the origins of which are difficult to establish. The Francien dialect was basically a north-central dialect with some northern features. Before that, other dialects , especially Norman which developed in Britain as Anglo-Norman, widely used until the 14th century and northern dialects such as Picard , had more prestige, especially in the literary sphere see Anglo-Norman literature. From then on, standard French began to replace local dialects, which were officially discouraged, though the standard language did not spread to popular usage in all regions until well into the 19th century. Dialectal features, which were still admired and cherished by 16th-century writers, were ridiculed in the 17th and 18th centuries, when the grammar and vocabulary of the modern language were standardized and polished to an unprecedented degree. Characteristics French phonology is characterized by great changes in the sounds of words as compared with their Latin parent forms as well as cognates in the other Romance languages. Nouns are not declined for case. Formerly, they were marked for plural by the addition of -s or -es, but the ending, though retained in spelling, has generally been lost in speech. Masculine and feminine gender are distinguished but are usually marked not in the noun but rather in the accompanying article or adjective. Plural marking in spoken French is often similarly distinguished. The verb in French is conjugated for three persons, singular and plural, but again, although distinguished in spelling, several of these forms are pronounced identically. French has verb forms for indicative, imperative , and subjunctive moods ; preterite, imperfect, present, future, and conditional, and a variety of perfect and progressive tenses ; and passive and reflexive constructions. Linguistic change was more rapid and more drastic in northern France than it was in other European Romance regions, and influence from Latin was comparatively slight though borrowing of Latin vocabulary has been great since the 14th century. The influence of the Germanic Frankish invaders is often held to account for exotic features in Old French , such as strong stress accent and abundant use of diphthongs and nasal vowels, but by the 15th century the language had begun to change, and a sober even monotonous intonation and loss of a stress accent became characteristic. The popularity of French as a first foreign language, in spite of numerous pronunciation difficulties for nearly all foreign speakers, is perhaps as much the result of the precise codification of its grammar, effectuated especially during the 18th century, as of the brilliance of its literature at all periods. Modern dialects are classified mainly on a geographic basis, and most survive only in rural areas. Walloon, spoken mainly in Belgium, is something of an exception in that it has had a flourishing dialect literature since approximately 1600. Other dialects are grouped as follows: Picard, Northern Norman Eastern: Poitevin, Saintongeais, Angoumois Canadian French Outside France, the French of Canada, originally probably of northwestern dialect type, has developed the most individual features. AdstockRF Although intellectuals turn toward France for cultural inspiration, the pronunciation and usage of standard French is sometimes derided by French Canadians; this may be because their English compatriots are taught Parisian French at school. The French-speaking population of Canada is growing relatively fast, and more than four-fifths of the population of Quebec province uses French on a daily basis. The continuing activities of the separatist movement provide evidence of the persistence of resentment among many French Canadians.

### Chapter 8 : French language | Origin, History, Grammar, & Speakers | calendrierdelascience.com

*Certainly, speakers of different languages must attend to and encode strikingly different aspects of the world just so they can use their language properly. Scholars on the other side of the debate don't find the differences in how people talk convincing.*

No products in the cart. Choosing a professional speaker can be a daunting task. You need to hire the right speaker, with the right message, the spot-on skills and techniques and who is able to fit the message or training to your needs. Event planners, this list will help you be the hero of your event. Get the list here. Learn more about our next VIP event here. With Allan Pease as your speaker, not only will your event be a huge hit, but your audience will listen, laugh and learn like never before. Your attendees will be entertained, motivated and take home inspirational messages that will last. Importantly, your bottom line will improve Allan has addressed over audiences in 72 countries, and his programs are used by businesses and governments to teach powerful relationship skills. The Answer " How to discover what you want in life then make it happen Hot Button Selling Allan Pease will make your next event one to remember. With massive global experience, Allan Pease speaks to audiences from all backgrounds, ages, experience levels, and cultures. It was another extremely successful conference and it was fantastic to have Allan along to present to our members. He did a wonderful job and all of our members really enjoyed his content and delivery. It was very humorous and entertaining but also relevant for our members who were all attending as a husband and wife team. Allan was an absolute highlight with the group and that is evident from the feedback we received from the delegates. Many people commented that they could have listened to another session and wished that we could have booked him for a half day presentation rather than just the 1. He is an absolute icon in the industry and we are so happy we were able to secure him for our conference. Would highly recommend him as a keynote speaker to anyone. He had the highest rating of any presenter including our CEO His presentation was right on the button and please pass on our thanks. Your presentation was exceptional and has gone a long way to expanding and providing greater exposure and awareness of Geelong Young Professionals. Feedback received from attendees on the morning has been nothing but positive. It was a pleasure to work with you and your team. We look forward to following your adventures in the future, wish you all the best and would love to have you return to the Geelong Young Professionals as an attendee or speaker in the future. Geelong Young Professionals, T I think it is fair to say that everyone there felt privileged to share the time with Allan and many are now following up by reading his books. WA Country Builders, T Thanks for your help in booking Allan, he was a great success and certainly made an impression on our delegates! The Pampered Chef, T We look for the same values in our business partners and you certainly exceeded our expectations. National Australia Bank Ltd, T Everyone here was delighted with your presentation, hence the reason we invited you back again and again - our delegates simply cannot get enough of you! Congratulations, without doubt any company that books you for their event, will get fantastic value.

### Chapter 9 : Professional Business Communication & Body Language Speakers | Seminar Speaker

*Chinese has more native speakers than any other language, followed by Hindi and Urdu, which have the same linguistic origins in northern India.*