

Chapter 1 : The language continuum – Northwestern Scholars

Definition of language continuum in the calendriredelascience.com dictionary. Meaning of language continuum. Information and translations of language continuum in the most comprehensive dictionary definitions resource on the web.

The Strategy While we are now working more closely and collaboratively in various interagency fora, there is still a long way to go. The Department of State stipulates that the ability to use a foreign language to conduct the business of the United States is the hallmark of the successful Foreign Service Officer. The Department regards the fostering of that ability as a matter of official policy. At State, we have realized that language learning needs to be more than one-shot training for the next assignment. Therefore, we undertook to develop a strategic concept and notional career-long roadmap for language learning and use -- the Language Continuum that we hope will encourage the attainment of broader and more advanced levels of language skills and assist the individual language learner to acquire, maintain and improve to a high level of competency. Equally important, it also provides a strategic framework within which the Bureau of Human Resources, FSI, and the geographic bureaus can partner and collaborate on building the cadres of advanced language users that the Department and the nation needs. Language training represents a considerable investment in time and resources and once training is complete, the Department and the nation have an interest in having employees maintain and use their language skills. Knowledge of a foreign language touches all members of the Foreign Affairs Community: Employees and family members with little or no language skills may feel isolated in a foreign assignment that can have a very negative effect on post morale, quality of life, and work productivity. Employees who have acquired intermediate-level language skills may be able to do their particular jobs well, but often lack sufficient ability for day-to-day living. They also may need to function professionally at more advanced levels. These Distance Learning programs help people acquire, maintain, and improve language skills at home or abroad. In response to emerging needs, we put together, on short notice, Afghan Familiarization and Iraq Familiarization courses for those with little background in the country or language and invited our interagency colleagues to attend. Another element of the strategy to encourage people to acquire and maintain their language skills in "hard" or priority languages is the generous language incentive pay system, and we have shared our approach with our interagency colleagues. The diagrams that you will see here depict possible training opportunities in our three categories of languages for employees at different stages in their careers. While on these assignments, employees can continue to work on their language skills via Distance Learning, Post Language Programs or language immersion offerings. Such training would be tied to an assignment to a Language Designated Position, followed by other assignments in the Near East region in preparation for senior-level responsibilities. These assignments should be complemented by non-Near East postings elsewhere in the world and Washington to provide the broad range of experience and expertise needed to compete at the senior level. An officer could continue to work on language skills development via Distance Learning or Post Language Program offerings while at post and in subsequent non-Russian speaking assignments. Again, assignments to Russian-speaking posts would be complemented by assignments elsewhere in the world or Washington to provide that broader experience required at the senior level. They could then use post language program offerings, local immersions and Distance Learning courses to maintain or improve their language skills.

Chapter 2 : What does language continuum mean?

A dialect continuum or dialect chain is a spread of language varieties spoken across some geographical area such that neighbouring varieties differ only slightly, but the differences accumulate over distance so that widely separated varieties are not mutually intelligible.

Dialect geography[edit] Part of map 72 of the Atlas linguistique de la France , recording local forms meaning "today" Dialectologists record variation across a dialect continuum using maps of various features collected in a linguistic atlas , beginning with an atlas of German dialects by Georg Wenker from , based on a postal survey of schoolmasters. The influential Atlas linguistique de la France €"10 pioneered the use of a trained fieldworker. Autonomy and heteronomy sociolinguistics Local dialects of the West Germanic continuum are oriented towards either Standard Dutch or Standard German, depending on which side of the border they are spoken. Speakers of local varieties typically read and write a related standard variety, use it for official purposes, hear it on radio and television, and consider it the standard form of their speech, so that any standardizing changes in their speech are towards that variety. In such cases the local variety is said to be dependent on, or heteronomous with respect to, the standard variety. As a result, speakers on either side of the boundary may use almost identical varieties, but treat them as dependent on different standards, and thus part of different "languages". Examples of controversies are regions such as the disputed territory of Kashmir , in which local Muslims usually regard their language as Urdu , the national standard of Pakistan , while Hindus regard the same speech as Hindi , an official standard of India. In the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia , a standard was developed from local varieties within a continuum with Serbia to the north and Bulgaria to the east. The standard was deliberately based on varieties from the west of the republic that were most different from standard Bulgarian. Now known as Macedonian , it is the national standard of the independent Republic of Macedonia , but viewed by Bulgarians as a dialect of Bulgarian. The Romance area spanned much of the territory of the Roman Empire , but was split into western and eastern portions by the Slav Migrations into the Balkans in the 7th and 8th centuries. The Slavic area was in turn split by the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin in the 9th and 10th centuries. The Continental North Germanic languages Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian are close enough and intelligible enough for some to consider them to be dialects of the same language, but the Insular ones Icelandic and Faroese are not immediately intelligible to the other North Germanic speakers. Continental West Germanic continuum[edit] Historically, the Dutch , Frisian and German dialects formed a perfect dialect continuum, which has been gradually falling apart since the Late Middle Ages due to the pressures of modern education, standard languages, migration and weakening knowledge of the dialects. From Central German to Southeastern Dutch Limburgish in the so-called Rhenish fan , an area corresponding largely to the modern Niederrhein in which gradual but geographically compact changes took place. This sub-continuum also included West Frisian dialects up until the s, but faced external pressure from Standard Dutch and, after the collapse of the Hanseatic League , Standard German which greatly influenced the vocabularies of these border dialects. Fragmentary areas of the Dutch-German border in which language change is more gradual than in other sections or a higher degree of mutual intelligibility is present still exist, such as the Aachen - Kerkrade area, but the historical chain in which dialects were only divided by minor isoglosses and negligible differences in vocabulary has seen a rapid and ever-increasing decline since the s. One study concluded that when concerning written language, Dutch speakers could translate The Orcadian dialect of Scots is very different from the various dialects of English in southern England , but they are linked by a chain of intermediate steps. Romance languages[edit] Western Romance continuum[edit] The western continuum of Romance languages comprises, from West to East: This continuum is sometimes presented as another example, but the major languages in the group have had separate standards for longer than the languages in the Continental West Germanic group, and so are not commonly classified as dialects of a common language. Focusing instead on the local Romance lects that pre-existed the establishment of national or regional standard languages, all evidence and principles point to Romania continua as having been, and to varying extents in some areas still being, what Charles Hockett called an

L-complex, i. This is perhaps most evident today in Italy, where, especially in rural and small-town contexts, local Romance is still often employed at home and work, and geolinguistic distinctions are such that while native speakers from any two nearby towns can understand each other with ease, they can also spot from linguistic features that the other is from elsewhere. In recent centuries, the intermediate dialects between the major Romance languages have been moving toward extinction, as their speakers have switched to varieties closer to the more prestigious national standards. Language change has also threatened the survival of stateless languages with existing literary standards, such as Occitan. The Romance languages of Italy are a less arguable example of a dialect continuum. Romanian is spoken throughout Romania and its dialects meet the Moldovan registers spoken across the border in Moldova. Romanians believe the Moldovan language to be a dialect of Romanian, but some separatist political forces in the Republic of Moldova claim that Moldovan is a separate language. Outside Romania, across the other south-east European countries, various Romanian language groups are to be found:

Chapter 3 : ILR Language Continuum

This simple statement has an educational impact that influences curriculum and the content every educator teaches from K through 12 in the international educational community.

What does continuum mean? Continuum is a fun, 2d multiplayer game with 8 ships. You can join squads to play squad vs. Something that is continuous and the same throughout and that is often thought of as a series of elements or values which differ by only tiny amounts. A continuous extent or whole, the parts of which cannot be separately perceived. In mathematics, a set with two end points and an infinite number of points between. Well this is the medical term for continued aesthetic hope you like Share to: What is the Continuum of knowledge? The Continuum of Knowledge is a belief-based idea or "entity" that Christians refer to as "God. He is the Source of All Knowledge and Creation. The word continuum means anything continuous or Infinite. Kaleb What is the adaptation continuum Share to: What is economic continuum? The continuum of faith in free markets: Austrian School-complete faith I am "post-Chicago," so perhaps "good faith" or an original Smithian, Classical School. Our goal should be competitive markets not free markets. It can range from light drowsiness or relaxation to total unresponsiveness. A risk continuum is a spectrum of risk--the opposing points are very different, though adjacent points along the continuum are only slightly different. Developed by Emilie Conrad and Susan Harper, continuum movement is an inquiry into the creative flux of our body and all of life. What are the endpoints for the continuums? Continuum can be a type of false awakening that follows a dream during sleep. In a continuum, the subject falls asleep in real life, but in the dream following, the brain simulates the subject as though they were still awake. At times the individual can perform actions unknowingly.

Chapter 4 : language continuum - Wiktionary

language continuum (plural language continua) (linguistics) A situation where two or more languages in the same geographic region merge together without a.

Dialect continuum Save A dialect continuum or dialect chain is a spread of language varieties spoken across some geographical area such that neighbouring varieties differ only slightly, but the differences accumulate over distance so that widely separated varieties are not mutually intelligible. That happens, for example, across large parts of India the Indo-Aryan languages or the Arab world Arabic. Historically, it also happened in various parts of Europe such as between Portugal , southern Belgium Wallonia and southern Italy Western Romance languages and between Flanders and Austria German dialects. Leonard Bloomfield used the name dialect area. Hockett used the term L-complex. In this situation, hierarchical classifications of varieties are impractical. Instead, dialectologists map variation of various language features across a dialect continuum, drawing lines called isoglosses between areas that differ with respect to some feature. Since the early 20th century, the increasing dominance of nation-states and their standard languages has been steadily eliminating the nonstandard dialects that comprise dialect continua, making the boundaries ever more abrupt and well-defined. Dialect geography Part of map 72 of the Atlas linguistique de la France , recording local forms meaning "today" Dialectologists record variation across a dialect continuum using maps of various features collected in a linguistic atlas , beginning with an atlas of German dialects by Georg Wenker from , based on a postal survey of schoolmasters. The influential Atlas linguistique de la France €”10 pioneered the use of a trained fieldworker. Speakers of local varieties typically read and write a related standard variety, use it for official purposes, hear it on radio and television, and consider it the standard form of their speech, so that any standardizing changes in their speech are towards that variety. In such cases the local variety is said to be dependent on, or heteronomous with respect to, the standard variety. As a result, speakers on either side of the boundary may use almost identical varieties, but treat them as dependent on different standards, and thus part of different "languages". Examples of controversies are regions such as the disputed territory of Kashmir , in which local Muslims usually regard their language as Urdu , the national standard of Pakistan , while Hindus regard the same speech as Hindi , an official standard of India. In the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia , a standard was developed from local varieties within a continuum with Serbia to the north and Bulgaria to the east. The standard was deliberately based on varieties from the west of the republic that were most different from standard Bulgarian. Now known as Macedonian , it is the national standard of the independent Republic of Macedonia , but viewed by Bulgarians as a dialect of Bulgarian. The Romance area spanned much of the territory of the Roman Empire , but was split into western and eastern portions by the Slav Migrations into the Balkans in the 7th and 8th centuries. The Slavic area was in turn split by the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin in the 9th and 10th centuries. The Continental North Germanic languages Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian are close enough and intelligible enough for some to consider them to be dialects of the same language, but the Insular ones Icelandic and Faroese are not immediately intelligible to the other North Germanic speakers. Continental West Germanic continuum Historically, the Dutch , Frisian and German dialects formed a perfect dialect continuum, which has been gradually falling apart since the Late Middle Ages due to the pressures of modern education, standard languages, migration and weakening knowledge of the dialects. From Central German to Southeastern Dutch Limburgish in the so-called Rhenish fan , an area corresponding largely to the modern Niederrhein in which gradual but geographically compact changes took place. This sub-continuum also included West Frisian dialects up until the s, but faced external pressure from Standard Dutch and, after the collapse of the Hanseatic League , Standard German which greatly influenced the vocabularies of these border dialects. Fragmentary areas of the Dutch-German border in which language change is more gradual than in other sections or a higher degree of mutual intelligibility is present still exist, such as the Aachen - Kerkrade area, but the historical chain in which dialects were only divided by minor isoglosses and negligible differences in vocabulary has seen a rapid and ever-increasing decline since the s. One study concluded that when concerning written language, Dutch speakers could translate The Orcadian

dialect of Scots is very different from the various dialects of English in southern England, but they are linked by a chain of intermediate steps. This continuum is sometimes presented as another example, but the major languages in the group have had separate standards for longer than the languages in the Continental West Germanic group, and so are not commonly classified as dialects of a common language. Focusing instead on the local Romance lects that pre-existed the establishment of national or regional standard languages, all evidence and principles point to Romania continua as having been, and to varying extents in some areas still being, what Charles Hockett called an L-complex, i. 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Romanians believe the Moldovan language to be a dialect of Romanian, but some separatist political forces in the Republic of Moldova claim that Moldovan is a separate language. Outside Romania, across the other south-east European countries, various Romanian language groups are to be found: The Rusyn and western Belarusian dialects have in turn been influenced by neighboring West Slavic languages such as Slovak and Polish due to the historical ties between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. South Slavic continuum All South Slavic languages form a dialect continuum. They share a set of grammatical features that set them apart from all other Slavic languages. The barrier between East South Slavic and West South Slavic is historical and natural, caused primarily by geographical distance between speakers. The two varieties started diverging early on circa 11th century CE and evolved separately ever since without major mutual influence, as evidenced by distinguishable Old Bulgarian, while western dialect of common Old Slavic was still spoken in modern Serbo-Croatian area in 12th and early 13th century. An intermediate dialect linking western and eastern variations thus came into existence, to facilitate communication, over time the Torlakian spoken on the fringes of Bulgaria, Macedonia northern and Serbia eastern. All West Slavic languages share a high degree of mutual intelligibility towards each other, the most prominent and well-known being between Czech and Slovak. Uralic languages The other major language family in Europe besides Indo-European are the Uralic languages. The Sami languages, sometimes mistaken for a single language, are a dialect continuum, albeit with some disconnections like between North, Skolt and Inari Sami. The Baltic-Finnic languages spoken around the Gulf of Finland form a dialect continuum. Thus, although Finnish and Estonian are separate languages, there is no definite linguistic border or isogloss that separates them. Recognition of this fact is however more difficult today because many of the intervening languages have declined or gone extinct. Middle East Turkic Turkic languages are best described as a dialect continuum. In the south, the continuum starts in northern Afghanistan, northward to the Chuvashia. In the east it extends to the Republic of Tuva, the Xinjiang autonomous region in Western China with the Uyghur language and into Mongolia with Khoton. The entire territory is inhabited by Turkic speaking peoples. There are three varieties of Turkic geographically outside the continuum: Chuvash, Yakut and Dolgan. They have been geographically separated from the other Turkic languages for an extensive period of time, and Chuvash language stands out as the most divergent from other Turkic languages. There are also Gagauz speakers in Moldavia and Urum speakers in Georgia. The Turkic continuum makes internal genetic classification of the languages problematic. Chuvash, Khalaj and Yakut are generally classified as significantly distinct, but the remaining Turkic languages are quite similar, with a high degree of mutual intelligibility between not only geographically adjacent varieties but also among some varieties some distance apart. Structurally, the Turkic languages are very close to one another, and they share basic features such as SOV word order, vowel harmony and agglutination. The dialects use different analogues from the huge Arabic language inventory, use different shortcuts and have been influenced by different substrate and superstrate languages. Adjacent dialects are mutually understandable to a large extent,

but those from distant regions are not at all. Nearing the Northern Iraqi-Turkey border, the Barwar and Tyari dialects would begin to sound "traditionally Assyrian". The Barwar and Tyari dialects are "transitional", having both Chaldean and Assyrian phonetic features. Going further westward, the "dialect" of Tur Abdin in Turkey, known as Turoyo, has a very distinct pronunciation of words and a different vocabulary to some extent. Turoyo is usually considered to be a discrete language rather than a mere dialect of Assyrian Neo-Aramaic. Finally, both Assyrian and Turoyo are considered to be dialects of the Syriac language. The divergence of Tajik was accelerated by the shift from the Perso-Arabic alphabet to a Cyrillic one under the Soviets. Western dialects of Persian show greater influence from Arabic and Oghuz Turkic languages, but Dari and Tajik tend to preserve many classical features in grammar and vocabulary. What is called "Hindi" in India is frequently Standard Hindi, the Sanskritized register of the colloquial Hindustani spoken in the Delhi area since the Mughals, the other register being Urdu. However, the term Hindi is also used for the different dialects from Bihar to Rajasthan and, more widely, some of the Eastern and Northern dialects are called Hindo. Chinese Areas of Chinese dialect groups Chinese consists of hundreds of local varieties, many of which are not mutually intelligible. There are no equivalents of the local standard literary languages that developed in the numerous independent states of Europe. They form the Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi dialect continuum, with around 100,000 speakers. The languages can be roughly classified into nine groups, from west to east:

Chapter 5 : Continuum | Definition of Continuum by Merriam-Webster

Noun (plural language continua)(linguistics) A situation where two or more languages in the same geographic region merge together without a definable boundary.

They form a single dialect continuum, with three recognized literary standards. Although Dutch and standard German are not mutually intelligible, there are transitional dialects that are, for example, Limburgish, spoken in parts of the Netherlands, Belgium and a very small part of Germany, and some other Low Franconian dialects spoken across the border in Germany which are known as South Guelderish however, Limburgish is nowadays sometimes considered a language in its own right. Another example was the area where the river Rhine crosses the border from Germany to the Netherlands. On both sides of this border, the people living in the immediate surroundings spoke an identical language. They could understand each other without difficulty, and would even have had trouble telling just by the language whether a person from the region was from the Netherlands or from Germany. However, the Germans here called their language German, and the Dutch called their language Dutch, so in terms of sociolinguistics they were speaking different languages. Romance languages The Italo-Western branch of the Romance languages, which comprises Italian, Spanish, French and Portuguese, as well as other languages with fewer speakers, is sometimes presented as another example, although the major languages in this group have had separate standards for longer than the languages in the continental West Germanic group, and are not commonly classified as dialects of a common language. A less arguable example of a dialect continuum within the Italo-Western languages are the Romance languages of Italy. For many decades since its unification, the above attitude of the French government was reflected in Rome by the Italian government which affected the adjoining dialects of this continuum spoken in Northern Italy. These include Venetian and Piedmontese among others. The only surviving standard linking language between French and Italian is now the Romansh spoken in the Germanic language community islands of Switzerland. Over the years however, under pressure from the Northern League, the Italian government has yielded in allowing public signs and other media to use both local and national standard dialects in most affected areas. The eastern branch of the Romance languages is dominated by the dialects collectively classed as Romanian. To the west and south of Romania these dialects continue into Bulgaria, Macedonia and Serbia though with distance from their heaviest concentration the two named countries, the population becomes more sparse as each generation decreases in number due to assimilation of the local languages. Romanian language communities are found farther afield in Greece and Albania too, but perhaps the most endangered is in Istria in Croatia. It is interesting to reflect that this particular dialect known as Istro-Romanian is thought by many to be the closest surviving language to the extinct Dalmatian. Dalmatian in turn formed a chain with Venetian, which led to Romansch and Italian etc, and so a single continuum may have been spoken had Dalmatian still been used. Arabic Arabic is a classic case of diglossia. Because Arabic is written in an Abjad, the difference between the written standard and the vernaculars also becomes apparent in the written language and so children have to be taught in school to articulate Modern Standard Arabic to be able to write it. Chinese The spoken variants of Chinese are highly divergent, forming a continuum comparable to that of the Romance languages. However, all the variants more or less share a common written language, though there are vernacular variations in vocabulary and grammar, and also even in the characters. The written language originally shared by all dialects was Classical Chinese, which was in normal use up until the early 20th century. In pre-modern times, Northern Baihua grew up alongside Classical Chinese as a standard vernacular dialect. The modern standard dialect, Putonghua often called Mandarin, is largely based on Baihua. Within the dialects, gradations do exist between pure local vernacular and the more refined speech of the better educated that incorporates elements from the standard language or written language. Of course, the development of the divergent Chinese languages was made much easier because the characters used for writing Chinese are not tied closely to pronunciation as alphabetic or syllabic scripts are. In other words, a Cantonese speaker may write his language much the same as a Mandarin speaker and yet pronounce the written text totally differently. Northern India The languages spoken in Northern India form a dialect

continuum. What is called " Hindi " in India is actually Standardized Hindi, the Sanskrit -ized version of the colloquial " Hindustani " spoken in the Delhi area during the time of the Mughals. However, the term Hindi can be used to enclose all its dialects from east to westâ€”from Bihar to Rajasthan. Of these, Punjabi can probably be included in the northern Indian continuum. Gujarati is also in some ways close to the dialects of Hindi spoken in the southern Rajasthan region. Most of these languages developed due to extensive intermixing of the populations of the areas as the various Persian and Indian kingdoms exerted their influences in these areas. Other languages such as Pushto and Seraiki can also be included in this continuum. Africa There are many examples of dialect continua among the languages of Africa , particularly south of the Sahara.

Chapter 6 : Language-continuum dictionary definition | language-continuum defined

language continuum is the movement of language and one's ability to understand it as they were to move through an area geographically. in theory following the language continuum one would be able.

Chapter 7 : Continuum - Definition for English-Language Learners from Merriam-Webster's Learner's Diction

Begins to use language to predict, recall, reason, and argue Questions to clarify and gain further information Shows evidence of cohesion when telling stories.

Chapter 8 : Dialect continuum - Wikipedia

Start studying Sign Language Continuum. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Chapter 9 : Dialect continuum | Revolv

The English Language Development Continuum determines adequate progress in English language development based upon grade level, oral proficiency in English, and written ability in either English or another.