

Name: _____

Date : _____

Language Part II

CHAPTER 4: EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGE

Fill in the missing words to the best of your capacity.

Similar to the or life that developed language, language itself constantly ev , for better or worse. Whether as creoles, pidgins or dialects, nu emerge over various regions, often in su ways. English, for example, while a Germanic language, borrows heavily from several ro languages, namely French and Latin. This gave birth to a theory that English in fact evolved from a pi between the Roman Empire and pagans native to the British Isles before being mo by Viking invaders into the language we speak today.

Even so, much has changed over the years, and Olde English would have likely been as ar to Shakespeare as his is to us. Shakespeare himself is ev of the ever-changing nature of language, having been cr with inventing several words and phrases.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

Name: _____

CHAPTER 5: TYPES OF LANGUAGE

Fill in the missing words to the best of your capacity.

“Not only the entire ability to think rests on language, but language is also the crux of the misunderstanding of reason with itself.”

– Johann Georg Hamann

As language is the vehicle by which meaning is conveyed, having an unambiguous language would be a marked improvement on understanding. However, the loss of individuality may be too much to bear. In George Orwell's novel *1984*, the Oceanic government replaces English with Newspeak, placing great emphasis on efficiency by shortening words greatly. However, the primary focus was to eliminate anti-government sentiment by eliminating the language necessary to criticize. In such a way, the eventuality was to eradicate free thought amongst the lower classes.

Such a concept is not entirely foreign, either. Research has shown that in African cultures that do not have a word for 'blue', subjects were unable to distinguish blue from green, while being able to pick apart subtle shades of green instead.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

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CHAPTER 6: LOST IN TRANSLATION

Fill in the missing words to the best of your capacity.

“Language for me narrates the pictures in my mind.”

– Temple Grandin

Considering the di[] in translating languages further dis[] enforcing a homogenous language. For example, Ukrainian and Chinese languages are similar in being heavily i[]-driven. As id[] languages, great import is placed upon cu[] aspects that do not translate well to other languages.

In many translated works, the translator often leaves notes behind to explain the co[] of various translations. In certain cases, the translator is even unable to ade[] translate certain words, understanding that the word is best left in its or[] form. For example, many translations of Confucius' An[] end up leaving terms like 'ren' (仁) and 'li' (礼) in their Anglicised form with notes referring to a rough tr[].

AFTERTHOUGHTS

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CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

Fill in the missing words to the best of your capacity.

Language is a thing of be , allowing humans to put th to words, and words to paper. As language constantly e , issues surrounding community id and understanding continue to su as well.

FINAL THOUGHTS