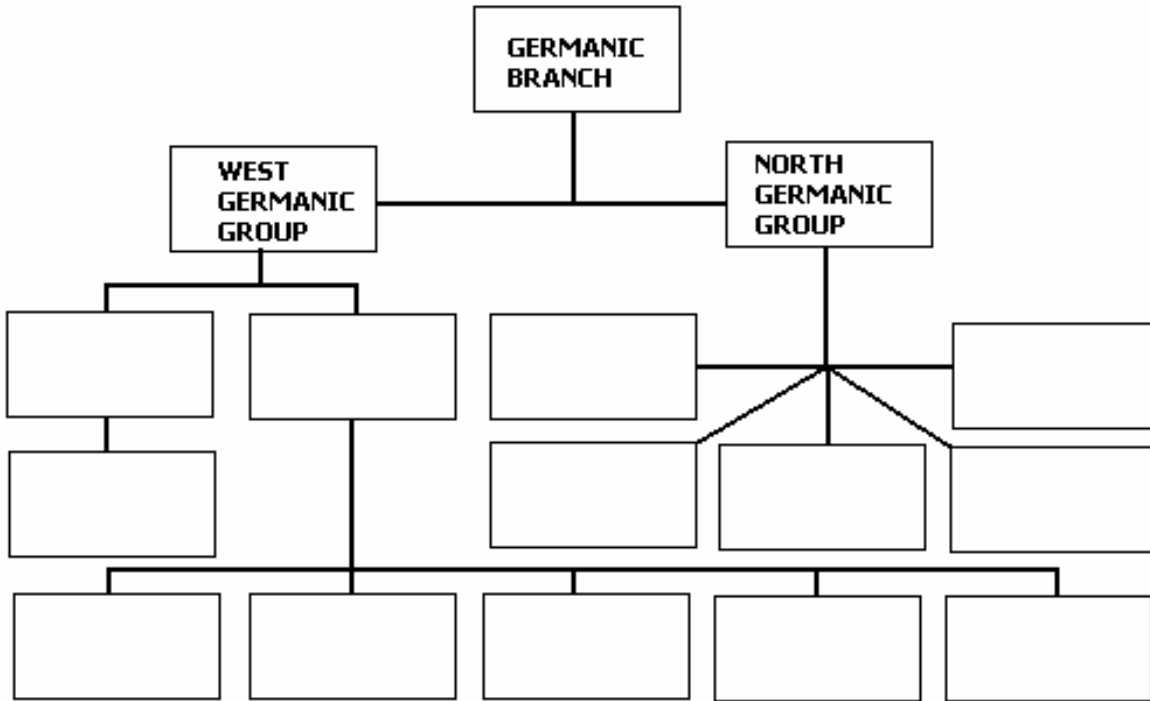


# Why Is English Related to Other Languages?

Rubenstein, pp. 143-151

## ● INDO-EUROPEAN BRANCHES

1. **Germanic branch:** Complete this chart from the reading.



2. **Indo-Iranian Branch:** Make two bullet charts from the reading.

IRANIAN GROUP (Western)	INDIC GROUP (Eastern)

3. **Balto-Slavic Branch:** Answer the questions below.

A. How did Russian become the most important East Slavic language?

B. What is the most important West Slavic language?

C. Describe the controversy between Czech and Slovak languages under Czechoslovakia's government? What happened?

D. Why are South Slavic languages, which were once very similar to each other, becoming increasingly different today?

4. **Romance Branch:** Answer the questions below

(a) From what language did all **Romance languages** descend?

(b) List the four most important Romance languages.

i.

iii.

ii.

iv.

(c) Make a note about each of the following minor Romance languages:

\*Romanian

\*Romansch

\*Catalan

\*Sardinian

\*Ladino

(d) What is *Francien*?

(e) What are the two important dialectical divisions of France today?

(f) What is *Castilian*?

(g) How many countries in Latin America have Spanish as their official language?

(h) How does Spain maintain control of Spanish?

(i) Why is Portugal upset about the standardization of Portuguese?

● **ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION OF INDO-EUROPEAN**

5a. What is the name of the (theoretical) common ancestral language of all languages discussed in this key issue of the chapter?

5b. Why is its existence difficult (impossible?) to prove?

6. Contrast the two views of the origin of this language in the table below.

<b>KURGAN THEORY</b>	<b>RENFREW HYPOTHESIS</b>