

most endangered languages

most endangered languages are a critical area of concern for linguists, anthropologists, and cultural preservationists worldwide. These languages, often spoken by small and isolated communities, face extinction as their speakers shift to dominant languages for economic, social, or political reasons. The loss of a language not only diminishes linguistic diversity but also erases unique cultural identities, traditional knowledge, and historical narratives. Understanding which languages are most endangered and the factors contributing to their decline is essential for developing effective preservation strategies. This article explores the most endangered languages globally, the causes of language endangerment, efforts to revitalize dying languages, and the importance of linguistic diversity. The subsequent sections provide a detailed overview of these critical topics.

- Overview of the Most Endangered Languages
- Factors Contributing to Language Endangerment
- Examples of Critically Endangered Languages
- Efforts and Strategies for Language Preservation
- The Importance of Preserving Linguistic Diversity

Overview of the Most Endangered Languages

The most endangered languages are those at risk of falling out of use completely, often having very few remaining speakers. According to linguistic research, there are thousands of languages worldwide, but nearly half are considered endangered or vulnerable. These languages are primarily found in remote or marginalized communities. Many are unwritten, passed down orally through generations, making them more susceptible to disappearance. The degree of endangerment varies, from languages with dwindling numbers of elderly speakers to those with only a handful of fluent individuals. Documenting and understanding these languages is crucial for preserving humanity's linguistic heritage.

Definition and Criteria for Endangerment

Language endangerment is evaluated based on factors such as the number of native speakers, intergenerational language transmission, and community usage in daily life. UNESCO categorizes languages into several levels of endangerment: vulnerable, definitely endangered, severely endangered,

critically endangered, and extinct. A language is critically endangered when the youngest speakers are grandparents or older, and they speak the language partially and infrequently. This classification helps prioritize efforts to save languages in immediate danger.

Global Distribution of Endangered Languages

Endangered languages are not confined to one region but are prevalent worldwide. Regions with high linguistic diversity, such as Papua New Guinea, the Amazon Basin, and parts of Africa and Asia, have significant numbers of endangered languages. In many cases, these languages belong to indigenous communities facing pressures from dominant national languages or globalization. The geographic concentration of endangered languages often correlates with socio-economic marginalization and limited political representation.

Factors Contributing to Language Endangerment

The causes of language endangerment are complex and multifaceted, often involving social, political, and economic influences. Understanding these factors is vital for addressing the root causes of language loss and formulating effective preservation policies.

Language Shift and Dominance

One primary driver of language endangerment is language shift, where speakers abandon their native tongue in favor of a more dominant or prestigious language. This shift often results from the desire for better education, employment opportunities, or social integration. Government policies favoring national or official languages can accelerate this process by limiting the use of indigenous or minority languages in public life.

Globalization and Cultural Assimilation

Globalization promotes widespread communication and cultural exchange but also contributes to the homogenization of languages. As global media and technology predominantly use major languages like English, Mandarin, or Spanish, smaller languages lose relevance, especially among younger generations. Cultural assimilation pressures, including migration and urbanization, further reduce the use of endangered languages within communities.

Demographic Changes and Community Decline

Population decline due to disease, displacement, or environmental changes can drastically impact small language communities. When communities shrink or disperse, language transmission to younger generations is interrupted. Additionally, intermarriage with speakers of other languages can lead to language blending or abandonment.

Examples of Critically Endangered Languages

Several languages are recognized as critically endangered, with only a few speakers remaining. These examples highlight the urgent need for documentation and revitalization efforts to prevent permanent loss.

Yuchi Language

The Yuchi language, native to the southeastern United States, is spoken by fewer than ten elderly individuals. It is a language isolate, meaning it has no known relation to other languages, making its preservation especially significant for linguistic study. Efforts to revitalize Yuchi include community classes and documentation projects.

Ainu Language

The Ainu language of northern Japan has experienced severe decline due to centuries of assimilation policies. With only a handful of fluent speakers left, mostly elders, various initiatives have emerged to teach Ainu in schools and promote cultural activities that encourage language use.

Livonian Language

Livonian, once spoken in Latvia, became extinct as a native language in the 21st century but is now subject to revival attempts. Linguists and cultural groups are working to reintroduce Livonian through educational programs and cultural events, despite limited fluent speakers.

Additional Examples

- Kaixana (Brazil): Reportedly only one speaker remains.
- Wichita (United States): Only a few elderly speakers.
- Tanema (Solomon Islands): Nearly extinct with minimal documentation.

- Okanagan-Colville (Canada/USA): Efforts ongoing to increase speaker numbers.

Efforts and Strategies for Language Preservation

Various strategies have been implemented globally to preserve and revitalize the most endangered languages. These efforts combine linguistic research, education, cultural engagement, and community empowerment.

Language Documentation

Comprehensive documentation includes recording native speakers, compiling dictionaries, and developing grammar descriptions. This process creates resources for future language learning and research, ensuring that even if a language ceases to be spoken fluently, its structure and vocabulary remain accessible.

Community-Based Revitalization Programs

Engaging local communities in language revival is crucial. Programs often involve language classes for children and adults, immersion schools, and cultural workshops. These initiatives aim to increase daily use and foster pride in linguistic heritage.

Technology and Media

Modern technology plays an increasing role in language preservation. Mobile apps, online courses, and social media platforms enable broader access to language learning materials. Additionally, media productions such as radio programs, podcasts, and videos in endangered languages help maintain visibility and relevance.

Governmental and Institutional Support

Policies supporting multilingual education, official recognition of minority languages, and funding for preservation projects contribute significantly to language maintenance. International organizations also provide frameworks and resources to assist endangered language communities.

The Importance of Preserving Linguistic Diversity

Preserving the most endangered languages is vital not only for the communities involved but also for global cultural and intellectual diversity. Each language embodies unique worldviews, knowledge systems, and artistic expressions.

Cultural Identity and Heritage

Language is a cornerstone of cultural identity, connecting individuals to their history and traditions. The loss of a language can lead to the erosion of cultural practices and collective memory. Maintaining linguistic diversity supports the rights and dignity of indigenous and minority communities.

Linguistic and Scientific Value

Studying endangered languages enriches understanding of human cognition, language development, and historical migrations. These languages often contain unique grammatical structures and vocabularies that challenge existing linguistic theories and inspire new research.

Environmental Knowledge

Many endangered languages include specialized vocabularies related to local ecosystems, medicinal plants, and sustainable practices. Losing these languages can mean losing critical knowledge vital for biodiversity conservation and environmental management.

Summary of Benefits

- Preservation of cultural diversity and identity
- Enhancement of linguistic and academic knowledge
- Support for social cohesion and community empowerment
- Protection of traditional ecological wisdom

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the most endangered languages in the world today?

Some of the most endangered languages today include Ainu (Japan), Livonian (Latvia), Eyak (Alaska, USA), and Kaixana (Brazil), with very few native speakers remaining.

Why are many languages becoming endangered?

Languages become endangered due to factors like globalization, cultural assimilation, loss of native speakers, and lack of intergenerational language transmission.

How many languages are currently considered endangered?

According to UNESCO, nearly 40% of the approximately 7,000 languages spoken worldwide are at risk of disappearing in the coming decades.

What efforts are being made to preserve endangered languages?

Efforts include language documentation, revitalization programs, community education, creation of dictionaries and learning materials, and use of technology to promote language use.

Which continent has the highest number of endangered languages?

Oceania and parts of Asia have a high concentration of endangered languages, with many indigenous languages at risk due to small speaker populations.

Can endangered languages be revived once they have no native speakers?

Yes, languages like Hebrew have been successfully revived, but it requires significant community effort, educational resources, and cultural support.

What role do indigenous communities play in saving endangered languages?

Indigenous communities are crucial as they are the primary custodians of their languages and culture, leading revitalization initiatives and passing the language to younger generations.

How does technology aid in the preservation of endangered languages?

Technology helps by enabling digital documentation, creating learning apps, offering online courses, and connecting speakers worldwide to facilitate language use and teaching.

Additional Resources

1. *Vanishing Voices: The Crisis of Endangered Languages*

This book explores the global phenomenon of language extinction, documenting how thousands of languages are at risk of disappearing. It examines the cultural, social, and political factors contributing to language loss and highlights efforts by linguists and communities to preserve these endangered tongues. Readers gain insight into why language diversity matters for humanity's heritage.

2. *Saving the World's Most Endangered Languages*

Focusing on the urgent need to document and revitalize critically endangered languages, this book presents case studies from different continents. It showcases successful language preservation programs and innovative strategies employed by indigenous groups and scholars. The narrative emphasizes the importance of community involvement in language survival.

3. *Whispers from the Edge: Stories of Endangered Languages*

Through personal stories and ethnographic research, this volume brings to life the voices of speakers of endangered languages. It highlights the emotional and cultural significance of language loss for individuals and communities. The book also discusses the challenges faced in passing languages to younger generations.

4. *The Last Speakers: Language Extinction and the Future of Humanity*

This work investigates the consequences of losing linguistic diversity on human knowledge and identity. It features interviews with the last fluent speakers of several endangered languages and explores what can be learned from their unique worldviews. The author argues for urgent action to protect these invaluable cultural resources.

5. *Endangered Languages and Cultural Survival*

Examining the link between language and cultural heritage, this book delves into how endangered languages carry traditional knowledge and customs. It discusses the threats posed by globalization and dominant languages, as well as efforts to integrate language preservation into broader cultural survival initiatives. Readers are encouraged to appreciate the richness of linguistic diversity.

6. *Revitalizing Voices: Strategies for Endangered Language Preservation*

This practical guide presents methodologies for documenting, teaching, and revitalizing endangered languages. It includes contributions from linguists,

educators, and community leaders who share their experiences and best practices. The book serves as a resource for those working to keep minority languages alive.

7. *Echoes of the Past: The Story of Endangered Indigenous Languages*

Focusing on indigenous languages around the world, this book traces their history, decline, and resilience. It highlights cultural expressions such as oral traditions, songs, and rituals tied to language use. The author emphasizes respect for indigenous knowledge systems and collaborative preservation efforts.

8. *Languages in Peril: Understanding Endangerment and Loss*

This scholarly text offers an in-depth analysis of the processes leading to language endangerment, including social, economic, and political pressures. It provides a framework for assessing language vitality and discusses global initiatives aimed at language maintenance. The book is suited for students and researchers interested in sociolinguistics.

9. *Beyond Words: The Fight to Save Endangered Languages*

This compelling narrative follows activists, linguists, and communities as they battle to keep endangered languages from extinction. It reveals the emotional and cultural stakes involved in language loss and the innovative ways people are working to revive their mother tongues. The book inspires readers to recognize the value of linguistic diversity in the modern world.

Most Endangered Languages

Find other PDF articles:

<https://explore.gcts.edu/business-suggest-014/Book?ID=nTA69-7369&title=edit-business-on-google.pdf>

most endangered languages: The Last Speakers K. David Harrison, 2010-09-21 Part travelogue and part scientist's notebook, *The Last Speakers* is the poignant chronicle of author K. David Harrison's expeditions around the world to meet with last speakers of vanishing languages. The speakers' eloquent reflections and candid photographs reveal little-known lifeways as well as revitalization efforts to teach disappearing languages to younger generations. Thought-provoking and engaging, this unique book illuminates the global language-extinction crisis through photos, graphics, interviews, traditional wisdom never before translated into English, and first-person essays that thrillingly convey the adventure of science and exploration.

most endangered languages: Endangered Languages in the 21st Century Eda Derhemi, Christopher Moseley, 2023-02-24 *Endangered Languages in the 21st Century* provides research on endangered languages in the contemporary world, the challenges still to be faced, the work still to be done, and the methods and practices that have come to characterize efforts to revive and maintain disadvantaged indigenous languages around the world. With contributions from scholars across the field, the book brings fresh data and insights to this imperative, but still relatively young, field of linguistics. While the studies acknowledge the threat of losing languages in an

unprecedented way, they focus on cases that show resilience and explore paths to sustainable progress. The articles are also intended as a celebration of the 25 years' work of the Foundation for Endangered Languages, and as a parting gift to FEL's founder and quarter-century chair, Nick Ostler. This book will be informative for researchers, instructors, and specialists in the field of endangered languages. The book can also be useful for university graduate or undergraduate students, and language activists. The Open Access version of this book, available at www.taylorfrancis.com, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

most endangered languages: Cataloguing the World's Endangered Languages Lyle Campbell, Anna Belew, 2018-02-02 Cataloguing the World's Endangered Languages brings together the results of the extensive and influential Catalogue of Endangered Languages (ELCat) project. Based on the findings from the most extensive endangered languages research project, this is the most comprehensive source of accurate information on endangered languages. The book presents the academic and scientific findings that underpin the online Catalogue, located at www.endangeredlanguages.com, making it an essential companion to the website for academics and researchers working in this area. While the online Catalogue displays much data from the ELCat project, this volume develops and emphasizes aspects of the research behind the data and includes topics of great interest in the field, not previously covered in a single volume. Cataloguing the World's Endangered Languages is an important volume of particular interest to academics and researchers working with endangered languages.

most endangered languages: Last Speakers K. David Harrison, 2010-09-21 Part travelogue and part scientist's notebook, The Last Speakers is the poignant chronicle of author K. David Harrison's expeditions around the world to meet with last speakers of vanishing languages. The speakers' eloquent reflections and candid photographs reveal little-known lifeways as well as revitalization efforts to teach disappearing languages to younger generations. Thought-provoking and engaging, this unique book illuminates the global language-extinction crisis through photos, graphics, interviews, traditional wisdom never before translated into English, and first-person essays that thrillingly convey the adventure of science and exploration.

most endangered languages: Language Diversity Endangered Matthias Brenzinger, 2008-08-22 This book presents a comprehensive overview of endangered languages with a global coverage. It features such well-known specialists as Michael Krauss, Willem F. H. Adelaar, Denny Moore, Colette Grinevald, Akira Yamamoto, Roger Blench, Bruce Connell, Tapani Salminen, Olga Kazakevich, Aleksandr Kibrik, Jonathan Owens, David Bradley, George van Driem, Nicholas Evans, Stephen A. Wurm, Darrell Tryon and Matthias Brenzinger. The contributions are unique in analysing the present extent and the various kinds of language endangerment by applying shared general indicators for the assessment of language endangerment. Apart from presenting the specific situations of language endangerment at the sub-continental level, the volume discusses major issues that bear universally on language endangerment. The actual study of endangered languages is carefully examined, for example, against the ethics and pragmatics of fieldwork. Practical aspects of community involvement in language documentation are discussed, such as the setting up of local archives and the training of local linguists. Numerous case studies illustrate different language shift environments with specific replacing factors, such as colonial and religious conquests, migrations and governmental language education. The book is of interest to students and scholars of linguistics with particular focus on endangered languages (and their documentation), typology, and sociolinguistics as well as to anthropologists and language activists.

most endangered languages: Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Languages Christopher Moseley, 2008-03-10 The concern for the fast-disappearing language stocks of the world has arisen particularly in the past decade, as a result of the impact of globalization. This book appears as an answer to a felt need: to catalogue and describe those languages, making up the vast majority of the world's six thousand or more distinct tongues, which are in danger of disappearing within the next few decades. Endangerment is a complex issue, and the reasons why so many of the world's smaller,

less empowered languages are not being passed on to future generations today are discussed in the book's introduction. The introduction is followed by regional sections, each authored by a notable specialist, combining to provide a comprehensive listing of every language which, by the criteria of endangerment set out in the introduction, is likely to disappear within the next few decades. These languages make up ninety per cent of the world's remaining language stocks. Each regional section comprises an introduction that deals with problems of language preservation peculiar to the area, surveys of known extinct languages, and problems of classification. The introduction is followed by a list of all known languages within the region, endangered or not, arranged by genetic affiliation, with endangered and extinct languages marked. This listing is followed by entries in alphabetical order covering each language listed as endangered. Useful maps are provided to pinpoint the more complex clusters of smaller languages in every region of the world. The Encyclopedia therefore provides in a single resource: expert analysis of the current language policy situation in every multilingual country and on every continent, detailed descriptions of little-known languages from all over the world, and clear alphabetical entries, region by region, of all the world's languages currently thought to be in danger of extinction. The Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Languages will be a necessary addition to all academic linguistics collections and will be a useful resource for a range of readers with an interest in development studies, cultural heritage and international affairs.

most endangered languages: The Oxford Handbook of Endangered Languages Kenneth L. Rehg, Lyle Campbell, 2018-07-18 The endangered languages crisis is widely acknowledged among scholars who deal with languages and indigenous peoples as one of the most pressing problems facing humanity, posing moral, practical, and scientific issues of enormous proportions. Simply put, no area of the world is immune from language endangerment. The Oxford Handbook of Endangered Languages, in 39 chapters, provides a comprehensive overview of the efforts that are being undertaken to deal with this crisis. A comprehensive reference reflecting the breadth of the field, the Handbook presents in detail both the range of thinking about language endangerment and the variety of responses to it, and broadens understanding of language endangerment, language documentation, and language revitalization, encouraging further research. The Handbook is organized into five parts. Part 1, Endangered Languages, addresses the fundamental issues that are essential to understanding the nature of the endangered languages crisis. Part 2, Language Documentation, provides an overview of the issues and activities of concern to linguists and others in their efforts to record and document endangered languages. Part 3, Language Revitalization, includes approaches, practices, and strategies for revitalizing endangered and sleeping (dormant) languages. Part 4, Endangered Languages and Biocultural Diversity, extends the discussion of language endangerment beyond its conventional boundaries to consider the interrelationship of language, culture, and environment, and the common forces that now threaten the sustainability of their diversity. Part 5, Looking to the Future, addresses a variety of topics that are certain to be of consequence in future efforts to document and revitalize endangered languages.

most endangered languages: Endangered Languages Lenore A. Grenoble, Lindsay J. Whaley, 1998-03-26 This book provides an overview of the issues surrounding language loss. It brings together work by theoretical linguists, field linguists, and non-linguist members of minority communities to provide an integrated view of how language is lost, from sociological and economic as well as from linguistic perspectives. The contributions to the volume fall into four categories. The chapters by Dorian and Grenoble and Whaley provide an overview of language endangerment. Grinevald, England, Jacobs, and Nora and Richard Dauenhauer describe the situation confronting threatened languages from both a linguistic and sociological perspective. The understudied issue of what (beyond a linguistic system) can be lost as a language ceases to be spoken is addressed by Mithun, Hale, Jocks, and Woodbury. In the last section, Kapanga, Myers-Scotton, and Vakhtin consider the linguistic processes which underlie language attrition.

most endangered languages: Endangered Languages and Languages in Danger Luna Filipović, Martin Pütz, 2016-10-03 This peer-reviewed collection brings together the latest research

on language endangerment and language rights. It creates a vibrant, interdisciplinary platform for the discussion of the most pertinent and urgent topics central to vitality and equality of languages in today's globalised world. The novelty of the volume lies in the multifaceted view on the variety of dangers that languages face today, such as extinction through dwindling speaker populations and lack of adequate preservation policies or inequality in different social contexts (e.g. access to justice, education and research resources). There are examples of both loss and survival, and discussion of multiple factors that condition these two different outcomes. We pose and answer difficult questions such as whether forced interventions in preventing loss are always warranted or indeed viable. The emerging shared perspective is that of hope to inspire action towards improving the position of different languages and their speakers through research of this kind.

most endangered languages: *Endangered Languages* Sarah G. Thomason, 2015-04-23 Most of the 7,000 languages spoken in the world today will vanish before the end of this century, taking with them cultural traditions from all over the world, as well as linguistic structures that would have improved our understanding of the universality and variability of human language. This book is an accessible introduction to the topic of language endangerment, answering questions such as: what is it? How and why does it happen? Why should we care? The book outlines the various causes of language endangerment, explaining what makes a language 'safe', and highlighting the danger signs that threaten a minority language. Readers will learn about the consequences of losing a language, both for its former speech community and for our understanding of human language. Illustrated with case studies, it describes the various methods of documenting endangered languages, and shows how they can be revitalised.

most endangered languages: *The Future of Endangered Languages* Léwis Verdun, 2025-07-30 How can we save a language when silence is closing in ? The Future of Endangered Languages shows that behind every vanishing idiom lies the loss of an entire world. From the last voice of Eyak, this book plunges you into a gripping inquiry on language extinction, cultural diversity, community revitalization, globalization and the power of technology. Meet visionary linguists, resilient communities and bold policymakers-from Wales to Papua New Guinea-who weave groundbreaking strategies to breathe life back into words on the brink. More than an alarming diagnosis, it delivers a concrete roadmap : turn each language into an economic, social and ecological asset, proving that preserving words means safeguarding vital knowledge for our future. Written in a clear, fast-paced style, this volume is tailor-made for a 5-minute read, in line with the exclusive FIVE MINUTES format. Ready to join the linguistic revival ? Discover The Future of Endangered Languages now and help humanity keep thinking and dreaming in many voices-order today !

most endangered languages: *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger* Christopher Moseley, 2010-01-01 Languages are not only tools of communication, they also reflect a view of the world. Languages are vehicles of value systems and cultural expressions and are an essential component of the living heritage of humanity. Yet, many of them are in danger of disappearing. UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger tries to raise awareness on language endangerment. This third edition has been completely revised and expanded to include new series of maps and new points of view.

most endangered languages: *On the Margins of Nations: Endangered Languages and Linguistic Rights* Foundation for Endangered Languages. Conference, Joan A. Argenter, R. McKenna Brown, 2004-01-01

most endangered languages: *Vanishing Voices* Daniel Nettle, Suzanne Romaine, 2000 Nettle and Romaine paint a breathtaking landscape that shows why so many of the world's languages are disappearing-and more importantly, why it matters. - BOOK JACKET.

most endangered languages: *Language Diversity Endangered* Matthias Brenzinger, 2015-07-31 This book presents a comprehensive overview of endangered languages with a global coverage. It features such well-known specialists as Michael Krauss, Willem F. H. Adelaar, Denny Moore, Colette Grinevald, Akira Yamamoto, Roger Blench, Bruce Connell, Tapani Salminen, Olga

Kazakevich, Aleksandr Kibrik, Jonathan Owens, David Bradley, George van Driem, Nicholas Evans, Stephen A. Wurm, Darrell Tryon and Matthias Brenzinger. The contributions are unique in analysing the present extent and the various kinds of language endangerment by applying shared general indicators for the assessment of language endangerment. Apart from presenting the specific situations of language endangerment at the sub-continental level, the volume discusses major issues that bear universally on language endangerment. The actual study of endangered languages is carefully examined, for example, against the ethics and pragmatics of fieldwork. Practical aspects of community involvement in language documentation are discussed, such as the setting up of local archives and the training of local linguists. Numerous case studies illustrate different language shift environments with specific replacing factors, such as colonial and religious conquests, migrations and governmental language education. The book is of interest to students and scholars of linguistics with particular focus on endangered languages (and their documentation), typology, and sociolinguistics as well as to anthropologists and language activists.

most endangered languages: Endangered Languages of Austronesia Margaret Florey, 2010 This book explores the challenges to linguistic vitality confronting many minority languages in the highly diverse and geographically far-flung Austronesian language family. The contributions bring together Indigenous language activists and academic researchers with a long-standing commitment to language documentation.

most endangered languages: The Routledge Handbook of Language Revitalization Leanne Hinton, Leena Huss, Gerald Roche, 2018-03-05 The Routledge Handbook of Language Revitalization is the first comprehensive overview of the language revitalization movement, from the Arctic to the Amazon and across continents. Featuring 47 contributions from a global range of top scholars in the field, the handbook is divided into two parts, the first of which expands on language revitalization issues of theory and practice while the second covers regional perspectives in an effort to globalize and decolonize the field. The collection examines critical issues in language revitalization, including: language rights, language and well-being, and language policy; language in educational institutions and in the home; new methodologies and venues for language learning; and the roles of documentation, literacies, and the internet. The volume also contains chapters on the kinds of language that are less often researched such as the revitalization of music, of whistled languages and sign languages, and how languages change when they are being revitalized. The Routledge Handbook of Language Revitalization is the ideal resource for graduate students and researchers working in linguistic anthropology and language revitalization and endangerment.

most endangered languages: Endangered Languages and Language Learning Foundation for Endangered Languages. Conference, Tjeerd de Graaf, Nicholas Ostler, Reinier Salverda, 2008

most endangered languages: Handbook of Heritage, Community, and Native American Languages in the United States Terrence G. Wiley, Joy Kreeft Peyton, Donna Christian, Sarah Catherine K. Moore, Na Liu, 2014-01-03 Co-published by the Center for Applied Linguistics Timely and comprehensive, this state-of-the-art overview of major issues related to heritage, community, and Native American languages in the United States, based on the work of noted authorities, draws from a variety of perspectives—the speakers; use of the languages in the home, community, and wider society; patterns of acquisition, retention, loss, and revitalization of the languages; and specific education efforts devoted to developing stronger connections with and proficiency in them. Contributions on language use, programs and instruction, and policy focus on issues that are applicable to many heritage language contexts. Offering a foundational perspective for serious students of heritage, community, and Native American languages as they are learned in the classroom, transmitted across generations in families, and used in communities, the volume provides background on the history and current status of many languages in the linguistic mosaic of U.S. society and stresses the importance of drawing on these languages as societal, community, and individual resources, while also noting their strategic importance within the context of globalization.

most endangered languages: Africa's Endangered Languages Jason Kandybowicz, Harold Torrence, 2017 This book examines the endangered languages of Africa from both documentary and

theoretical perspectives, highlighting the threats of extinction many of them face and the challenges and implications each bring to bear on linguistic theory. It focuses on the symbiosis between documentary and theoretical methodologies, and its consequences for the preservation of endangered languages, both in the African context and more broadly.

Related to most endangered languages

grammar - When to use "most" or "the most" - English Language The adverbial use of the definite noun the most synonymous with the bare-adverbial most to modify an entire clause or predicate has been in use since at least the 1500s and is an

Most is vs most are - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Most is what is called a determiner. A determiner is "a word, such as a number, article, personal pronoun, that determines (limits) the meaning of a noun phrase." Some determiners can only

superlative degree - How/when does one use "a most"? - English I've recently come across a novel called A most wanted man, after which being curious I found a TV episode called A most unusual camera. Could someone shed some light on how to use "a

"Most" vs. "most of" - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange During most of history, humans were too busy to think about thought. Why is "most of history" correct in the above sentence? I could understand the difference between "Most of

meaning - Is "most" equivalent to "a majority of"? - English Here "most" means "a plurality". Most dentists recommend Colgate toothpaste. Here it is ambiguous about whether there is a bare majority or a comfortable majority. From the 2nd

"Most of which" or "most of whom" or "most of who"? Since "most of ____" is a prepositional phrase, the correct usage would be "most of whom." The phrase "most of who" should probably never be used. Another way to think about

verb agreement - "Most of what" and "is" or "are" - English In your example, books ARE what you have read most, so I would agree that in diagrammatic reasoning most of what you've read ARE books. Of all of the various materials

What does the word "most" mean? - English Language & Usage Most is defined by the attributes you apply to it. "Most of your time" would imply more than half, "the most time" implies more than the rest in your stated set. Your time implies

Do I need to put "the" before "most" in this sentence? Is putting " the " before "most" in this sentence compulsory, optional, or a mistake? Fascination with language and attention to particular regions and communities in America are the most

"Next most recent" and "second most recent" equivalent or not? If there have been more than three sexual partners in the twelve month period that has elapsed, record only the three recent in the order of the most recent, next most recent and

grammar - When to use "most" or "the most" - English Language The adverbial use of the definite noun the most synonymous with the bare-adverbial most to modify an entire clause or predicate has been in use since at least the 1500s and is an

Most is vs most are - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Most is what is called a determiner. A determiner is "a word, such as a number, article, personal pronoun, that determines (limits) the meaning of a noun phrase." Some determiners can only

superlative degree - How/when does one use "a most"? - English I've recently come across a novel called A most wanted man, after which being curious I found a TV episode called A most unusual camera. Could someone shed some light on how to use "a

"Most" vs. "most of" - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange During most of history, humans were too busy to think about thought. Why is "most of history" correct in the above sentence? I could understand the difference between "Most of

meaning - Is "most" equivalent to "a majority of"? - English Here "most" means "a plurality". Most dentists recommend Colgate toothpaste. Here it is ambiguous about whether there is a bare majority or a comfortable majority. From the 2nd

"Most of which" or "most of whom" or "most of who"? Since "most of ____" is a prepositional phrase, the correct usage would be "most of whom." The phrase "most of who" should probably never be used. Another way to think about

verb agreement - "Most of what" and "is" or "are" - English In your example, books ARE what you have read most, so I would agree that in diagrammatic reasoning most of what you've read ARE books. Of all of the various materials

What does the word "most" mean? - English Language & Usage Most is defined by the attributes you apply to it. "Most of your time" would imply more than half, "the most time" implies more than the rest in your stated set. Your time implies

Do I need to put "the" before "most" in this sentence? Is putting " the " before "most" in this sentence compulsory, optional, or a mistake? Fascination with language and attention to particular regions and communities in America are the most

"Next most recent" and "second most recent" equivalent or not? If there have been more than three sexual partners in the twelve month period that has elapsed, record only the three recent in the order of the most recent, next most recent and

Back to Home: <https://explore.gcts.edu>