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# What Language Is Spoken In Croatian

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## HERMAN HOOD

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### Grammar and Vocabulary of Language Spoken by Motu Tribe, New Guinea

Oxford University Press

At present, the Sibe language is the only oral variety of Manchu which is actually in use. With some 20,000 to 30,000 speakers it is also the most widely spoken Tungusic language. The Sibe people, who live at the North-Western border of the present-day Sinkiang Uyghur Autonomous province of China, are descendants of the garrison men of the Manchu army from 18th century. They were sent there after the area was annexed by the Manchus with the task to guard the newly established border between the Manchu Empire and Russia. Being soldiers of an alien army they remained isolated from the indigenous Turkic and Mongolian peoples, which resulted in an almost miraculous preservation of the language. In the 1990s, when the oral varieties of Manchu in historical Manchuria became either extinct or at the verge of extinction, Sibe kept surviving as a language spoken by all generations of Sibe people in the Chapchal Sibe autonomous

county, and by the middle and older generations in virtually all other Sibe settlements of Xinjiang. By now, although the percentage of Sibe-Chinese bilingualism is high, the number of speakers, including young people, is still significantly great. The present description of the grammatical functioning of the two main inflected word classes - nouns and verbs - is documented by examples and sample texts, and provided with the basic general information about the Sibe language and its speakers. The intention of this work is to offer the reader a more complex image of the Sibe language as it is used at present on its historical and cultural territory.

*A Sketch of the Turki Language as Spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashgar and Yarkand)* University of Hawaii Press

Would you like to learn every major language spoken in the Americas? In *Languages of the Americas: English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese*, Paul Rallion gives you all the tools you need to learn the basics of all four languages: a four-way dictionary, cognates, false friends, verbs, sounds, phrases, quotes, idioms, and much more! Paul speaks the four languages covered in this book: English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. He earned a master's degree in education, is a computer science

National Board Certified teacher and a Google Educator. Paul has written other books in these areas: Middle School, Computers, California Missions, and Quit Smoking. Some of his books are available in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Please visit his web site: [www.paulrallion.com](http://www.paulrallion.com)

[On the Importance of Studying and Preserving the Languages Spoken by Uncivilized Nations, with the View of Elucidating the Physical History of Man](#) GRIN Verlag

This book is a reference grammar of Fongbe, a language which is part of the Gbe dialect cluster. It is spoken mainly in the former kingdom of Dahomey, which today comprises the southern areas of Benin and Togo. This book has three objectives: First, its main purpose is to provide a thorough description of the grammar of Fongbe. Second, this book provides language-specific syntactic tests which were developed in the course of this research. Finally, we provide the reader with the most exhaustive list possible of references on Fongbe, and on the Gbe languages in general. This book thus attempts to represent a 'state of the art' of the language itself, and of the analyses proposed to account for its particular constructions. This book is of particular interest to Africanists, scholars interested in comparative linguistics or in the reconstruction of language families, and creolists who work on the languages spoken in the Caribbean area.

[Talk Nigeria](#) Nanopathy

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,7, Humboldt-University of Berlin (Institut für Anglistik / Amerikanistik), course: HS: Southern Hemisphere English, language: English, abstract: At the beginning of our seminar with the title 'Southern Hemisphere English' we agreed on a short definition of what we see as linguistic or language situation. The linguistic situation describes the ethnic and / or regional distribution as well as the social and functional distribution and hierarchy of the languages or varieties that are used for communication in a certain, generally administrative territory, according to prevalent ethnic, political, socio-economic and cultural conditions. It is always the result of historical processes and largely depends on the language policy adopted in the territory. I start the paper with a short look at Zimbabwe's colonial history. Later on I examine the linguistic situation and the kind of language policy existing in Zimbabwe. In this context I talk about the languages spoken in Zimbabwe, their status and functions and the speakers' attitudes towards those languages. Furthermore, I give a short summary of the results of the Harare 1997 Intergovernmental Conference on Language Policies in Africa. Finally, I try to give an impression of some of the peculiarities of the variety of English spoken in Zimbabwe. Due to the contact with and the influence of the indigenous language Shona there is some notable lexical, syntactical as well as phonological variation. Other features I deal with are the social varieties of English in Zimbabwe and the role of English in Zimbabwean literature. In summary, this paper aims at illustrating the linguistic situation in this former British colony by looking at the legal regulations (de jure situation), concerning the status and functions of the languages spoken most widely, as well as the de facto situation and the relation between the two. Apart from that, I also want to give an impression of the kind of English spoken in Zimbabwe and maybe find out whether something like a Zimbabwean variety of English exists.

[The linguistic situation in Zimbabwe](#) Walter de Gruyter

The Far-Western Himalayan Pahari language is spoken by million of people living in the mountainous regions of Pothwar, Kashmir, Jammu and Himachel Pradesh. The language's origin has been shrouded in mystery since most of these regions were inaccessible to linguistic researchers for a long time. It exists

mainly in spoken form. Presently a written form is evolving in Latin scripts due to extensive text that is readily available on mobile electronic devices. Its semantic, construct and expressed logic are similar to other Indo-Aryan languages. The Pahari language interfaces with Pashto in mountainous regions of Hazara. It is surprising to observe that these two languages are still distinct in every aspect given their centuries old proximity. This Pahari language shares its heritage with other languages spoken in the eastern regions of Himalaya that extend all the way to Shimla and Nepal. There has never been any preliminary work to firmly establish this Pahari as a distinct language on its own sound foundations. This paper traces the origin and evolution of this Pahari language based on socio-economic and historical events of the region. It is expected that the present work will provide an impetus to researchers to preserve this language from extinction.

**Spoken Sibe: Morphology of the Inflected Parts of Speech** Wiley-Blackwell

We use language all day, every day - probably without thinking much about it. But if you stop and consider it, language is not only extremely important, it's fascinating too! Use of language is one of the key things distinguishing humans from other animals, and nearly 7,000 languages are spoken around the world. Without it, we'd be hard pressed to communicate, express ourselves, or understand others. The Book of Languages begins with an introduction to why language is important, how it originated and how it changes. From there, the book profiles 21 of the world's languages. Each spread showcases a language's history, where it's spoken, what it looks like and how to speak a few phrases and count to ten. Rounded out with sections on non-verbal and animal language, this book will stimulate readers' curiosity about the world and spark appreciation for language learning.

*Pacific Languages* Routledge

What Language Is Penguin

**The Spanish Language Today** Routledge

Almost one-quarter of the world's languages are (or were) spoken in the Pacific, making it linguistically the most complex region in the world. Although numerous technical books on groups of Pacific or Australian languages have been published, and descriptions of individual languages are available, until now there has been no single book that attempts a wide regional coverage for a general audience. Pacific Languages introduces readers to the grammatical features of Oceanic, Papuan, and Australian languages as well as to the semantic structures of these languages. For readers without a formal linguistic background, a brief introduction to descriptive linguistics is provided. In addition to describing the structure of Pacific languages, this volume places them in their historical and geographical context, discusses the linguistic evidence for the settlement of the Pacific, and speculates on the reason for the region's many languages. It devotes considerable attention to the effects of contact between speakers of different languages and to the development of pidgin and creole languages in the Pacific. Throughout, technical language is kept to a minimum without oversimplifying the concepts or the issues involved. A glossary of technical terms, maps, and diagrams help identify a language geographically or genetically; reading lists and a language index guide the researcher interested in a particular language or group to other sources of information. Here at last is a clear and straightforward overview of Pacific languages for linguists and anyone interested in the history of sociology of the Pacific.

*Biak* Routledge

The idea that there once existed a language which perfectly and unambiguously expressed the essence of all possible things and

concepts has occupied the minds of philosophers, theologians, mystics and others for at least two millennia. This is an investigation into the history of that idea and of its profound influence on European thought, culture and history. From the early Dark Ages to the Renaissance it was widely believed that the language spoken in the Garden of Eden was just such a language, and that all current languages were its decadent descendants from the catastrophe of the Fall and at Babel. The recovery of that language would, for theologians, express the nature of divinity, for cabbalists allow access to hidden knowledge and power, and for philosophers reveal the nature of truth. Versions of these ideas remained current in the Enlightenment, and have recently received fresh impetus in attempts to create a natural language for artificial intelligence. The story that Umberto Eco tells ranges widely from the writings of Augustine, Dante, Descartes and Rousseau, arcane treatises on cabbalism and magic, to the history of the study of language and its origins. He demonstrates the intimate relation between language and identity and describes, for example, how and why the Irish, English, Germans and Swedes - one of whom presented God talking in Swedish to Adam, who replied in Danish, while the serpent tempted Eve in French - have variously claimed their language as closest to the original. He also shows how the late eighteenth-century discovery of a proto-language (Indo-European) for the Aryan peoples was perverted to support notions of racial superiority. To this subtle exposition of a history of extraordinary complexity, Umberto Eco links the associated history of the manner in which the sounds of language and concepts have been written and symbolized. Lucidly and wittily written, the book is, in sum, a tour de force of scholarly detection and cultural interpretation, providing a series of original perspectives on two thousand years of European History. The paperback edition of this book is not available through Blackwell outside of North America.

*The Twelve Months of the Year in 850 Languages and Dialects: Second Edition* John Benjamins Publishing Company

The ability to speak and write effectively is widely recognized as an important skill in many contexts and for many purposes, both personal, educational and professional. Because these skills are considered important in second and foreign language learning contexts, they are often included in performance assessments. The scoring of such performances is, however, a complex undertaking and has attracted much attention, both in first and second language learning contexts. The increasing use of automated scoring systems has added to this complexity in recent years. It is therefore all the more surprising that there is no book available that provides an overview of this topic area - the scoring of second language performances. This monograph fills this gap, by drawing together the latest literature in the area. It focusses on issues relating to both rater-mediated assessments and sets out consideration in relation to automated scoring systems (and other technology) which are increasingly used in our field. This monograph provides a useful introduction to graduate students, researchers, test developers, other practitioners and teachers to this topic which has in many ways dominated the field of language assessment over many decades.

**Languages Spoken in Asia** Bradford Books

Presents an overview of the living, endangered, and extinct languages of the world, providing the total number of speakers of the language, its history, and maps of the geographic areas where it is presently spoken or where it was spoken in the past.

**The Story of English** GRIN Verlag

The Story of English illustrates the compelling history of how the relatively obscure dialects spoken by tribes from what are now Denmark, the Low Countries and northern Germany, became the

most widely spoken language in the world, and of how that language evolved during the last two millennia. Chronologically ordered and divided into six main sections covering pre-Roman and Latin influences, the ascent of Old English, and the succession of Middle English, Early Modern and then Late Modern English to today's global language, this fascinating book also explores such factors as the history of the printing press, the works of Chaucer, the evolution of The American Dictionary of the English Language - commonly known as Webster's - and the magisterial Oxford English Dictionary, to the use of slang in today's speech and the coming of electronic messaging: language for a post-modern world. The Story of English is a great book for any lover not just of English, but of the history and development of language.

Spoken Here Forgotten Books

If you speak Achuar Chicham, you call August "Wampuash," switch to Spanish for numbers greater than four, and cover your mouth and avoid eye contact when conversing with visitors. Pingelapese? Chances are almost ten percent you see everything in black and white. This is no ordinary reference. TMOTY-850 sidesteps most "mainstream" foreign languages, except where you get to see them through a glass darkly. (Italian? No! Friulian, Lombard, Sassarese? You bet!) Not only are many of these languages seriously endangered, quite a few others in the book are extinct. "The breadth of this unusual enterprise is impressive, delivering many rich and distinctive details. The specifics the author provides about the assortment of speakers and their countries are intriguing, as is the orthographic variety on display..." - Kirkus Reviews [prev. edition] Learn how to ask someone if they speak a language other than Mozarabic... in Mozarabic. And why Cape Verdean Creole speakers may ask you to peel your teeth. And what language's grammar incorporates how sure you are of what you're saying - in 5 increments of precision. "Trivia lovers and movie buffs would enjoy the treats Kukisvroomchor sprinkles throughout this reference... Examples include the language used in the video game Minecraft and the Northeast Bantu language spoken in Return of the Jedi..." - Online Book Club [prev. edition] Contents: Introduction, Month Listings, Lingo Factinos, Acknowledgments, Glossary, Appendix, Index for Alternate Language Names, Index by Language Families. Nothing else like it, guaranteed. "Shout out to the author who put in such an intense amount of work to culminate this book! It is a remarkable book of our time... The book also has a super interesting glossary of some interesting linguistic terms, IPA, and references for language family which is such a treat for the readers!!!" - inkdream on Amazon [prev. edition]

**The Languages of the Seat of War in the East** Vintage Canada

Talk Nigeria was created to help those that often travel to and from Nigeria and would like a more efficient way of communicating with the majority of Nigerians. This handbook will enable foreign-born Nigerians and their families to teach their native language to their children. Talk Nigeria makes it possible for them to not only learn the languages, but also to assist them with phonetic pronunciation of the words in their native languages. This is not just another boring language guide that is only based upon endless repetitions of language drills. It is a handbook that promotes quick and effective communication with Nigerians in the three major languages. It includes • easy-to-read translations from English into the three main languages spoken in Nigeria—Yoruba, Ibo, and Hausa, • all translations include the phonetic pronunciation for each word and phrase; • translations for greetings, everyday phrases, and a reference dictionary. An innovative way to learn to speak a very common African language, this handbook is an indispensable guide to speaking

the Nigerian languages correctly and effectively.

*The Scottish Language Varieties and their Influences on the Scottish Identity* Blurb

If you speak Achuar Chicham, you call August "Wampuash," switch to Spanish for numbers greater than four, and cover your mouth and avoid eye contact when conversing with visitors. Pingelapese? Chances are almost ten percent you see everything in black and white. This is no ordinary reference. TMOTY-850 sidesteps most "mainstream" foreign languages, except where you get to see them through a glass darkly. (Italian? No! Friulian, Lombard, Sassarese? You bet!) Not only are many of these languages seriously endangered, quite a few others in the book are extinct. "The breadth of this unusual enterprise is impressive, delivering many rich and distinctive details. The specifics the author provides about the assortment of speakers and their countries are intriguing, as is the orthographic variety on display..." -- Kirkus Reviews [prev. edition] Learn how to ask someone if they speak a language other than Mozarabic... in Mozarabic. And why Cape Verdean Creole speakers may ask you to peel your teeth. And what language's grammar incorporates how sure you are of what you're saying -- in 5 increments of precision. "Trivia lovers and movie buffs would enjoy the treats Kukisvoochor sprinkles throughout this reference... Examples include the language used in the video game Minecraft and the Northeast Bantu language spoken in Return of the Jedi..." -- Online Book Club [prev. edition] Contents: Introduction, Month Listings, Lingo Factinos, Acknowledgments, Glossary, Appendix, Index for Alternate Language Names, Index by Language Families. Nothing else like it, guaranteed. "Shout out to the author who put in such an intense amount of work to culminate this book! It is a remarkable book of our time... The book also has a super interesting glossary of some interesting linguistic terms, IPA, and references for language family which is such a treat for the readers!!" -- inkdream on Amazon [prev. edition]

**The Rise of English** Oxford University Press, USA

It is commonly agreed by linguists and anthropologists that the majority of languages spoken now around the globe will likely disappear within our lifetime. The phenomenon known as language death has started to accelerate as the world has grown smaller. This extinction of languages, and the knowledge therein, has no parallel in human history. K. David Harrison's book is the first to focus on the essential question, what is lost when a language dies? What forms of knowledge are embedded in a language's structure and vocabulary? And how harmful is it to humanity that such knowledge is lost forever? Harrison spans the globe from Siberia, to North America, to the Himalayas and elsewhere, to look at the human knowledge that is slowly being lost as the languages that express it fade from sight. He uses fascinating anecdotes and portraits of some of these languages' last remaining speakers, in order to demonstrate that this knowledge about ourselves and the world is inherently precious and once gone, will be lost forever. This knowledge is not only our cultural heritage (oral histories, poetry, stories, etc.) but very useful knowledge about plants, animals, the seasons, and other aspects of the natural world--not to mention our understanding of the capacities of the human mind. Harrison's book is a testament not only to the pressing issue of language death, but to the remarkable span of human knowledge and ingenuity. It will fascinate linguists, anthropologists, and general readers.

*When Languages Die : The Extinction of the World's Languages and the Erosion of Human Knowledge* Springer

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Potsdam (Institut für Anglistik/ Amerikanistik), course: Scots and the other languages of Scotland, language:

English, abstract: When people think of Scotland the images they have in mind are usually very restricted. Most of us combine the country with the myth of Nessie, the Clans and their tartan culture, the good whisky, the Highlands and the famous Highland Games. All these existing images of Scotland make up a large part of the country's culture but Scotland is more than that. Only the minority of us might think of Scotland as a country with a long and problematic history and just some are regarding the fact that it has still not gained its entire independence. It is a country full of contrasts and difficulties which you cannot only become aware of when you consider the geographical situation but also the social, political and cultural circumstances. A today's problem resulting from Scotland's long history is the question of Scottish identity, and accompanied by that the language problem.

Language is an element of culture and people express through their language and speaking behaviour identities and attitudes. In Scotland the situation is quite difficult. As part of the United Kingdom the official language spoken in Scotland is Standard English but depending on the area you are visiting, you can also find speakers of other varieties such as Scots or Gaelic or even dialects. However, these varieties are said to be non-standardised languages and therefore are not officially used in Scotland. That leads to the problem that speakers of these varieties have the feeling not to be part of the speaker community and consequently they cannot identify themselves with these. The issue that now has to be surveyed, is the question what types of languages are existing in Scotland and how do these language varieties influence the identities and attitudes of Scots. For that reason I have planned to concentrate on one of Scotland's languages and would like to write my paper about the Scots and their tongue. In the first part I will deal with the Scots, their nation and their development. The main focus in my work will be the re-reflection on Modern Scots, the problematic of the Scots' status and its varieties. I am going to discuss if it is a distinct language, an accent or a dialect and will also look at the different varieties of Scots inside and outside of Scotland to give an overview of existing forms.

**Atlas of the world's languages in danger of disappearing**

John Benjamins Publishing

What is the best way to analyze spontaneous spoken language? In their search for the basic units of spoken language the authors of this volume opt for a corpus-driven approach. They share a strong conviction that prosodic structure is essential for the study of spoken discourse and each bring their own theoretical and practical experience to the table. In the first part of the book they segment spoken material from a range of different languages (Russian, Hebrew, Central Pomo (an indigenous language from California), French, Japanese, Italian, and Brazilian Portuguese). In the second part of the book each author analyzes the same two spoken English samples, but looking at them from different perspectives, using different methods of analysis as reflected in their respective analyses in Part I. This approach allows for common tendencies of segmentation to emerge, both prosodic and segmental.

What Language Is John Benjamins Publishing

"In thirty-three chapters, *The Oxford Handbook of Language Contact* examines the various forms of contact-induced linguistic change and the levels of language which have provided instances of these influences. In addition, it provides accounts of how language contact has affected some twenty languages, spoken and signed, from all parts of the world."-- Jaquette.

The Discovery of Spoken Language iUniverse

Whether on the other side of the world or in our own backyard, languages everywhere are fading into oblivion. Mark Abley explores what the human family stands to lose — and explains

why some endangered languages continue to thrive. Within the next couple of generations, most of the world's 6000 languages will vanish, due mainly to the unstoppable tide of English. With an open mind and a well-worn passport, award-winning journalist and poet Mark Abley tells entertaining and vital stories about why languages matter. From Oklahoma to Provence, aboriginal Australia to Baffin Island, the cultures are radically different, but the problems of shrinking linguistic and cultural richness are painfully similar. Abley's investigation provides a stunning glimpse of the beauty and intricacies of languages like Yiddish

and Yuchi, Mohawk and Manx, Inuktitut and Provençal. More importantly, it offers a sympathetic and memorable portrait of the people who still speak languages under threat. When a language dies out, gone too are stories that have been told for centuries, unique ways of seeing the world, and perhaps even ways of solving problems both large and small. Abley believes we must see languages as abundant sources of richness, wonder and usefulness. And he shows that hope still exists: that the determination of even one person can revive a whole language and its culture, in the process creating something new, changing and alive — exactly what languages do best.

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