



UNIwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu

Rūpes par pasaules valodu daudzveidību un tās saglabāšanu

Nicole Nau

Poznaņas Adama Mickeviča Universitāte

*Lekcija Latvijas Universitātē
2014. gada 22. septembrī*



Lekcijas plāns

- Cik daudzveidīga ir valodu pasaule?
- Kāpēc šī daudzveidība ir apdraudēta?
- Kam tas rūp un kāpēc?
- Ko var darīt? Ko valodnieki dara?

Par diviem projektiem Poznaņas Universitātē



Valodu daudzveidība

- Cik pasaulē ir valodu?
- Kur ir vislielākā valodu daudzveidību?
- Lielas un mazas valodas
- Valodas vai izloksnes?



Cik valodu ir pasaulē?

Ethnologue (www.ethnologue.org) 2014 g.:

7106 valodu

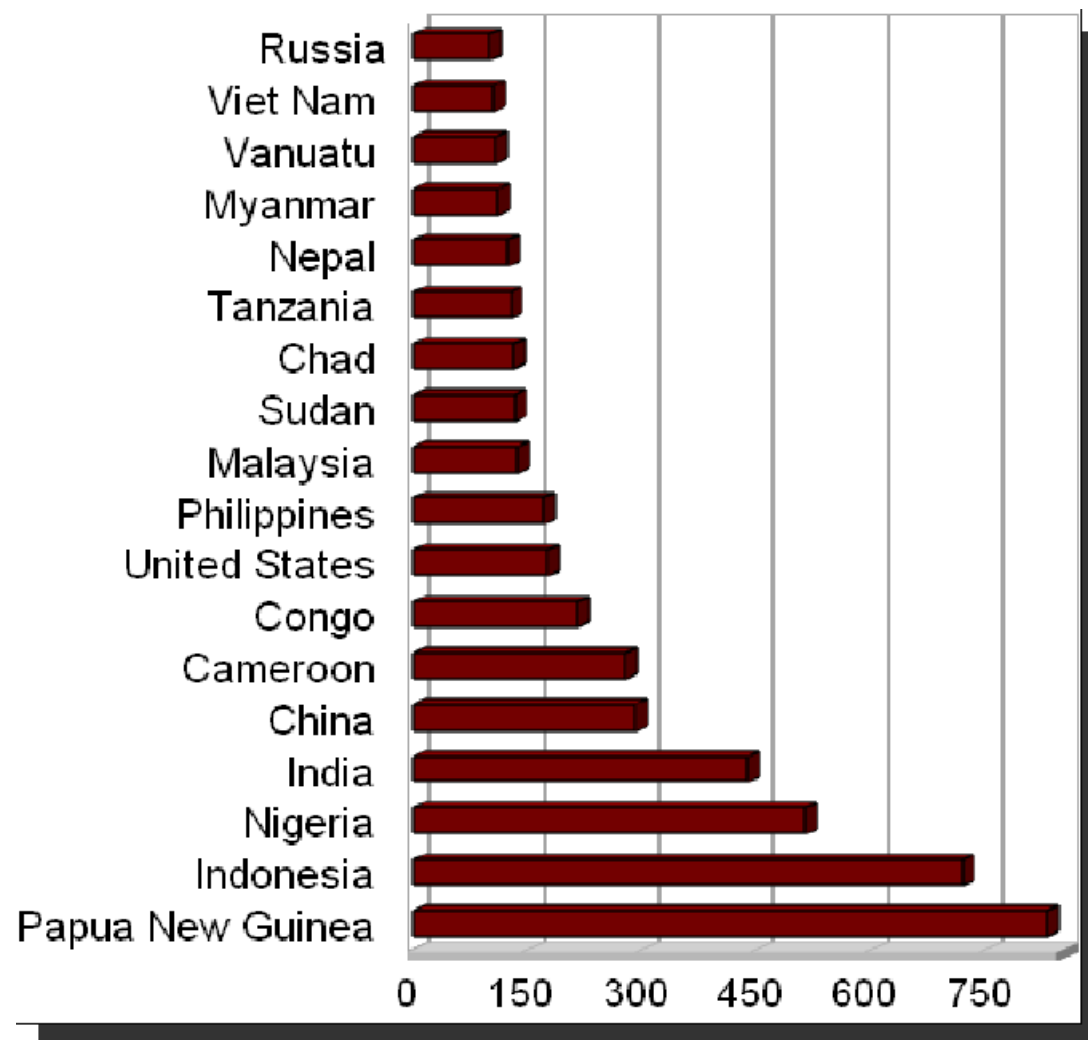
(2009 g.: 6906, 1996 g.: 6703)

Bet 2050. gadā?





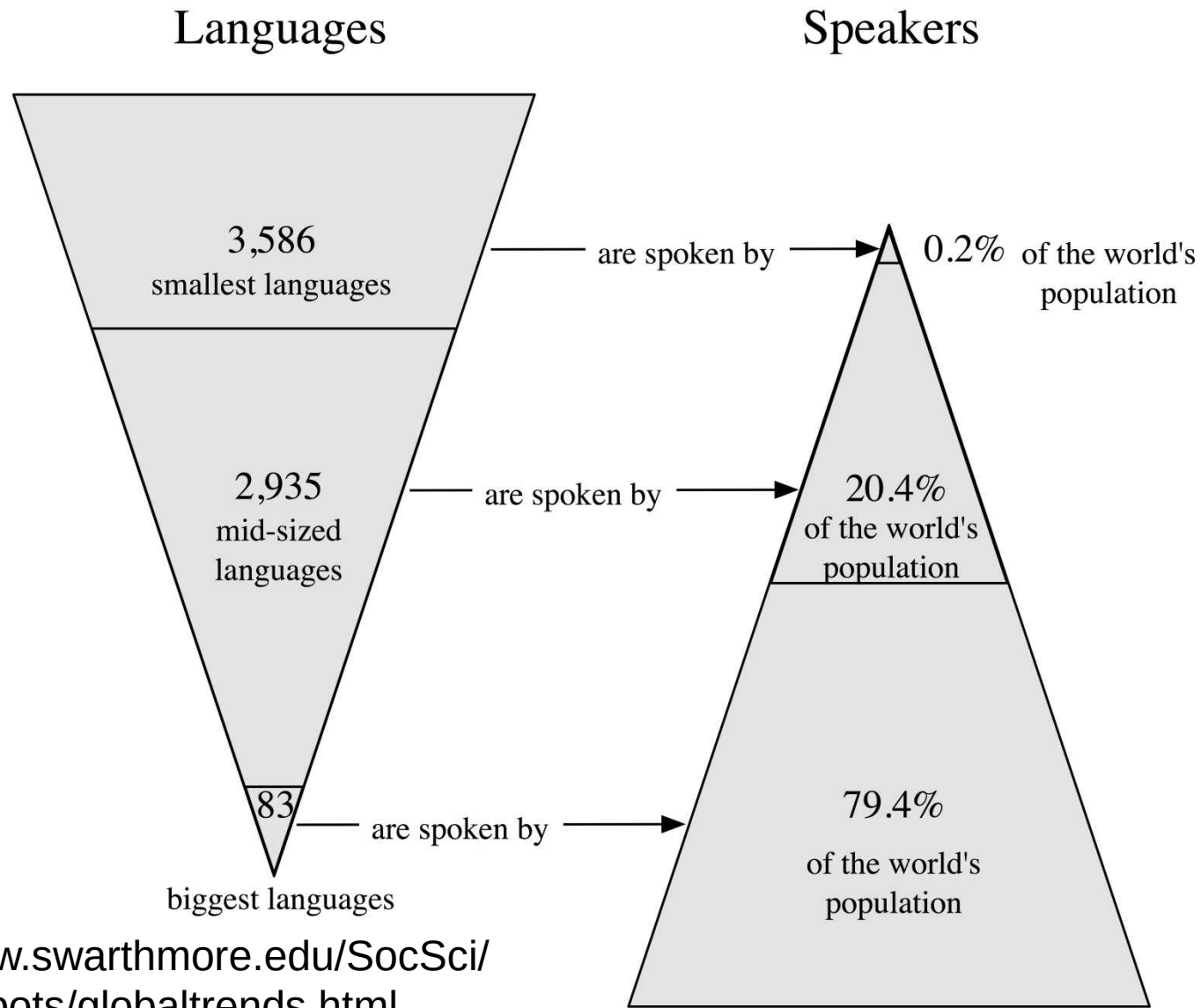
Kur ir lielākā valodu daudzveidība?



The map displays the following countries and their approximate values:

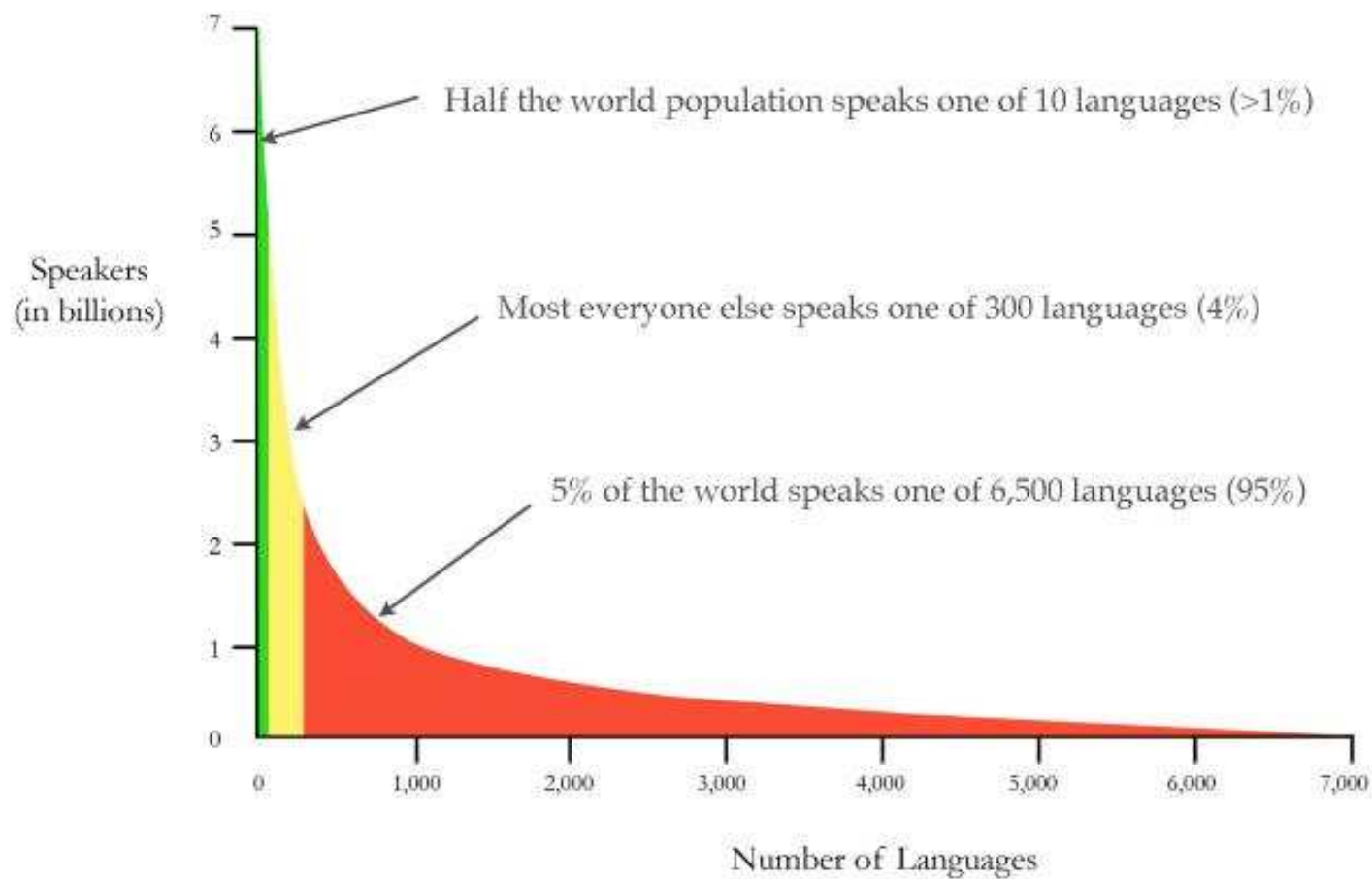
- Purple (>400):** INDIA (438), NIGERIA (514), INDONESIA (719), PAPUA NEW GUINEA (830).
- Red (101-400):** CANADA, UNITED STATES (176), MEXICO (291), CHINA (292), RUSSIAN FED., NEPAL (124), VIET NAM, THAIL, CAM, MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, AUSTRALIA (161), VANUATU (108), BRAZIL (181), PERU.
- Orange (51-100):** JAP, S. KOREA, S. KOREA, BAN, MYANMAR, LAOS, BHU, TUR, SYR, ZSR, AZ, AFG, GEO, IRAN, PAKIST, U.K., DE, NO, SW, FIN, IT, SP, FR, RO, UK, GER, PO, SL, AL, CRO, HR, BOS, SER, BIH, MA, CR, MT, CY, IS, GR, L, DO, SAM, YE, DHA, EGY, TUN, LIB, GAB, CON, ANG, ZAM, MOZ, BOT, NAM, SA, ARG, BOL, OH, PAN, COLOM, VEN, GU, SU, FG, ECU, QUA, HON, NE, CA, SA, IN, SEN, GA, GUI, BUR, FAS, BENIN, TOGO, GHANA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CHAD, SUDAN, ETH, KENYA, UGA, CEN AFR REP, TANZANIA, D.R. OF THE CONGO (215), CAMEROON (278), GEC, NA, MALI, NIGER, T.L.B, EG, NC, AL, SI, SL, EK, SO, SI, MD, HA, PP, CE, BS, AS, FI, NM, CAL, NEW, SOLOMON ISLANDS, NZ.
- Green (3-10):** Numerous small island nations and other minor territories.

Lielas un mazas valodas



<http://www.swarthmore.edu/SocSci/langhotspots/globaltrends.html>

Lielas un mazas valodas



http://en.flossmanuals.net/open-translation-tools/ch004_why-translate/

Vai tās visas ir valodas? Vai „tikai dialekti”?

Where on earth do they speak that language?

Click on any of the languages below to see where the language is spoken.

IOlung, IXóō, 'Are'are, 'Auhelawa, A'tong, A-Pucikwar, Aari, Aari, Aasáx, Abadi, Abaga, Abai Sungai, Abanyom, Abar, Abau, Abaza, Abé, Abenaki, Western, Abidji, Abinomn, Abipon, Abkhaz, Abom, Abon, Abro, Abu, Abua, Abui, Abun, Abure, Abureni, Aceh, Achagua, Achang, Aché, Acheron, Achi, Achi, Cubulco, Acholi, Achterhoeks, Achuar-Shiwar, Achumawi, Acipa, Eastern, Adabe, Adang, Adangbe, Adap, Adasen, Adele, Adhola, Adi, Adiokrou, Adnyamathanha, Adonara, Aduge, Adyghe, Adzera, Aeka, Aekyom, Aequian, Aer, Afade, Afar, Afitti, Afrikaans, Afro-Seminole Creole, Agarabi, Agariya, Agatu, Aghem, Aghu, Aghul, Agi, Agob, Agoi, Agta, Alabat Island, Agta, Casiguran Dumagat, Agta, Central Cagayan, Agta, Dupaninan, Agta, Isarog, Agta, Mt. Iraya, Agta, Mt. Iriga, Agta, Umiray Dumaget, Aguaruna, Aguna, Agutaynen, Agwagwune, Ahanta, Aheu, Ahtena, Ahwai, Ai-Cham,



Aighon, Aikanã, Aiklep, Aimaq, Aimele, Aimol, Ainbai, Ainu, Ainu, Aiome, Airoran, Aizi, Aproumu, Aizi, Mobumrin, Aizi, Tiagbamrin, Aja, Aja, Ajië, Ajyinka Apurucayali, Ak, Aka, Akan, Akaselem, Akateko, Akawaio, Ake, Akebu, Akei, Akha, Akhvakh, Akkadian, Akolet, Akoose, Akoye, Akpa, Akpes, Akrukay, Akuku, Akum, Akurio, Akwa, Alaba-K'abeena, Alabama, Alago, Alagwa, Alak, Alamlak, Alangan, Alawa, Albanian, Arbëreshë, Albanian, Arvanitika, Albanian, Gheg, Albanian, Tosk, Alege, Alekano, Aleut, Aleut, Mednyj, Algonquin, Ali, Alladian, Allar, Alor, Alsea, Alta, Northern, Alta, Southern, Alta, Northern, Alta, Southern, Alumu-Tesu, Alune, Alur, Alutor, Alviri-Vidari, Alyawarr, Ama, Ama, Amahai, Amahuaca, Amaimon, Amal, Amami-Oshima, Northern, Amami-Oshima, Southern, Amanab, Amara, Amarag, Amarakaeri, Amarasi, Amba, Amba, Ambae, East, Ambae, West, Ambai, Ambakich, Ambelau, Ambele, Amblong, Ambo, Ambrak, Ambrym, North, Ambrym, Southeast, Ambulas, Amdang, Amele, Amharic, Ami, Amis, Amis, Nataoran, Amo, Amol, Ampanang, Amto, Amundava, Amuzgo, Guerrero, Amuzgo, Ipalapa, Amuzgo, San Pedro Amuzgos, Anaang, Anakalangu, Anal, Anam, Anambé, Anamgura, Anasi, Andai, Andarum, Andegerebinha, Andh, Andi, Andio, Andoque, Andra-Hus, Aneityum, Anem, Aneme Wake, Anfillo, Angaataha,

<http://www.verbix.com/maps/where-do-they-speak/>



Apdraudētība

- Cik valodu ir apdraudētas?
- Kad valoda ir apdraudēta?
- Kas apdraud valodas?
- Kad valoda ir mirusi?
- Vai ir iespējams atdzīvināt mirusi valodu?
- Kam rūp valodu izmiršana?

About Atlas

[Endangered Languages](#)

[Atlas of languages in danger](#)

[Previous editions \(1996, 2001\)](#)

[Editors and contributors](#)

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[Browsing functionalities](#)

RESOURCES

[Interactive Atlas](#)

INTERACTIVE ATLAS

UNESCO Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger

The online edition of the Atlas is complementary to the [print edition](#). It does not reproduce the regional and thematic chapters of the print version, but it offers additional information on the listed endangered languages. Via this interface, you can browse through them, using combinations of search criteria and/or zooming in the map below (see [Browsing functionalities](#)). For more detailed information, please consult the [Languages mapping](#), [Contribute your comments](#) and [FAQ](#) pages.

For remarks on a specific language, please use the in-built forms ('submit a comment' tab) of the Interactive Atlas. If you wish to suggest an endangered language to be included in the Atlas, please fill in this [form](#).

For more general comments, please email atlas_AT_unesco.org.

Search tools

Country or area

- All -

Language name

Number of speakers from

Vitality

- All -

ISO 639-3 code

to

-  vulnerable
-  definitely endangered
-  severely endangered
-  critically endangered
-  extinct

☐ R = Revitalized

[more on vitality](#)

Search languages

Clear Search

Number of languages found: 2471

<http://www.unesco.org/culture/languages-atlas/>



Valodu apdraudētības pakāpes

(pēc UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger)

Valoda ir...	ja...
droša	valodā runā visas paaudzes; valoda tiek nodota no paaudzes paaudzei
vārīga (vulnerable)	vairākums bērnu zina valodu, taču tās lietojums var būt ierobežots (piemēram, lieto tikai mājās, privātajā sfērā)
noteikti apdraudēta (definitely endangered)	bērni vairs neapgūst valodu kā dzimto valodu
nopietni apdraudēta (severely endangered)	tikai vecākā paaudze runā valodā; vidējā paaudze var saprast, bet nelieto saziņā ar bērniem vai savā stārpā
kritiski apdraudēta (critically endangered)	jaunākās valodas runātāji pieder pie (vis)vecākās paaudzes un viņi šajā valodā runā reti un nepilnīgi
izmirusi (extinct)	runātāju vairs nav



Piemērs: jurakarē valoda (yurakaré), Bolivijā, ap 2000 runātāji

Jurakarē runātājus var aptuveni iedalīt trīs paaudzēs. Vecākā paaudze, 40 gadus veci vai vecāki cilvēki, runā jurakarē labi un bieži. Viņi parasti izvēlas šo valodu, kad sazinās savā stārpā. Viņi arī labi prot spāniski, un ja ir klāt cilvēks, kas nezina jurakarē, viņi viegli pāriet uz spāņu valodu. Nākamā paaudze, apmēram 20-40 gadu vecumā, runā jurakarē labi, bet ne tik labi kā vecākā paaudze. Savā stārpā viņi bieži labāk runā spāniski. Jaunākā paaudze (līdz 20 gadiem) zina jurakarē tikai pasīvi, bet parasti nerunā.

Van Gijn, Erik. 2006. A grammar of Yurakaré. Proefschrift (PhD thesis), Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.

 **Share on Facebook**

Livonian

Sources

More

Submit comment

<i>Original name</i>	rānda kēļ
<i>Name of the language</i>	Livonian (en), live (fr), livón (es), ливский (ru)
<i>Alternate names</i>	līvõ kēļ; lībiešu valoda
<i>Vitality</i>	Critically endangered
<i>Number of speakers</i>	The last first-language speaker of Livonian, Viktor Berthold, died in February, 2009; however Livonian is further studied and cultivated as a second language.
<i>Location(s)</i>	the northern coast of Curonia in the northwest; formerly also the historical province of Livonia east of the Gulf of Riga
<i>Country or area</i>	Latvia
<i>Coordinates</i>	lat : 57.6101; long : 22.2802
<i>Corresponding ISO</i>	



Vai mirusi valodu var atdzīvināt?



Pīteris Sasnīns @Sasnins · 23 lip 2013

Pirmā tāris enpeisasnā bēi bītan. Wārnis wīrst segīwuns filmikan pēr stan.
Grammatiki: būtwei; dialōgs - Mārks ebtīnka Marījan.



Pīteris Sasnīns @Sasnins · 19 lip 2013

"Tīt ainaseīlingi deinā, be dis ast majjan.
Ukaainaseīlingeisi deinā en māise gīwatai."
Kawīda grīma sta ast?





Kam rūp valodu zūšana?

- Valodniekiem!

Obviously we must do some serious rethinking of our priorities, lest linguistics go down in history as the only science that presided obliviously over the disappearance of 90% of the very field to which it is dedicated.

(Krauss, M. 1992. The world's languages in crisis. *Language* 68.,4-10)

- Runātājiem! (vai to pēctečiem)
- Citiem? (sk. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/indigenous-peoples/cultural-and-linguistic-diversity/>)



Isamo Shimoji, dziedātājs no Mijako (Japāna):

Es savas dziesmas dziedāju mijako valodā. Dziesmas ierakstu diskos, kurus pārdod visā valstī (= Japānā). Es to daru tāpēc, ka gribu, lai valoda saglabāsies nākamajām paaudzēm. Nav tā, ka es to uzskatītu par savu pienākumu vai tamlīdzīgi. Vienkārši – ir tāda pasaule, kuru var aprakstīt tikai mijako valodā. Pasaule, kuru ar japāņu vārdiem nevarētu izteikt, pasaule, kuru nevar pārtulkot japāņu valodā. Ir tāda kultūra, kas dzīvo valodā. Un tāpēc es dziedāju, ar nolūku šo pasauli savās dziesmās nodot tālāk.



Ko (valodnieki) var darīt?

- Izplatīt zināšanas par valodu daudzveidību un tās nozīmi
- Dokumentēt un arhivēt apdraudētas valodas
- Palīdzēt runātājiem, kas grib saglabāt apdraudētu valodu

Projekti Poznaņas Adama Mickeviča Universitātē:

languagesindanger.eu

inne-jezyki.amu.edu.pl

JEZYKI W NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWIE

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■ FEATURED LANGUAGE

yurakaré

Both the Yurakaré language and the Yurakaré people are unique. Anthropologically, it is difficult to group Yurakaré with any of...

[more](#)

■ FIND THE LANGUAGE ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP



■ WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

Do you have any idea how many languages exist in the world? You probably know that there are about 200 independent states. The number of natural languages however is... almost 7000! Sadly, a year from now the number of languages across the globe will diminish by 100-150, as we lose 2-3 natural languages each week. More than half of the languages spoken today are endangered languages. This website invites you to a

■ QUIZ

According to the constitution of 2011, the two official languages of Morocco are...

- ☐ Arabic and French
- ☐ Arabic and English
- ☐ Arabic and Amazighe (Berber)

languagesindanger.eu

LANGUAGES IN DANGER

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Interactive Map

Welcome to the interactive map of languages in danger. Here you can travel through the world of linguistic diversity, learn about the languages, their speakers, culture and fascinating places all over the world where multiple languages are spoken.

Anamorphic Map

See how the shape of the world would change if the number of languages decided about the size of countries and continents.



Book of Knowledge

[Home](#) > [Book of Knowledge](#)

The "Book of Knowledge" (BoK) is a collection of texts providing descriptions of languages in danger in terms of the diversity of their structures, sounds, writing systems as well as issues related to multilingualism, language policy, documentation, revitalisation or cultural, social or technical problems related to the languages. The BoK is an integral part of the present website, it offers links to the related [Interactive Map](#) tasks and data included in another sections as well as to the external services and a wide variety of references for further reading. A downloadable version in PDF is available [HERE](#).

■ TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Languages of the World
2. Exploring Linguistic Diversity
3. Language Structures
4. The Sounds of Language
5. Writing
6. Language and Culture
7. Multilingualism and Language Contact

BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Chapters: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#)

[List of all languages](#) referred to in the Book of Knowledge and other sections of the website.

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DOWNLOAD and print out the Book of Knowledge.

LET'S REVISE!

Go to the [Let's Revise section](#) to see what you can learn from the Book of Knowledge or to test how much you have already learnt!



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■ **TEKST:** TOMASZ WICHERKIEWICZ I PIOTR SZCZEPANKIEWICZ
ĆWICZENIA: TOMASZ WICHERKIEWICZ

Biraem! Vitejte! !ברוכים הבאים! שלום!

Bazłych! Witôjtaż! Sveiki! Приемаме! Willkommen! Ąwuph ąwuph! Kails!

Selam! Привет! Vitajte! Witojcie!

Biraemo! Skiöekumt! Bachtale!

Witajcie w specjalnym pakiecie dydaktycznym poświęconym niknącemu bogactwu językowemu Polski, czyli zarówno wymarłym już językom używanym na ziemiach polskich w przeszłości, oraz współcześnie wciąż tu obecnym językom mniejszościowym i regionalnym.

Chcielibyśmy, by to wszystko, co na tym portalu dotyczy języków zagrożonych, ich dokumentowania i ożywiania mogło znaleźć szczególne odniesienie w Waszej wiedzy o krajobrazie językowym Polski i staraniach na rzecz wzmocnienia tych języków, które jeszcze mają szansę wśród nas przetrwać.

ZAGADKI INTERAKTYWNE

W dziale zagadki interaktywne o językach mniejszości w Polsce usłyszysz dźwięki języków mniejszości i zapoznasz się z różnymi wyrazami z tych języków. Zapraszamy do zabawy!



Językowa mozaika ziem polskich

Wprowadzenie

Języki wymarłe

- język pruski i język jaćwieski
- język tatarski
- język armeno-kipczacki
- język słowiński
- dialekty niemieckie
- dialekty czeskie

Języki mniejszościowe i regionalne w Polsce dzisiaj

- język karaimski
- język wilamowski
- język jidysz
- język kaszubski
- język niemiecki
- język łemkowski
- język ukraiński
- język białoruski
- język słowacki
- język rosyjskich staroobrzędowców
- język romani
- język litewski
- śląski kompleks językowy

Jak ratować języki przed śmiercią?

Wprowadzenie

Dokumentowanie

- Jak dokumentować?
- Jak dokonać analizy danych?
- System językowy (fonetyka, gramatyka, słownictwo)
- Sytuacja socjolingwistyczna

Rewitalizacja

- Po co rewitalizować języki?
- Jak zachować język Twojej miejscowości, okolicy, społeczności?
- Pomoce do nauki języka





Otrais projekts (inne-jezyki.amu.edu.pl)

Poland's Linguistic Heritage

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Poland's Linguistic Heritage Documentation Database for Endangered Languages

Welcome to the website of the documentation database of endangered language varieties spoken on the territory of Poland and developed in - synchronic or diachronic - language contact(s) with Polish (excluding the dialects of the Polish language itself). The focus of the present inventory is on a wide range of non-Polish languages and their non-standard varieties illustrating the richness and diversity of Poland's language landscape and the variety of its language contacts.



Daugavpils. Ms Wanda and Mr



Polish gravestones



Molenna of Old Believers in Lucyn



Synagogue in Rēzekne (Rzeżyca)

Latgalian

[History](#)[Identity](#)[Typology](#)[Writing system](#)[Standards](#)[Speakers](#)[Endangerment](#)[Status](#)[Others](#)

General information

The Latgalian language is spoken in Latgale, a region otherwise known as Polish Livonia before the Partitions of Poland. Latgale is located in the eastern part of Latvia. Latgalian is spoken by approximately 150 – 200 thousand people.

When it comes to its range, the language covers almost the entire area where Upper Latvian languages can be encountered. Therefore, it is spoken predominantly in Latgale, as well as in the north-east part of Vidzeme region and eastern Selonia. A large Latgalian community lives nowadays in Riga.



ISO Code

ISO 639-3 / SIL Itg

Source texts

- General remarks
- Biogram Maruty Latkowskiej
- Fraszki 1 (474)
- Fraszki 2 (475)
- Glupa siva; Fraszki 3 (475)
- Fraszki 4 (476)
- Fraszki 5 (476)
- Muote i melta; Fraszki 6 (476-477)
- Brauc cytvaka ar linim; Fraszki 7 (477)
- Fraszki 8 (476)
- Siva vuorej putru; Fraszki 9 (478-479)
- Siva, kur namuok aust; Fraszki 10 (479)
- Baznīckunge i salminīti; Fraszki 11 (479-480)
- Dīve i vains; Fraszki 12 (480-481)
- Fraszki 13 (481 – 482)
- Fraszki 14 (482 – 483)
- Zaglī pī baznīckunga; Fraszki 15 (483 – 485)
- Tukaneiti; Fraszki 16 (485)
- Fraszki 17 485 – 486 (Ap divi Itali)
- Fraszki 18 486 – 487 (Ap divi bruclim)
- Fraszki 19 (487 – 489)
- Mužiceņi i starostys; Fraszki 20 (489)
- Fraszki 21 (490)

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Muote i meita; Fraszki 6 (476-477)

Tekst źródłowy

Name Muote i meita; Fraszki 6 (476-477)
Type bajka
Comment With English translation. With morphological analysis. Source: Ulanowska 1895, 476-477
[Pokaż cały komentarz...](#)
Access public
Language [Latgalian](#)

Attachments

[Litg-2012-red-IIOr_Fr06](#)
[Litg2012_ilmars_1](#)

☒ Transliteration ☒ Orthographic ☐ Polish Translation ☒ Translation EN ☐ Morphology ☐ Phonetic ☐ Comment

Position	Transliteration	Orthographic	Translation EN
1	Beja muote i meita i kuceite, muote beja vaca a meita beja natekle.	Bieja motia i miejta i kuciejtia, motia bieja waca a miejta bieja natiekla.	There was once a mother and a daughter and a bitch. The mother was old and the daughter was a lazybones.
2	Ka juos muote syuta struoduot, to jei nait iz dorbu i soka tai:	Ka jos motia syūta strodot', to jej nait iz dorbu i soka taj:	When mother sent her to work she didn't go to work and said:
3	„Dej kam struoduot?”	„Diel kam strodot'?”	“Why bother working?”
4	Mani veirs izvezs [izvess], kuceiti vyłks apjēzs [apēss], a tu, mameņ, nūmierš!”	Mani wiejrs iz-wieżś, kuciejti wyłks ap-jeżś [!], a tu, mamień, nu-miersi!” –	A husband will take me away, a wolf will devour the little bitch, and you, mummy, will die!”
5	Daīt zīma –	Da-it zima –	Winter came,
6	ni apād kuceitis vyłks ni nūmierst muote, ni meitys veirs naizvad, –	ni ap-ad kuciejtis wyłks ni nu-mierst motia, ni miejtys wiejrs na iz wad, –	the wolf didn't devour the bitch, neither did the mother die, nor was the daughter taken away by a husband –



Paldies par uzmanību!



<http://naunicol-e.home.amu.edu.pl/>