

Parrot Time

The Thinking of Speaking

Issue #12 November / December 2014

Which Language is...?

A look at common language questions and why they are asked

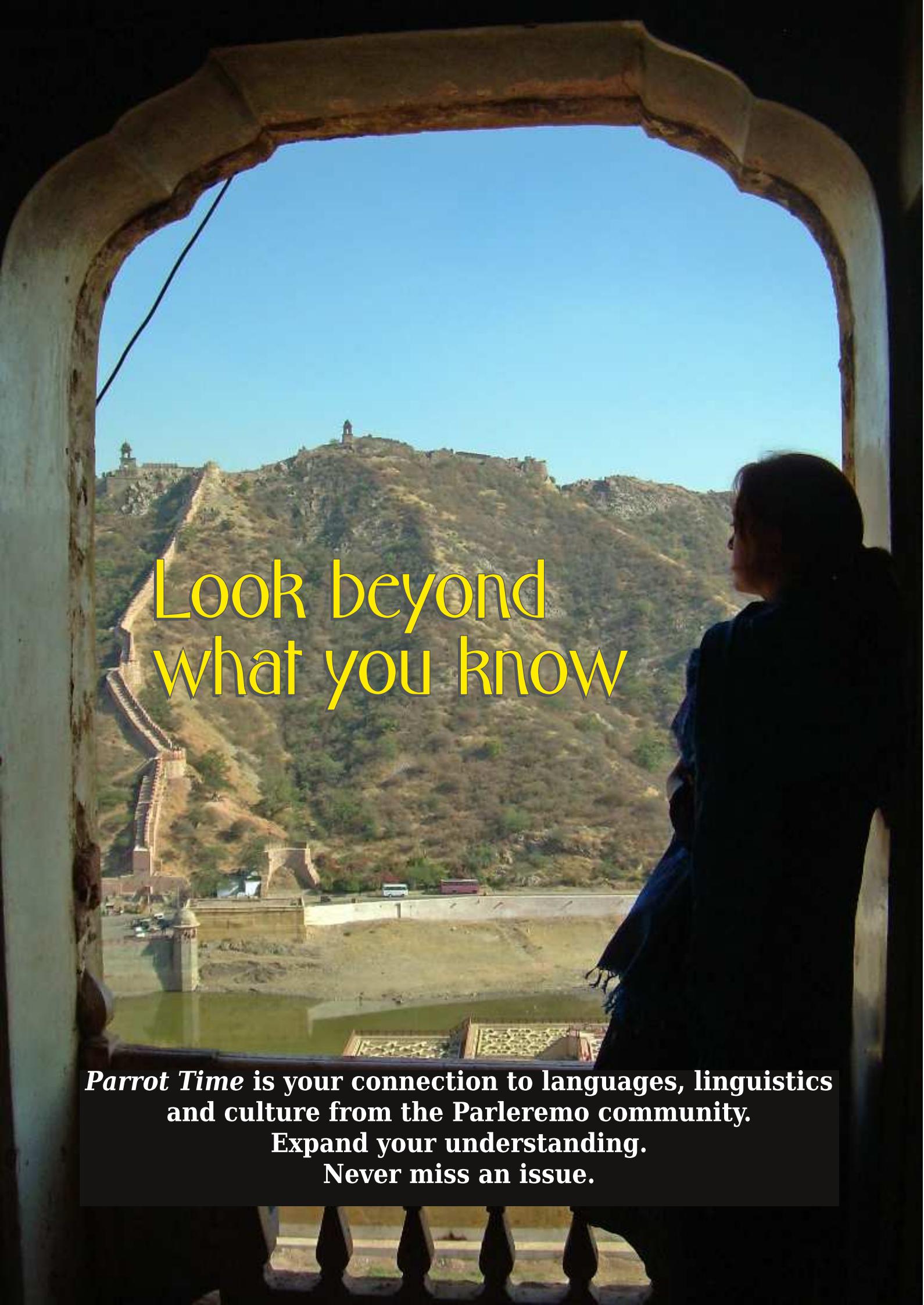
The Ultimate Fate of Language Learning

What happens when the world no longer needs translators and interpreters?

5 Funny Words In Afrikaans From My Perspective

Guest author Teddy Nee talks about Afrikaans





**Look beyond
what you know**

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Parrot Time

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It is published by Scriveroemo Publishing, a division of Parleremo, the language learning community.

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Cover: Learning a language is most commonly tied to international travel. Here, a tourist is taking a few minutes to take in the view.

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Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

*Learn a language,
Make friends,
Have fun!*

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Over Time

This issue marks the end of the first dozen issues of *Parrot Time*. It also comes at the end of the year, which is always a time when people look back at where they have been and where they are going.

We tend to think of languages as pretty much unchanging. That is, while they do change, the changes don't really occur in big ways but rather gradually. In order to really understand the changes, we need to look at them for more than a year, more than ten years, even more than one hundred years.

In *Parrot Time*, we have looked back at languages in a few ways. We have learned about the biographies of both linguists and writers, and how their contributions to language understanding and literature have given us a much richer life. We have also looked back at how languages have formed and how they have come to the point of extinction. We have studied old and sometimes ancient language artefacts that have helped as well as confuse us.

The future is also something we have examined. We have learned about new methods of learning, new technologies in the globalization of the internet, and how we might communicate with others in the future.

Most importantly, we have looked at the present. Articles have covered modern realities, such as conflicts between languages, cultural controversies like whaling, and the way we celebrate each year all around the world.

We hope you have a wonderful season of reflection as you look back at the past year and that you dream big as you look to the future. We thank you for reading us in the present, and hope you continue to do so in the future!



Erik Zidowecki

ERIK ZIDOWECKI
EDITOR IN CHIEF

Which Language is...?

When asking questions about languages and language learning, are people really looking for answers, or just trying to start a conversation?

Can these questions be truly ever answered, or should they stop being asked?

What do you think?



I can not even begin to count how many times and how many variants of this question I have seen asked. It seems like the automatic question for so many new members in a group to mention. Which language is the easiest to learn? Which language is the hardest? Which language is the best? Which language should I learn? Which language is the easiest to learn for an English speaker? Which language goes best with white wine? Well, that last one is not real, but it represents the silliness of some of these. Silliness? Yes. For the most part, asking these sort of questions is done just to have something to ask, in my view. A person can hardly think that such a question has not already been asked a few dozen times, after all, they are in a group of language learners. And it really does not take a lot of thought to come up with the only true answer: it depends.

Let us address these questions on an individual basis so as to clarify my reasoning of them. "Which language is the easiest?" That one is clearly not objective. Comparing the difficulty level of one language to another will always be based upon a person's own experience or knowledge. A person that knows Spanish will find Italian easier to learn but they will probably be more confused by Russian, while a Polish speaker will probably find Russian easier than learning Italian. Essentially, it is easier to learn a language that is in the same family as the one you already know. By this same logic, comparing which is the hardest language to learn is equally subjective.

A sarcastic answer to the question of which is the hardest that I've seen is "Any extinct one" because the available resources for it are probably very limited, and finding another person to converse with in any capacity will be pretty much impossible. Of course, when someone asks this kind of question, they are most likely asking in reference to the globally taught or "popular" languages. No one is really



Which Language is...?

expecting an answer like “Boruca”, which is an endangered Chibchan language of Costa Rica.

Some people do make these questions of easiest or hardest a little more specific. They might ask, for example, “Which language is the hardest to learn between Mandarin, Japanese, Thai and Korean?” This can upset some people because only one dialect of Chinese is asked about, although few others exist. As people try to answer this, they will start going into details about the strengths and weaknesses of each, perhaps even trying to convince others about how good their native language is, telling them they should learn it. This gets even more confusing as people give their opinions on languages they have never studied. Indeed, what is the likelihood that someone will have learned all the languages being asked about to be able to give a comprehensive answer. Even that would still be based upon their personal background, which might be completely different from the asker’s.

It can be argued that some languages are easier for most



people, no matter what they speak. There are artificial languages that were created, like Esperanto and Interlingua, with vocabulary and grammar that makes them simpler for speakers of several languages to comprehend. There are also some pidgins and creoles which are simplified versions of two or more combined languages that are rather simple in their constructs.

“Which language is best?” This can be a very dangerous

question to ask. You might as well be asking which football team is the best. Everyone has their favourites for their own reasons, and they will try to convince you that their choice is the only right one because otherwise, they would not have chosen it. This will also kick off a flurry of attacks on other languages. One person will say that language A is the best, then another person will claim that language B is the best and that language A is only for idiots. A third person will claim that both A and B are not even worth mentioning and that language C is the true language of the gods. Listening to all their reasons for their choices will not do you any good because they will also be subjective, like claiming that one has simpler verb conjugations while another has a better sentence structure.

Asking the related question of “Which language is the worst?” will get the insults and fists flying even faster, as everyone’s personal prejudice will come pouring out in buckets. It will be worse than tossing a mouse into a cat convention. While it may sound incorrect to think of “language lovers” having specific ones they do not like, it





is still common for people to have strong feelings against one just as they have strong feelings for one.

"Which language should I learn?" This one depends on why you are planning to learn it. If you just want to acquire another language and you do not care which one, then you would probably be looking for one that would be easier. On the other hand, you might want a challenge and so would be looking for a difficult one. Maybe you want to do it to help in your job, in which case that would depend on what you do and where you are. What if you want to learn it to impress women (and yes, there are plenty of people who do it for this reason. Impressing men as well). That would require knowledge of the type of person you are doing it for.

A more specific answer to this question would be "Which language do you want to learn?" because if the person is not interested in the language, they will find it much harder to apply themselves to learning it. I think this aspect, the interest in the language, and possibly in the

culture and country it is related to, is one of the most vital components when selecting a language. It is providing you the incentive to study. If you feel no connection to what you study, then why are you doing it? This is true of most subjects. When people have to decide what to do in their lives, or even which hobbies to start, what they choose is best aided by them wanting to learn or practise it.

When one of these questions is asked more specifically, like "Which language is the easiest to learn for an English speaker?", the answer is more obtainable, but still rather obvious. Match language families. But the answer will still be complicated because it depends on the person. For example, English is a Germanic language, so possible answers could be German, Dutch and Swedish. But each of those languages have their own particular quirks that the person might find easy or hard. Furthermore, the person asking this might have a natural affinity for a language that is not even suggested, making that one the easiest for them.

Affinity

A language affinity is something quite common among language enthusiasts. While most of them can name a language they absolutely hate, they can also likely tell you a language or two that they absolutely love. They will not be able to fully explain why the strong hatred or love exists because they do not understand it themselves. I first got interested in languages because of the alphabets. Seeing Mayan and Russian and Greek and understanding that there were whole cultures that existed using a completely different writing system fascinated me. When I started poking around languages more, I was intrigued by the sounds of certain ones: the harsh yet smooth tones of Russian, the melody of Irish, the old world charm of Italian. They always sound so lovely to me and I am drawn to them. On the other hand, I hate the sound of French, finding it too snobbish and lazy to my ears. I am talking purely about the languages themselves, not the culture or people; they are not necessarily tied to the language affinity, although they can be. I love the Italian culture and am interested in both Russian and Ireland, but I have no desire to see France while some of my favourite films are French.

A person may also enjoy a language for other reasons while not having a true affinity for it. Papiamento is a language I find interesting and fun, so I have a fondness for it, but I am not drawn to it in the same way as the others. Meanwhile, there are languages that I have no feelings towards at all, positively or negatively. It is not something that can be easily defined or understood, but I am sure you know what I am talking about if you have spent any amount of time exploring other languages (and I assume you have, or else you



would not even be interested in reading this!).

Why These Questions?

So why do people ask these kinds of questions? Most of the time, I think they ask them because they are trying to make themselves known in the new group. Some people like to introduce themselves while others want to post something they feel will get a lot of responses and thus attention to them. This way, they can instantly show they are “into” languages.

This may not be the best strategy though, because most people will have already asked or seen these questions asked before and are tired of them. Personally, whenever I see them now, my eyes just glaze over. Some people will do that, simply ignore them. Some will join in and contribute to the discussion, usually resulting in endless disagreements like I mentioned before. Some may even become hostile towards this, expressing their frustration at seeing such a question yet again being asked when there is no answer and perhaps guessing that the person is just looking for attention.

You Really Want to Know?

Now, it is possible that the new person really wants to know the answer to one of these questions, but I doubt that is the case. Most people that make a practice of dealing with many languages will already understand that these questions are completely subjective and are relative to the person asking, not to anyone else’s opinion. It is like a chef asking a group of other chefs “What is the best way to boil an egg?” Each chef will give their personal thoughts and none of them will agree, but it is such a basic question that they do not even consider it one worth answering. They would rather be discussing entire



dishes or concepts of cooking.

I am not saying that such questions are entirely without merit. Rather, such a question should be posted in a fixed place with a short answer about how it depends on things like I outlined, then anyone asking should be redirected there. Having these questions replayed

requests all the time. There are also many web pages that already contain such lists. Perhaps the most popular one is “How do you say ‘I love you’ in as many languages as possible?”. Do a search on that and you will find numerous web pages with lists for it.

Wasting Time

In some ways, these can be even more aggravating than the “Which language is...?” questions, because they are done only to waste time. No one ever needs to know how to say “chicken” in twenty languages. If they are translating something, they will only need it in one other language, and they will need more than just that one word. The only time I have found such a question to have any merit is if someone is doing an etymological research on a word. That is, they are looking at the origins of the word and want to present how it connects across many languages. I wrote a series of articles once doing just that, examining the origins and relationship of words for certain foods like bread, milk and egg. But that was a specific case. When people ask for multiple translations for a word, they are

A language affinity is something quite common among language enthusiasts. While most of them can name a language they absolutely hate, they can also likely tell you a language or two that they absolutely love.

over and over has never provided any new insight that I have seen and only end up, at best, taking up time and space and, at worst, starting arguments.

There are other questions that can cause similar problems and are done for similar reasons. One thing that language learners love to do is ask how to translate a word or phrase into as many languages as possible. Forums and chats are flooded with these

normally doing it just as a fun time waster.

Now some people love these lists and will be appalled that I consider them wastes of time. "Language is not all serious," they would tell me, "sometimes, it is fun to just see different words!" I would agree with that, but being fun does not mean it is not a time waster. Just ask someone caught up in playing Candy Crush about how much time they have wasted on it. Few would even try to justify it as something useful.

If you are in a language learning community with some kind of board or forum for posting things, you will inevitably also get the completely non-language related topics. That is mainly because the people feel like they are in a community of their peers and can then talk about anything. It is good that they feel that way, but that can also cause them to post things that completely irrelevant. Not only does that frustrate people who do not want to talk about lemon pie on a language board (and I certainly would not... pumpkin pie, yes, or even banana cream pie, but not lemon), it can make it harder to find the



posts that are on topic. On a large forum, this also contributes to the decline of the forum in speed, since every message has to be gone through whenever a post is shown. I have seen where this became so bad that forum was becoming unusable, but the moderators refused to delete any of the non-language related postings because "someone might like them".

I am sure you can think of particular questions from people that have frustrated you or made you smile and contribute. You

have probably also asked some of your own. I know I have asked some simple question and posted some rather pointless topics merely to get people talking. The one thing that is more of a problem for a group than an abundance of trivial posts is the lack of posts of any kind. Many people are afraid to be the first to say something, but will happily respond to what another person writes.

With that perspective, then the "trivial and meaningless" question and requests can play a vital role in the growth and continual health of a group. It is always a matter of finding the proper balance. You want enough to keep things going but not enough that it drives people away. It is not even a single phenomenon: a group will not become active then suddenly die. It will happen in waves, as new people come in and others leave, the group becomes reborn over and over again. People that were there many years before will visit and tell you that it is not "their" group any more because they see so many people they do not know while the ones they knew have largely moved on. That is the nature of groups.





Which Language is...?

And The Answer Is?

Inevitably, these questions create discussions and debates, but rarely come up with an actual answer. That is always left to the question asking to determine from the various opinions and arguments given. Such answers can never really come from external sources because language learning, or at least the drive behind it, is always personal. Even if someone were to come up with a definitive answer to your question, it may not suit you. For example, if you ask which is the best ice-cream flavor, and everyone tells you "chocolate", you may find you don't like the taste and really prefer vanilla.

Before you ask one of these questions, I hope you think about why you are asking it and what you really think an answer



could be. There really isn't anything wrong with asking, but you might not get the response you thought you would. **PT**

Words & Worlds of New York

Four Years, Seventeen Languages,
One Devoted Language Lover



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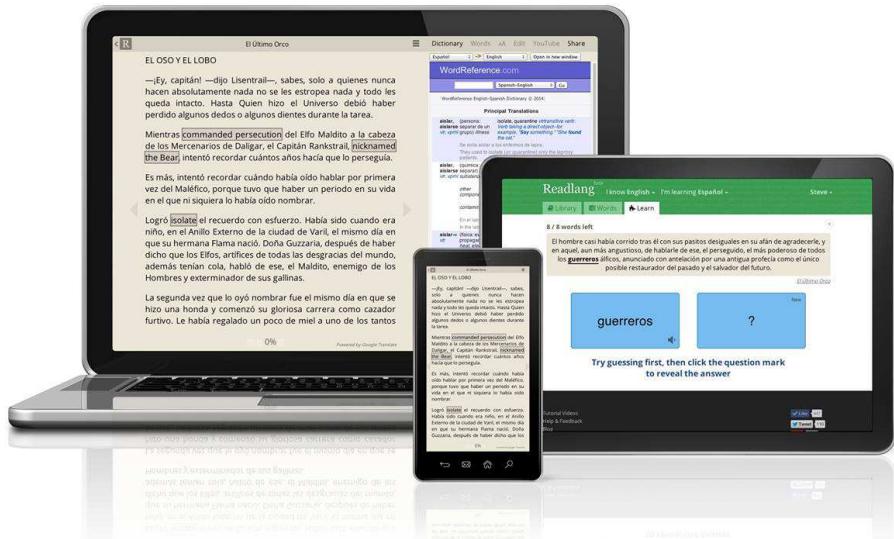


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A photograph of a classroom setting. A male teacher in a dark suit and purple shirt stands at the front of the room, facing a group of students seated at their desks. The students are seen from behind, looking towards the teacher. The room has green walls and a chalkboard. An open book is visible on a desk in the foreground.



Many people spend a huge amount of time, energy, and in some cases, money, in their efforts to learn other languages. Since you are reading this article, you are probably one of them. The reasons for which you and others pursue this goal will be varied, but I am guessing that most honest answer is that they are drawn to it. They feel a need and desire to learn other languages, often with a great passion, and even if they choose not to, they still feel a tug each time they hear another language spoken or see a foreign text.

But how often do people give a specific goal they wish to reach with all this learning, apart from learning all they can. Sometimes they look into pursuing careers that would put their knowledge to use, but those can be very limited in variety. The job pool is mainly restricted to becoming a translator, interpreter, language teacher, or some kind of service in which the knowledge of another language could be of some help, such as tourism or business clerk.

Some of these roles are being threatened by new technologies as well as a change in which our society functions in general. While I am sure people will continue learning languages no matter what happens, I do wonder about the eventual fate of the practice of learning languages.

Interpreters and Translators

The most common suggestion for what to do with your awesome language skills is to become an interpreter or a translator. The former has you converting one language to another instantly between two or more parties, while the latter has you converting between languages in writing. While they sound like the same job, they take very different mindsets, and a person that might love doing one might despise another. Furthermore, just being able to speak another language does not automatically make you qualified for either job.



An image of US Secretary of State John Kerry appears on a TV screen in an interpreters' booth

Entering into one of these jobs may also not match with why you enjoyed learning in the first place. Language learning is a great way to get to know other people and cultures because it allows you to talk freely about anything. By comparison, these jobs are normally restrictive, focusing on a single subject matter or situation. For example, if you were to become an interpreter with the United Nations, the majority of your language usage would be geopolitical and diplomatic in nature. You would not be talking about the wonderful cuisine of Italy or the unique cinema industry of Japan.

The same pertains to being a translator. You would be involved in handling business or legal documents a great deal of the time, rather than literature or other entertaining text. The connections to the people and culture would most likely be

confined to the time outside of your job.

Even if one of these jobs sounds appealing, there is a question of how long they will be around. All around the world, countries are making specific languages the ones which everyone should be learning and using. In a great many of these cases, that language is English. While the American excuse of "everyone speaks English" hasn't quite come true yet, there are definite signs that the world is moving in that direction. Even if it isn't English, there is a constant pressure to make the language used in government, business, and science uniform.

When that uniformity becomes the normal, the role of interpreters and translators, at least in those positions, will be greatly diminished. When everyone can speak English, your language skills will be unnecessary.

Axillary Languages

If that kind of prediction sounds familiar to you, perhaps it is because it isn't new. People have been trying to achieve some kind of "international language" for years, in the form of an artificially created "auxiliary" language. Such a language would not replace any language, so it would not be the favouring of one over the other. Rather, the auxiliary language "helps" in the communication by being a common language that both parties would use. The most famous of these languages is Esperanto, although others have also been proposed.

International axillary languages, or IALs, are meant to be easy to learn, with simplified vocabulary and grammar which are also similar to many popular languages, like English and Spanish. The use of IALs has never really caught on in the inter-

national community, for a variety of reasons, and instead are normally instead listed among the foreign languages one could learn.

But what if one was adopted? What if the UN decided to start using Esperanto among all its leaders and diplomats? Would there be a need for interpreters and translators anymore? Furthermore, what if it were to become the official language for government and businesses as well? You could pretty much forget about those big interpreter and translator jobs, at least on the global stage.

It's odd to think that the creation and learning of a language would actually lead to a decline in language learning. I don't mean among the people that love to learn them just for the pleasure. I'm talking about the people that chose to learn them as a means to a career. It is similar to

the person that masters the art of brewing beer, then makes a perfectly automated system to do it which eliminates the jobs of hundreds of brewers.

I wonder if all the people I have met over the years that spoke so highly about the use of Esperanto understood that if their dream came true – everyone started using it – they would potentially kill their own careers in languages.

Machine Translators

Now, you can probably console yourself that, even without interpreter and translator jobs, there are still probably plenty of opportunities to put your language passion to work, right? Not everyone would be learning an IAL, so your services would still be needed in the private service sector, like tourism or local businesses. When you enter that little café in France and want to

order something tasty, or you want to purchase something in the marketplace in India, and you don't speak the language, you will hope that the person serving you will be able to speak yours. You could be that serving person, able to handle customers from other countries with skill, ease, and a smile. Businesses often love having multilingual employees, because it gives them an instant edge over their competition.

But is that position so secure? Is it possible that sometime in the future, customers and sellers will be able to communicate without learning another language? Given the current push and advances in translation technology, the answer is a definite "yes".

It has been a concept in science fiction for decades, this ability to use a machine as a translator, making it easy for



FEMA Vietnamese translator helps with individual assistance interview after Hurricane Ike



The Ultimate Fate of Language Learning

two different cultures to interact easily. Speak your language into a box and have it instantly converted for the other person. Brilliant!

All the parts to do this have been in development for years and are finally becoming common place. We now have software that can take human speech and convert it into written text. We also have advanced voice synthesis to the point that it sounds almost fluid and human, even in different languages. The last component is machine translations, and while most language learners cringe at that idea, the technology has actually advanced a great deal beyond the painful, garbled mess that such applications used to produce. Combining all three things together - interpretation, translation, synthesis - and we have a universal translator.

There are already a number of devices that are being designed that boast this capability. I have seen a commercial which shows a young man using his phone in Italy to ask an elderly Italian gentleman about the area, with the phone acting as a

non-human interpreter. Even though that reality might still be a few years off, there is no doubt that it will be here. What then?

I could see such devices being used not only by tourists, but by businesses as well, for everything from the local street vendor to the large supermarkets. They could be portable devices, or small boxes with microphones and speakers. If such devices became available on a large scale, how much value would be placed on having a multilingual employee? "English spoken here" would lose all impact when you have a device that can "speak" thirty-two languages.

Lost in Translation

I'm not trying to paint a gloom and doom scenario for languages. None of these things would immediately kill off languages, nor would it end people's desires to learn other languages. These possible changes to the speaking world would never be able to replace the actual learning and speaking of another language, because there is so much more of hu-

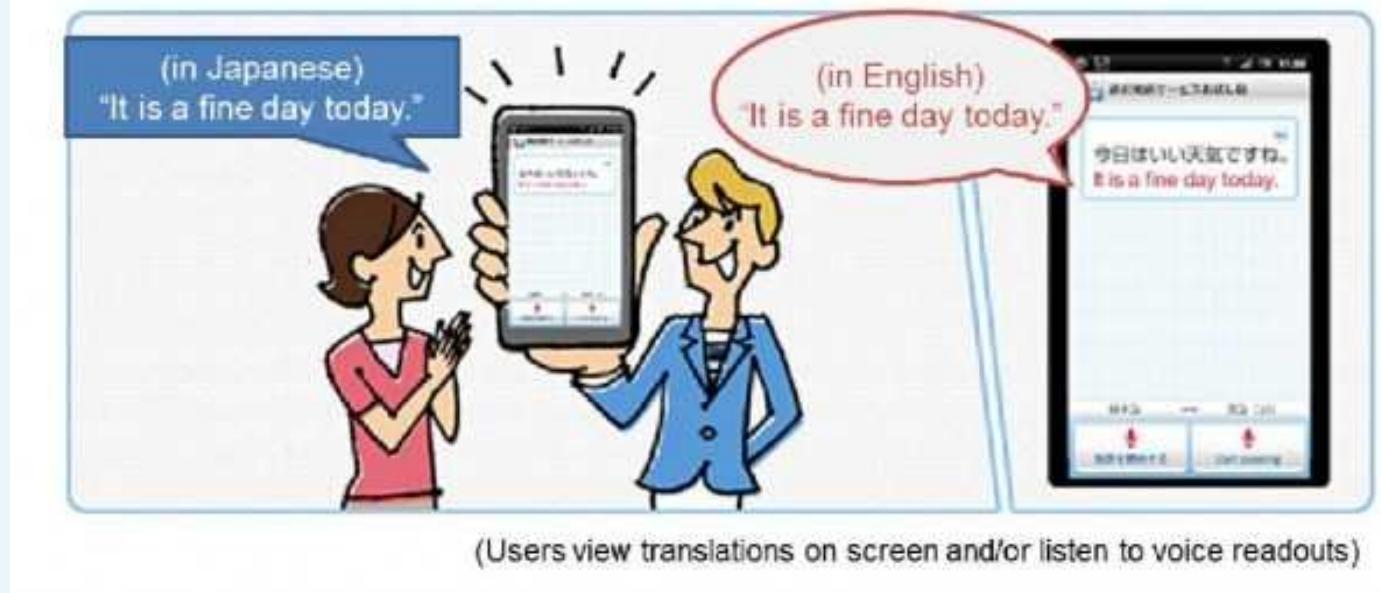


Someday soon, portable machine interpreters could make the need for learning another language obsolete

manity tied to that natural connection. While you might be able to use your phone to ask for directions in Faroese, that would never replace the feeling of belonging you would get from singing ancient ballads with the locals after dinner. Esperanto might allow you to talk to the passport agent at the airport, but it couldn't replace the joy of swapping travel stories with the people you meet on the flight.

And languages have been with us, well, since man first wanted to communicate with others in any meaningful way, so they aren't going away. The real question is where will your passion for learning them be applied? **PT**

Face-to-face Conversation Image



A cartoon showing how a machine could be used to translate one language to another

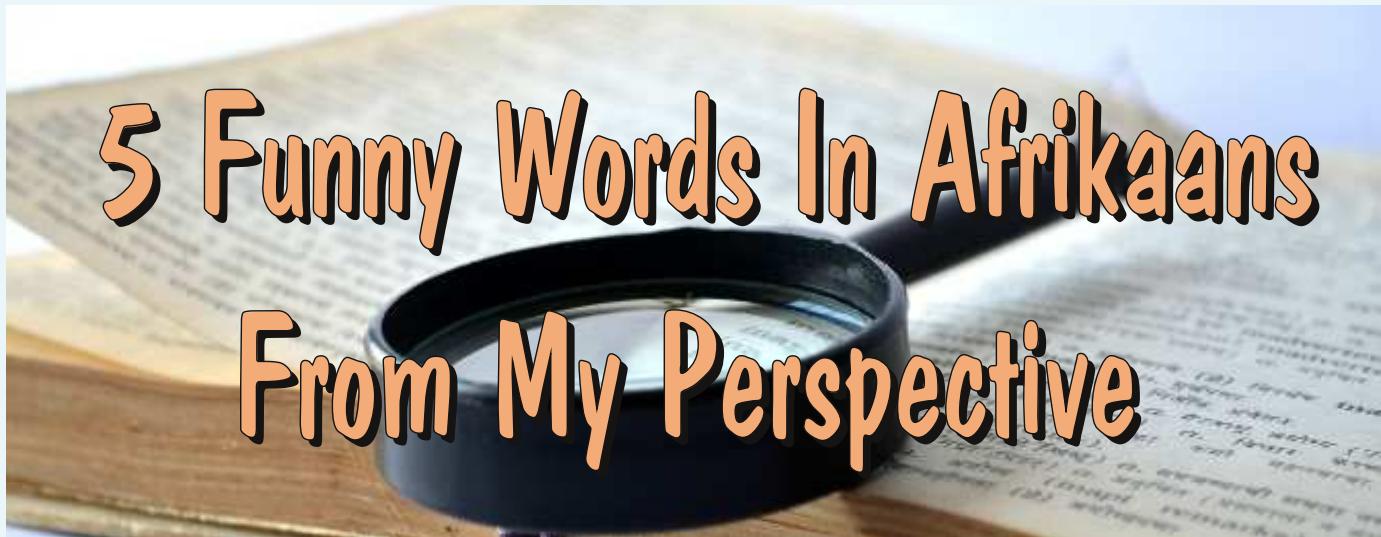
Language Boat

immersion language learning

Language Boat is a blog about language learning in natural environments. Here you will find personal narratives about language learning experiences, in addition to tips, ideas, technical stuff like grammar, pronunciation, etc., cultural observations, and language resources.



languageboat.com



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On my daily routine sitting in front of my computer reading many articles about languages, technology, and entrepreneurship, I usually find interesting subjects to learn. And this time, I have an even more interesting subject about language when I read that Afrikaans is considered as an easy language, if not the easiest, for English speaker or speakers from its language family. I was like "Seriously?!"

Afrikaans originated from the West Germanic language family, which is the same family as English, Dutch, and German. I have learnt all of these three languages, so I know how difficult they are and yes, English is not an easy language. As usual, I always challenge myself to learn more new languages, or at least to learn basic phrases from travelling phrase-books, and I wonder if I would also consider Afrikaans an easy language or not.

Get to know Afrikaans

Many of you may have not heard about Afrikaans since it is not so popular like Western European languages, such as Spanish, French, or Portuguese. According to Wikipedia, Afrikaans has approximately 7.2 million native speakers and spoken mainly in Namibia and South Africa. It is also said that Afrikaans speakers can understand Dutch better than the other way around.

Being a descendant of Dutch, Afrikaans was considered as a Dutch dialect until the early 20th century when it ultimately obtained the status as one of South Africa's 11 official languages. Apart from Dutch, Afrikaans is also

influenced by Bantu and Khoisan languages, as well as Portuguese and Malay.

Luckily, Indonesian is one of my native languages, and I know English and Spanish as well as learning Portuguese, so I should recognize some words from Afrikaans. It is not totally a foreign language for me after all.

There are no conjugations like English, such as "swim, swam, swum", or gender, such as "un homme, une femme" in French. Some phrases are also similar with English, such as "Wat is dit in Afrikaans?" and "Wat is jou naam?" Overall, are you convinced that Afrikaans is considered easy for English speaker?

Funny words

I found out five Afrikaans words, which are quite funny for me and are my favorites.

1. Piesang

Guess what, if you know Indonesian, you will know this word. "Piesang" means "banana", it is written as "pisang" in Indonesian. "Piesang" is also my favorite fruit.

2. Bekend

Apparently, "bekend" has the same meaning with "beken" in Indonesian, which is "famous". However, "beken" is a slang in Indonesian and used mostly among youngsters.

3. Besoek

"Besoek" rhymes with "besuk" in Indonesian, which is "to visit sick people". For example, you will say that you "besuk" someone at the

hospital, not for visiting long-time-no-see friends.

4. Nee

The romanization of my Chinese surname is apparently a word in Afrikaans. "Nee" means "No". So, whenever you want to refuse something, you will say my surname first "Nee, dankie", which means "No, thank you".

5. Lekker

What first comes to my mind is Lekker, a restaurant in my hometown. "Lekker" means "good" or "delicious". This is my favorite word. "Lekker" can be added before any other word to make it stronger, for example "Sjoe, dis lekker koud vandag!" which means, "Wow, it's so cold today!". "Jou lekker ding" is a common phrase which you can say to someone if you mean they are great, sexy or fantastic.

Apart from that, Afrikaans's duplicating words also caught my attention. It is used to emphasize an action, such as "lag-lag" em-

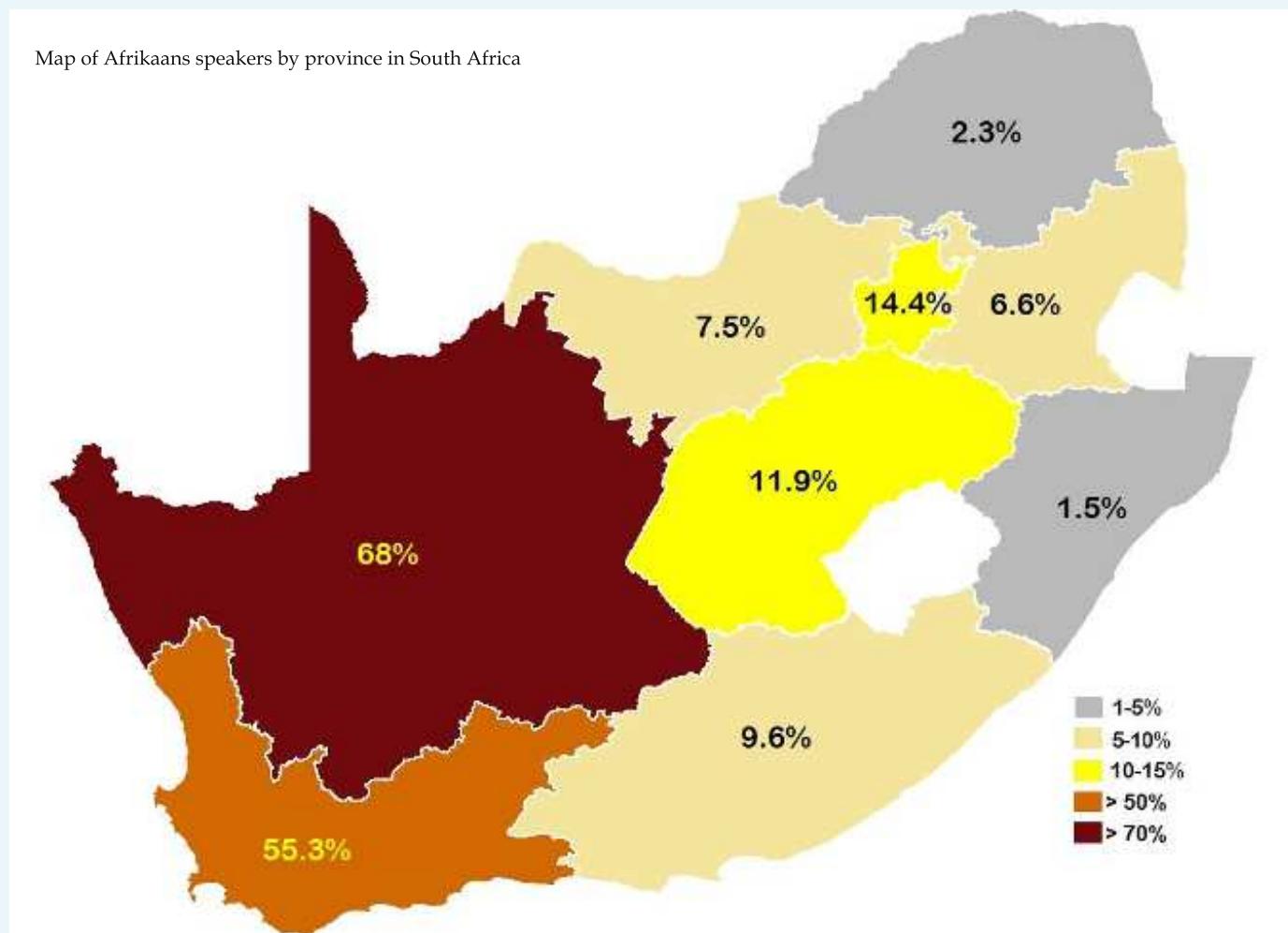
phasizes "to laugh". Whereas duplicating words in Indonesian is to indicate plurality, such as "anak-anak" is "children", but it is also used to emphasize an action, such as "main-main" emphasizes "to play".

Have you ever learnt Afrikaans? What are your favorite words? Share with us in the comments. If you enjoyed reading this blog, subscribe to get the latest updates in your inbox. Feel free to share this article. **PT**

Original post: <http://www.neeslanguageblog.com/2014/09/5-funny-words-in-afrikaans-from-my.html>

*Teddy Nee is a polyglot from Taiwan who runs his own blog, "Nee's Language Blog".
<http://www.neeslanguageblog.com>*

Map of Afrikaans speakers by province in South Africa



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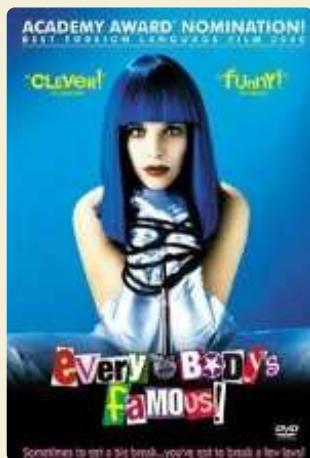


How to incorporate a healthy dose of language learning into your daily life

livefiveaday.com



At the Cinema Everybody's Famous!



Everybody's Famous!

R - 97 min

Comedy / Drama / Music
12 April 2000 (Belgium)

Country: Belgium /
Netherlands / France

Language: Dutch / English

*The ending is full
of several twists
and leaves
(almost)
everyone in a
better position.*

We all need someone to believe in us. That is the very heart of the plot in the Belgian film "Everybody's Famous!". It is a comedy revolving around one man's attempt to make his daughter a famous pop star by kidnapping the current famous singer.

Jean Vereecken is a factory worker in a bottle making company, but spends much of his time composing tunes, or at least one specific tune, in his mind. He hums his creations into a cassette recorder and constantly plays them for his best friend Willy, who also works at the factory, and his family: his always dour looking wife Chantal and his resentful teen daughter, Marva.

Marva's resentment is towards the world, which is full of people who tend to treat her as a joke because she is overweight, always dismissing her as stupid or useless. Her main resentment is directed towards her father, who is always entering her into singing competitions, believing she has what it takes to be famous. These situations simply make Marva more uncomfortable as she is subjected to more public humiliation.

Now Marva *can* sing, as is shown when she is performing a hand puppet show for some children and easily sways them into rapture as she sings a song through the puppets. She explains to a friend that the children see her for who she is, without judgement, and that enables her to open up. It is the constant scrutiny of the adult world that stifles her ability to sing on stage.

Chantal tells Jean many times not to push Marva, but Jean is convinced that Marva will become a star, and that his song will become famous. This is the cycle we see as the film opens; a constant tension around the obsession of becoming famous.

The cycle starts to break when the bottle factory goes bankrupt, firing all of its employees. Jean and Willy suddenly find themselves out of work with people looking to them for support: Jean with his family and Willy with his girlfriend, Lizzy. Lizzy is studying in college and Willy is paying for her tuition.

Jean and Willy decide not to tell the others, as Jean promises Willy he will come up with a way to fix everything. Jean really has no idea what to do, and is spending the days when he is pretending to go to work by the river, eating his home packed lunches and scratching off "instant winner" cards. While driving around on one of these days, his car breaks down, and a young biker stops to help him fix it. The biker removes her helmet, revealing that she is Debbie, the



Jean trying to say goodnight to an angry Marva, who resents his pushing her



current megapopstar that everyone watches and listens to.

Debbie is frustrated with her life a celebrity. She would rather be fixing cars, so when she finds Jean with his broken car, she is excited to get a chance to work on it. While Debbie does this, Jean gets her some tea left over from lunch, and notices the sleeping pills he recently bought (anxiety from the job loss has left him sleepless at night). A plan starts to form in his head.

Willy soon gets an excited call from Jean, telling him to meet him by the river. When Willy gets there, he finds a gleeful Jean with a sleeping Debbie tied up in his car. Jean explains that this is their way to fix everything, by kidnapping Debbie. At first, Willy wants no part of it, but he eventually joins Jean in the scheme when Lizzy leaves for a seminar (which will cost Willy even more money).

Once they have moved into a rented cottage to hide Debbie, Jean contacts her manager, Michael, to tell him that he must do what he says if he wants to see Debbie alive again. Later, Jean meets up with Michael to deliver his demands: he wants his song made into a hit, complete with lyrics, in one week. Michael agrees, but thinks Jean is crazy. He isn't too worried about getting Debbie back, since the news sensation of her being kidnapped has made her newly released song the biggest seller of all time.

Things get more complicated as the big hearted Willy gets closer to Debbie, even dog-napping her pet Jerry so they can be together. Debbie is also not in any hurry to be rescued; this is her first real time away from it all in two years.

Michael produces the song for Jean, "Lucky Manuelo", and Jean tells him he knows the perfect singer for it: Marva. Jean's plan has always been to have his song be the one that makes Marva famous; he just found the chance to make that happen. Michael contacts Marva, and while he finds her talent very raw, he decides he can work with it.



Jean keeps an eye on his newly kidnapped megastar, Debbie. Surprisingly, this is the best thing for both of them.



Michael preparing to see how far Marva will go to become famous

But while Jean thinks that he is calling the shots by making Michael do all this, we quickly see that Michael has his own plans on what to do with Jean and Marva. Will they ever be famous?

The ending is full of several twists and leaves (almost) everyone in a better position. We see Marva finally understand that her father has always believed in her, and Jean gets to see how much his wife and daughter do believe in him. Debbie and Willy also find their own happiness with people who truly love them for who they are, not for what they can give them.

While the ending is uplifting, perhaps the most uplifting part of it all, surprisingly, is the song that Jean has been working on from the start. Even though he doesn't write the words, they come out to be about him. They tell about one man that refused to be ignored, who always pushed forward for what he believed in.

The film is considered "Flemish cinema", with the main language being Dutch, but I don't know if it was really Flemish (Belgian Dutch) or Netherlands Dutch. It was an Academy Award Nominees for Best Foreign Language Film and is rated R (restricted to only adults) in many countries, but this is only because of a single short scene in which a woman is shown topless. There is no violence or excessive sex and strong language. When you are looking for an uplifting comedy, I would definitely suggest this one. **PT**



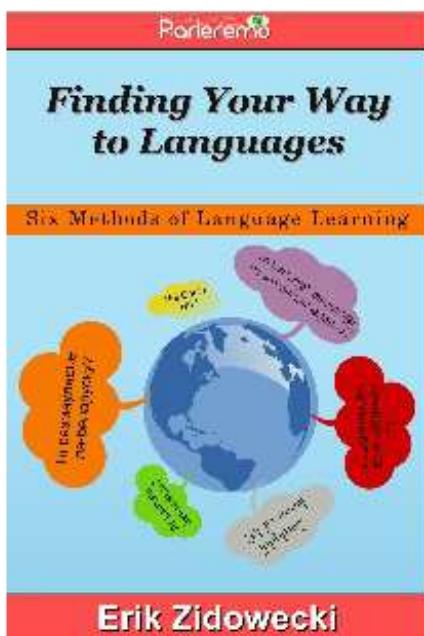
Chantal confronting her daughter Marva before her live performance

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scarf-knitting, tongue-twisting,
car-stalling and sheep-stalking
attempts to understand
what it means to be Faroese.



landofmaybe.wordpress.com

Word on the Streets

Why Writers are Important

The streets of Parleremo are named after famous writers for the language of each quarter. This is where we take a quick look at why they are famous.

But why?

If you are a regular reader of this magazine, you probably know that this column is where we normally write about authors and poets in different countries. We give basic biographies as well as some insights into what their greatest works were about.

The title of the column relates to how these writers are memorialised on the Parleremo site. In the fictional neighbourhoods, which are really just groups where people learning the same languages can find each other easily, we name the streets after them.

But why do we care about writers in a language learning environment? What relationship is there between their lives and works to our desire to communicate with people in other languages.

As it turns out, everything!

One of the main reasons people learn other languages is to aid in the exploration of another culture. No matter what else we do, we can never really be part of another group until we learn, even in the smallest way, something of their language. Until that time, we are just outsiders, looking in.

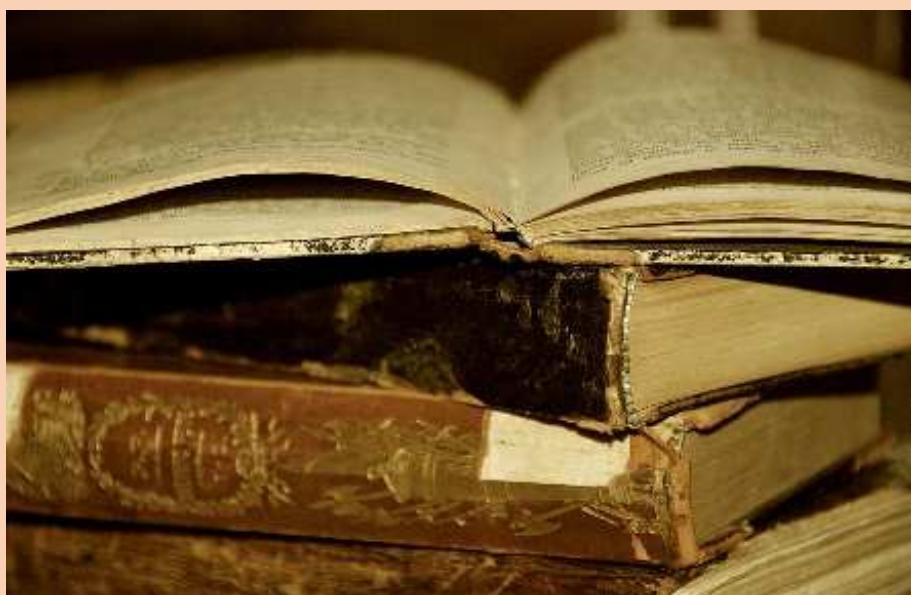
When we talk about what goes into a culture, we talk about its works of art, mainly the music, fine arts, and literature. We also examine the history, because that tells us how these people got to where they are now. Those last two things, the literature and history, are of particular significance, for the history shapes the people, and the people shape the literature. Combined, we can get a very vivid view of a people.

And that is why the most celebrated writers of a country become the most important to our efforts to understand the people. A person that has lived in that history and written about it, either in fact or fiction, speaks not just about their personal experiences, but about a greater feeling among the people, revealing their lives, hopes, tragedies, and future. These cultural historians are a direct line into the heart of any civilization, and the more exalted they are by that society, the more critical they are.

But there is even more importance in the lives of these authors, when it relates to languages. Sometimes, the writers are actually linguists, and their works have contributed in some way to a larger understanding of languages. Even more often, they have pushed, either directly or by inspiration, to have their native language used more in writing. Many of the authors we have written about here have been considered the creators of a whole new generation of authors. Without them, the literary works we love to read as we learn a new language would be tragically diminished.

As an example, in any collection of German language learning materials, you are very likely to come across the name *Goethe* many times. Goethe was a prolific writer, creating books, poetry, critiques and dramas. He also contributed to the fields of evolution, linguistics, and mineralogy, even having a mineral, Goethite, named after him. His works inspired authors and philosophers for generations. The famous Goethe-Institut, which promotes the study of German abroad as well as promoting knowledge of German culture, society and politics, is named after him.

It is hard to think of German literature without Goethe, as it is hard to think of any culture without its writers. Those giants of language translated their world into language for all of us to experience, and it is only through learning their languages can we fully explore those connections. That is why writers are so important to our language learning and appreciation; without them, our path into these cultures would be greatly diminished, and our worlds would be that much more empty for it. **PT**



**Once the travel bug
bites there is no
known antidote, and
I know that I shall
be happily infected
until the end of my
life.**

- Michael Palin





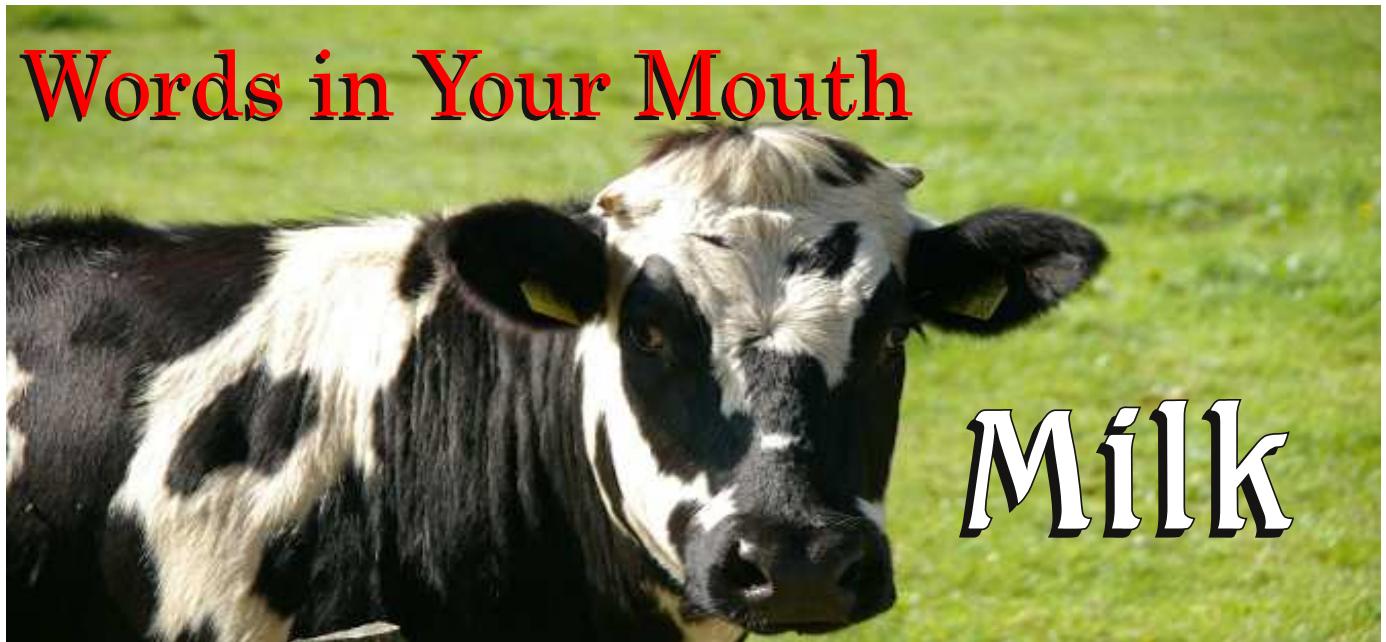
A glass of milk, the drink of babies
and children all of around of both
humans and animals.





Words in Your Mouth

Milk



Sweet milk! It is the first food among most warm-blooded creatures of the Earth. As babies, it is pure sustenance. As we grow older, it provides the nutrients to keep our bodies and muscles strong. We mix it with our coffee and tea, use it as a basis for our cheeses and yogurts, and even create our desserts with it, like milk chocolate and ice cream. One would have to truly call it the “drink of life.”

We can get milk from most mammals. The English word “mammal” comes from the Latin word *mamma* meaning “breast”, which is where milk comes from.

The word “milk” in English has its roots in an Indo-European word “melg” which meant “wiping or stroking.” This was the method of getting the liquid from an animal’s udders. The verb then got its meaning transferred to the substance it produces. This is how we still use the term... we get our “milk” from “milking” a cow. The “melg” got passed into the Germanic languages as “melk,” which became the base “meluks.” This led to most of the modern Germanic words: Dutch (*melk*), German (*Milch*), Yiddish (*milkh*), and

Faroese (*mjólk*).

The root “melg” seems to have also been picked up in the Old Teutonic, which is often the root for the Slavic words. However, while it also transferred the “g” to a “k” sound, somewhere the “e” and “l” seems to have gotten transposed as well, as can be seen among the Slavic words: Polish (*mleko*), Russian (*молоко*), Croatian (*mljekو*), and Kashubian (*mlékō*).

Among the Italic languages, a common root is normally

found in Latin, and this is no exception. The ancient Latin root was “lac,” which actually did refer to the substance. It gave us the Latin verb *lactare*, meaning “to suckle.” From there, the modern derivatives can be seen clearly: Italian (*latte*), Spanish (*leche*), Catalan (*llet*), and Romanian (*lapte*). Notice that in most cases, the “c” was dropped. In a few, it was replaced by another letter. It is also interesting to note that while the shift in the Germanic and Slavic came from a verb into a noun, the Italic



A young sheep, drinking milk from its mother.



People observing the cows of a dairy farm, Varmakeldugarðurin ("The Hot Springs Farm"), on the island of Eysturoy, Faroe Islands.

came from a noun into a verb.

The word for "milk" in Old Irish was "lacht," taken from the Latin "lac" as well. "Lacht" is used now to refer more strictly to cow's milk. Old Irish "bannae" had the primary meaning of "drop," but then the meaning transferred to "drop of milk," then simply to "milk." From that, we get these Gaelic words: Irish (*bainne*), Manx (*bainney*), and Scottish Gaelic (*bainne*).

The Malay word "susu" originally meant "breast," and the expression "air susu" meant "breast water," or "milk." This later got shortened to simply "susu," with the meaning being transferred.

What is particularly interesting to note is that in some languages, the words for "milk" and "breasts" are related or identical, while in other languages, they seem to be totally unrelated. Some reasons for this could be meaning transfers, word "borrowing" from other languages, or simply drawing the words from two entirely different bases.

In English, "milk" can be used as both a noun and verb, with "to milk" being the process of getting the milk. This word similarity between noun and

verb forms is found in some languages and not in others. The words for "milk / to milk" are *latte / mungere* in Italian, *leche / ordeñar* in Spanish, *Milch / milchen* in German, *melk / melke* in Norwegian, and *малако / малочны* in Belarusian.

Related Derivatives

The process of milk coming from a breast, "lactation," obviously has its root from the Latin "lac," which also shows again how English draws from so many sources; it draws "milk" from a Germanic origin, but "giving milk" from a Latin origin. A less obvious derivative is the salad standard "lettuce." It also comes

from the Latin, and was given this connection because when one cuts into fresh lettuce, a white, watery, "milky" substance flows out. However, this connection is not drawn in most of the other languages.

Slang

Since milk is so close to our basic existence, a number of the slang terms refer to its purity. "Mother's Milk" is used to describe something that is wholesome. "Milk and Honey" is used to describe the richness of a land. When we make a big deal over something simple, we are told, "Don't cry over spilt milk." When we take advantage of a situation, usually one in which we shouldn't, we are said to be "milking it."

Conclusion

I was surprised at how direct the connections were between the modern words for "milk" and their origins. It only reinforces how important this liquid is to our lives and health, how much we cherish it. And I was also surprised I managed to write this article without making too many embarrassing references to breasts. I could have really milked those! **PT**

Shelves full of containers of milk in a supermarket.



Other pictures related to milk

From top-left, clockwise: Cup of coffee, with milk added; Kitten drinking milk from a bowl; A drop of milk splashing; Slices of cheese, made from milk; Ice-cream, made by freezing milk; Bars of milk chocolate.





GERMANIC

Western

Afrikaans:	melk
Dutch:	melk
English:	milk
Frisian:	molke
German:	Milch
Limburgian:	milk
Luxembourgish:	Mëllech
Scots:	melk
Swiss German:	Milch
Yiddish:	milkh
<i>Northern (+ def. articles)</i>	
Danish:	mælk(-en)
Faroese:	mjólk(-en)
Icelandic:	mjólk(-in)
Swedish:	mjölk(-en)
Norwegian (Bokmål):	melk(-en)
Norwegian (Nynorsk):	mjølk(-en)

SLAVIC

Western

Czech:	mléko
Kashubian:	mlékò
Polabian:	mlaka
Polish:	mleko
Slovak:	mlieko
<i>Eastern</i>	
Byelorussian:	малако
Russian:	молоко
Ukrainian:	молоко
<i>Southern</i>	
Bulgarian:	мляко
Croatian:	mljeko
Macedonian:	млеко
Slovenian:	mleko
Serbian:	млеко [mleko]

ITALIC

Aragonese:	lei
Asturian:	lleche; ferventáu; maciadura; zarapacha
Bergamasco:	lac'
Bieliese:	lacc
Bolognese:	lât
Bresciano:	lat
Calabrese:	latti; latta
Catalan:	llet
Dzoratâi:	lacî
French:	lait
Galician:	leite
Italian:	latte
Judeo-Spanish:	leche
Ladino:	lat
Latin:	lac

LEONESIAN

Leones:

lleche

Lombardo Occidentale:

latt; lacc

Mantuan:

lat

Mudnés:

lat

Neapolitan:

latte

Occitan:

lait

Parmigiano:

laat

Piemontese:

lait

Portuguese:

leite

Pugliese:

latte

Reggiano:

lat

Romagnolo:

lât

Romanian:

lapte

Romansh:

latg

Sardinian (Limbà Sarda Unificada):

late

Sardinian Campidanесu:

latti

Sardinian Logudoresu:

latte

Sicilian:

latti

Spanish:

leche

Triestino:

late

Valencian:

llet

Venetian:

late

Viestano:

latt'

Wallon:

lécê

Zeneize:

læte

ALBANIAN

Albanian:

qumësh

GREEK

Greek:

γάλα

Griko Salentino:

gàla

Old Greek:

γάλα

ALTAIC

Azeri (Latin Script):

süd

Korean:

우유 / 젖

Mongolian:

чүй

Turkish:

süt

Tatar:

söt

Turkmen:

süyt

CELTIC

Goidelic

Irish:

bainne

Manx:

bainney

Scottish Gaelic:

bainne

Brythonic

Welsh:

llaeth

Breton:

laezh

**INDEPENDENT**

Japanese:	乳汁 [にゅうじゅう] / 牛乳 [ぎゅうにゅう] / ミルク
Basque:	esne

FINNO-UGRIC

Estonian:	piim
Finnish:	maito
Hungarian:	tej
Mokshan:	loftsa
Saami:	mielki

CAUCASIAN

Chechen:	shura
Georgian:	რძე

MALAYO-POLYNESIAN

Bahasa Indonesian:	susu
Malagasy:	ronono
Malay:	susu
Reo Māori (NZ):	miraka (of animals) / waiū
Reo Māori (Cl):	vaiū
Reo Māohi:	vaiū
‘Ölelo Hawai‘i:	waiū
Vānanga Rapa Nui:	vaiū
Samoan:	susu
Tetun:	Susu ben

MESO-PHILIPPINE

Tagalog:	gatas
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AFRO-ASIATIC

Somali:	caano
---------	-------

SEMITIC

Arabic:	حليب [halīib] / لبن [laban]
Hebrew:	חלב
Maltese:	halib

SINO-TIBETAN

Chinese:	牛奶 [niu2 nai3]
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AUSTROASIATIC

Vietnamese:	sữa
-------------	-----

BALTIC

Latvian:	piens
Lithuanian:	pienas

KADAI

Thai:	นม
Lao:	ໜ້າ

INDO-IRANIAN

Hindi:	दूध
Kurdish Kurmanji:	شیر
Kurdish Sorani:	شیر
Persian:	شیر

NILO-SAHARAN

Ferrarese:	lat
Maasai:	kule

NIGER-KHORDOFANIAN

Lingala:	miliki / mabele
Shona:	mukaka
Swahili:	maziwa

ANDEAN-EQUATORIAL

Aymara:	millk'i / millk'a
Quechua (Ecuador):	ñuñu
Quechua (Peruvian?):	pilli

TUPI

Guarani:	kamby
----------	-------

CREOLE

Caló:	cheripí / chutí
-------	-----------------

CONSTRUCTED

Canis:	lata
Esperanto:	lakto
Interlingua:	lacte
Lingua Franca Nova:	lete
Volapük:	milig



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A community dedicated cultural exchange and awareness through language.

Wik Wik Yaqi Santa Cayuga Aingae Huauila Menba Gwich'in Mar
Armenian Armenian Chocho River Orang Tuyuca Macushi Malok Tagaueya Siriano
Crimean Crimean Khanty Altay Totonac Quichua Neo-Aramaic Tatar Guarani Baga Salish Mohave
Bunu Bunu Mansi Mazatec Quichua Neo-Aramaic Greenlandic Upper Pomo Zapotec Mohawk
Bara Bara Franconian Lower Agta Gelao Saami Tucano Assinboine
Bay Bay Tibetan Popoloc Tlapanec Chiricahua Judeo-Arabic Kuna Tarahumara Jakaltek Norte
Golan Golan Roman Ch'orti' Wapishana Mescalero Chiricahua Dagur Mahio Yuhup Thuung Nheengatu
Romani Romani Waiwai Ojibwe Apache Tlapanec Gagauz Tutchone Mok Suriname
Mari Mari Alaskan Macuna Apache Tlapanec Agta Siberian Slavey Sierra Aleut
Alaskan Mo'ang Abenaki Secoya Tundra Turk OtomÃ Siona Cree Choctaw Ute Evenki Mono
Judoo-Penier Laomian Juhor Tundras Cherokie Croatian Chehalis Frisian Patumona Pame Te'un
Blackfoot Blackfoot Cherokee Croatian Chehalis Judezmo Pima Tunisian
Choctaw Choctaw Mountain Mbya Haido
Ute Ute Mountain
Pame Pame Te'un
Tunisian
Dene
Frisian

Languages Around the Globe is a social media community and blog for language enthusiasts, linguists and those looking to explore a world full of cultures through language exchange. Offering reviews on cost effective or free language learning resources including programs, software, and books and support other like-minded bloggers and organizations.

LATG is also dedicated to promoting awareness for endangered languages around the world and the cultures they embody. A language loses its last speaker every two weeks. Without proper documentation the knowledge and history contained within these words will be lost forever.

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Where Are You?

This ancient structure was the seat of kings for several hundred years. After an invasion by the Normans in 1101, this ancient fortress was donated to the Church, who then converted the building into a cathedral. Over time, as parts of it eroded away, newer sections were added on, so now few remnants of the original structure remain, leaving mainly buildings built during the 12th and 13th centuries.

The mythology of the place involves Satan being banished from the area by the local saint. It is said that Satan was so furious at this that he bit off part of a mountain and spat it out. Where it landed, some 20 miles away, became the location for this great structure.

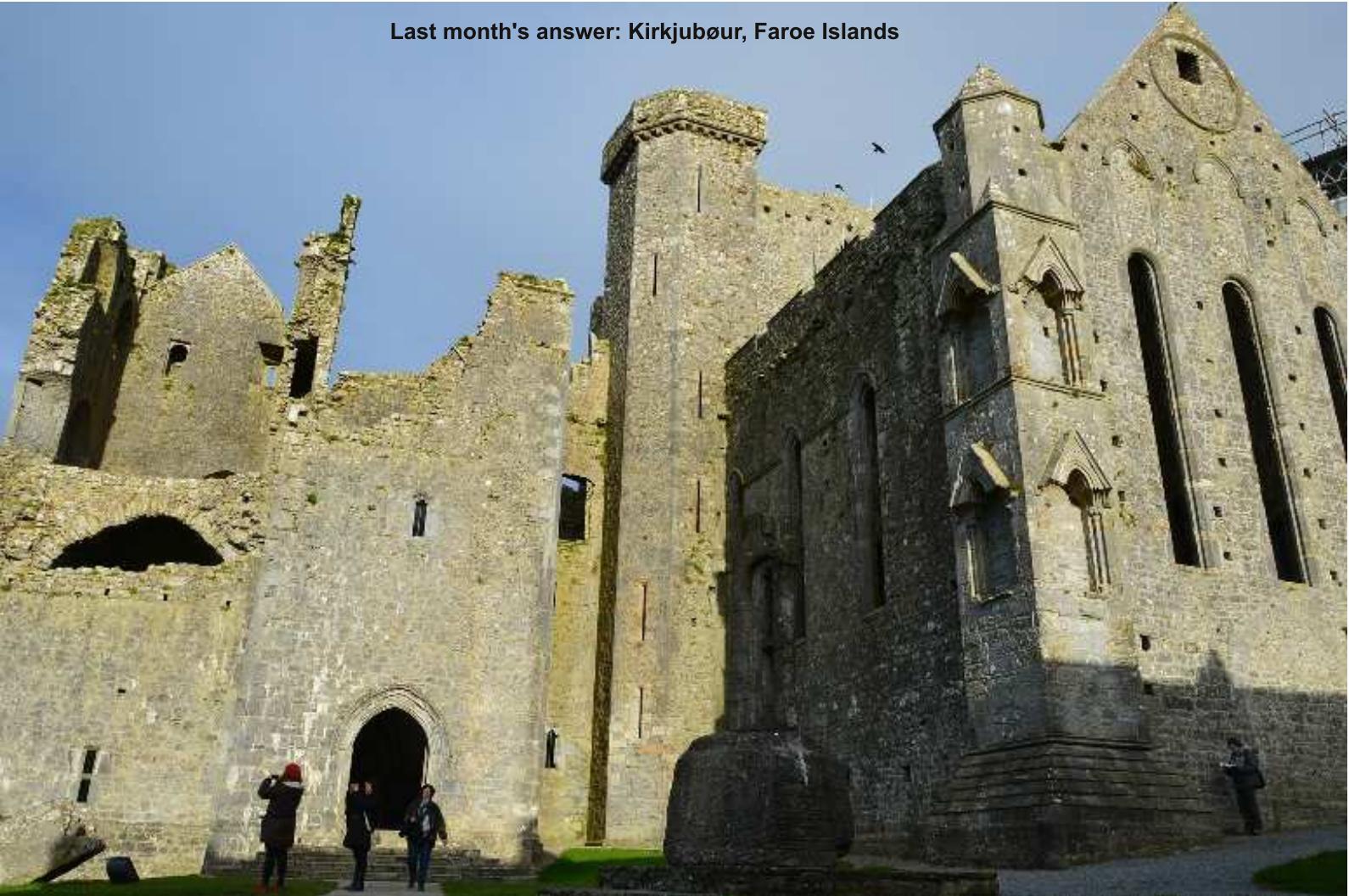
The oldest and tallest of the buildings is a well preserved round tower which was built using the dry stone method (no mortar). For safety reasons, some modern conservationists have filled in parts of the tower with mortar to reinforce it.

The chapel portion was built between 1127 and 1134 and is very sophisticated, unlike other churches of the time and region. It has two towers on either side and a barrel-vaulted roof. Inside are some of the best preserved frescoes from the time. The cathedral part itself was built over the course of 35 years, starting in 1235.

The structure was damaged during a series of wars in the region during the 17th century and many important religious artefacts were stolen or destroyed. Today, what remains of the place is open to tourists.

Can you name this location and country?

Last month's answer: Kirkjubøur, Faroe Islands





Book Look

Bantam New College Dictionaries

Language: English

Item Rating:

If you're a language lover (and if you're reading this, you most likely are), then you no doubt have a few language dictionaries. It is also almost as certain that you have a favourite brand of dictionary, the one that you feel is the most helpful, easiest to use, and maybe even the least expensive. For me, such a dictionary type is the "Bantam New College".

One of the first language dictionaries that I bought was a Bantam New College Italian & English one. Now it's worn from endless usage. Its edges are curling, the cover has little tears, the binding is cracked in several places, and the page edges have turned from a nice shade of brown to a light shade of black from endless thumbing as I tried to find the words I wanted. I've had it for at least 14 years, and it is still the best of my collection. I have since bought the same brand for Spanish, German, and French.

So, what makes them so special? First, they are bi-directional. That means, you can look up the words in English or in the other language, for example, Italian. Many dictionaries are like this, I know, but some aren't, and it's hard to know which is the case until you actually open it.

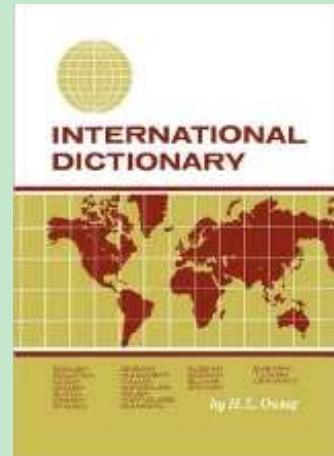
Second, the layout is very nice. Each entry has the word in bold, the part of speech and gender in italics, and the plural forms, when available, are shown in parentheses. For IPA lovers, the pronunciations are given in brackets using IPA standards. In some entries, examples of how a word is used in a sentence is given, or samples of idioms which the word is

part of are listed (which is a great help when you are translating a larger piece of text).

Now, I know you are probably thinking that this should be normal for all dictionaries. I would say it's normal for good dictionaries, but I have a few dictionaries which aren't so complete.

The most endearing quality of these dictionaries is their depth of information regarding pronunciation, grammar, and verbs. Each one has a detailed guide to pronouncing the letters, as well as diphthongs. There are also grammatical tables displaying articles, pronouns, objects, and other basic rules. Lastly, there are conjugation tables, which lay down the rules for regular verbs and their tenses. Following that, there are listings of irregular verbs, which are also referred to from the word entries themselves. Once again, this is a great help to someone that is trying to translate a text, and has come across a verb form which they don't know. They don't need to have a separate book with grammar and verb forms to keep swapping into.

The Bantam New College dictionaries are self described as "The Best Low-Priced Dictionary You Can Own", and considering the wealth of knowledge that is packed into these small dictionaries for a mere \$6 USD, I would definitely have to agree with them. **PT**



The International Dictionary - The Words You Need in 21 Languages

Compiled by H.L. Ouseg

Language: Multiple

Item Rating: ★★

ISBN-10: 0806516771 ISBN-13: 9780806516776

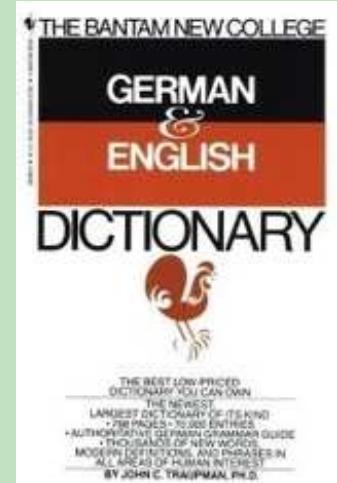
I have several multiple-language books, which contain words or phrases for more than two languages. These types of books are very good for looking at the similarities between languages, since you can select a single word and see it translated into multiple languages. This particular book has entries for English (which is the way the words are ordered by), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, and Ukrainian.

The downside of this type of book is the amount of data it can contain. If you pick up any normal dual-language dictionary, it is often composed of two different sections, each being organized according to one of the languages. These dictionaries are also thick due the extensive coverage. Now, in order to include listings for several other languages, such a dictionary must either be several times thicker or contain far fewer words. The International Dictionary reduces the number of words that a normal dictionary might contain (over 30 thousand) to a mere 1200.

The major part of the book contains numbered entries consisting of an English word, then a list of 20 languages with their version of the word and an abbreviation in italics for the word gender (if any). Most of the listings only give one word for the language, so don't expect to use this as a translating dictionary. It is for covering the basics only.

Each language then has its own listings, with words referring back to the number of the English word they correspond with. In this manner, you can cross reference from one language into another. For example, looking up the Finnish word "vesi" will give me the number 1080. In the English section, I look up word 1080,

see that it means "water" in English, then look down the list to learn it's meaning in Turkish ("su").



The front of the book also includes a very basic pronunciation guide for each language, with the sounds being compared to English words. The listings also contain a very small section for some expressions, like "Good day," "What is this?," and the always grammatical "I look for a room."

I wish I knew the criteria that were used to decide what words were needed. Some of the words I can barely imagine using at any time in a conversation. While words like "man," "dog," and "bread" are obviously rather useful, would one need to know how to translate "tortoise," "mandolin" or "red currant"?

In general, I like the book, because it is fun to look at the words in direct comparison with other translations. However, I would not recommend this book for anyone that is trying to do translation work, or trying to learn a particular language; dual dictionaries are far better for that. I feel this book was written more for the neato effect: you pick it up, glance at it, say neato, then put it back on the shelf. You might spend some time amusing yourself looking at the differences between words for "dog" (yes... I did this), but it's not a book I would recommend for the serious student. I would rate it 2/5. PT



Credits

Letter From the Editor

Writer: Erik Zidowecki

Images:

Petey: Zodiac Clock

Which Language Is...?

Writer: Erik Zidowecki

Images:

Alvimann: Egyptian glyphs

Petey: Magnifier on globe; Question heads; Language bubble; Way sign; Thinking allowed chalkboard; Communication silhouettes; Women with phone;

The Ultimate Fate of Language Learning

Writer: Erik Zidowecki

Images:

Leonid Dzhepko: Samara Translation Round Table

NTT: Cartoon

Petey: Interpreter booth; FEMA translator; Translator illustration

5 Funny Words In Afrikaans From My Perspective

Writer: Teddy Nee

Images:

Bezuidenhout: Afrikaans map

Petey: Magnifier and book

Sources:

- "5 Funny Words In Afrikaans From My Perspective" Nees Language Blog <<http://www.neeslanguageblog.com/2014/09/5-funny-words-in-afrikaans-from-my.html>>

At The Cinema - Everybody's Famous!

Writer: Erik Zidowecki

Sources:

- "Everybody's Famous" Internet Movie Database <<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0209037/>>

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mousepads, clocks and more
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**Word on the Streets - Why Writers are Important****Writer:** Sofia Ozols**Images:**

Lin Kristensen: Pile of old books

Petey: Old books, one open

Words in Your Mouth - Milk**Writer:** Erik Zidowecki**Images:**

Petey: Glass of milk; Young sheep; Dairy farm; Shelves of milk; Cup of coffee; Kitten drinking milk; Drop of milk splashing; Slices of cheese; Ice-cream; Bars of milk chocolate

Where Are You?**Writer:** Sonja Krüger**Images:**

Petey: Mystery image

Book Look**Writer:** Erik Zidowecki

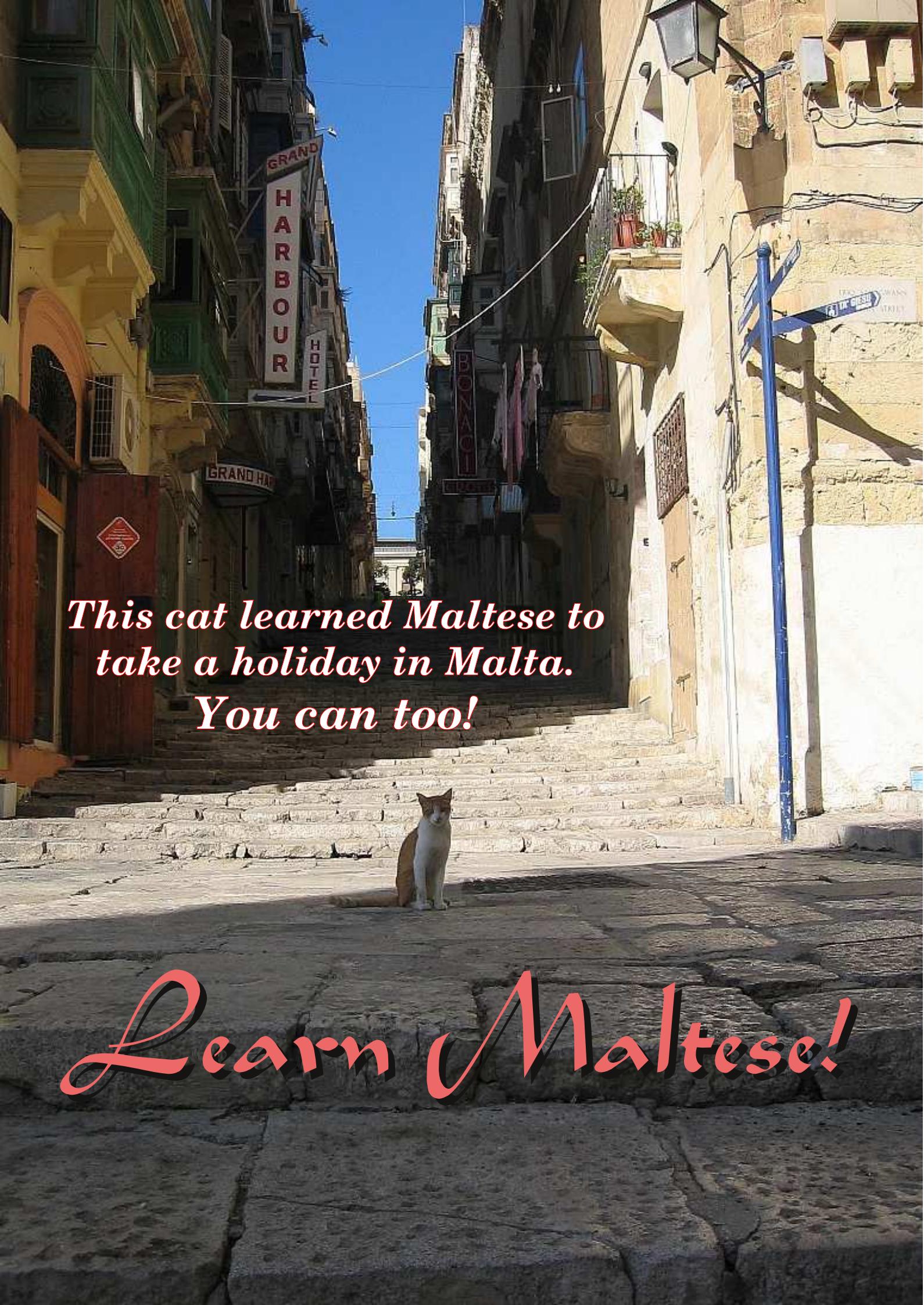
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