

lost languages and identities

~~Some languages may disappear over time.

~~When a language is dead, it goes away in concept.

~~There are many endangered languages from various parts of the world.

~~We will examine them now.

Uru language spoken in Bolivia Ingavi province, only 1 person can speak fluently in the world.



This language is part of the Spokane-Kalispell language family and there are only 2 fluent speakers left. This language is not associated with any other language of the world and is incredibly unique.



Onondoge language are only 20 people are spoken in New York. Children do not learn this language anymore and most people do not have any hope of this.



Meroitic language

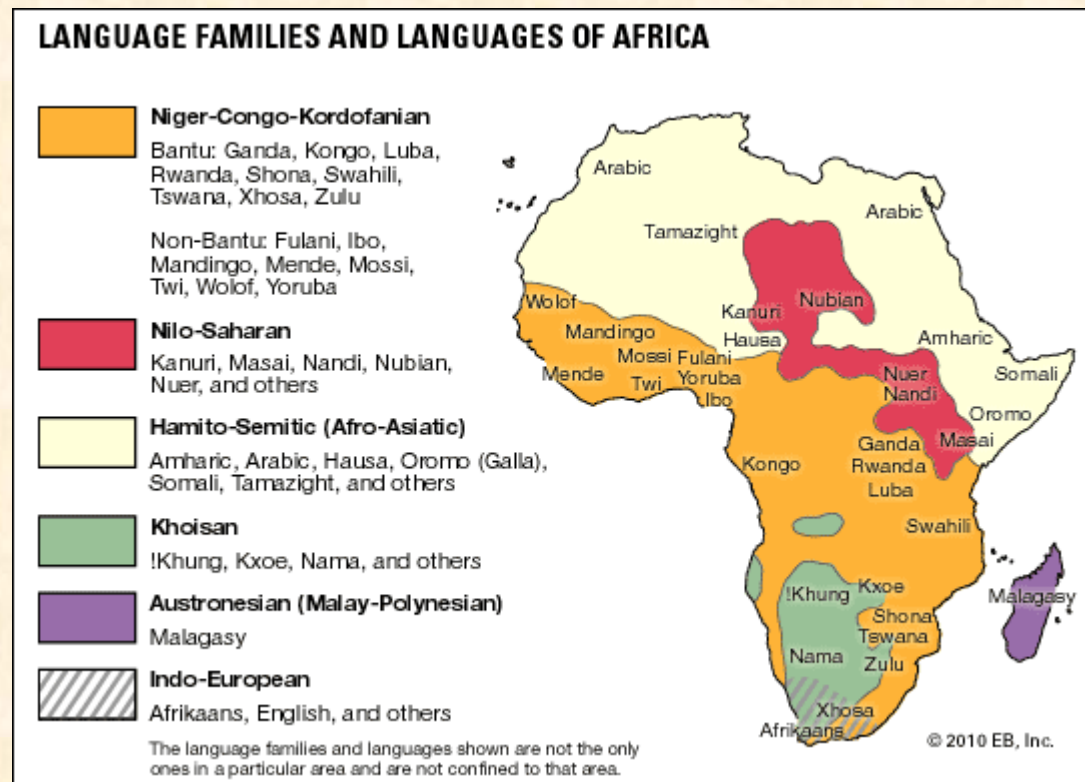


Although the script was deciphered in 1911, it seems to be impossible to translate. Attempts to link it to modern Sudanese language, chiefly from the Afro-Asiatic and Nilo-Saharan families, have been largely futile.

Globalization makes language deaths easier.



Most languages spoken in Africa belong to one of three large language families: Afroasiatic, Nilo-Saharan and Niger–Congo.



**Göktürk language used in Orhun
Inscriptions, the first known written
sources of the Turks.**



The Egyptian language was spoken in ancient Egypt and was a branch of the Afro-Asiatic languages .



Old Norse was the language spoken by the Vikings, and the language in which the Eddas, sagas, and most of the other primary sources for our current knowledge of Norse mythology were written.



Ancient Greek was the language spoken by the people of Ancient Greece from the 9th to 4th century B.C.



- An **extinct language** is a language that no longer has any speakers, especially if it has no living descendast. In contrast, a *dead language* is "one that is no longer the native language of any community".



It's basically the Egyptian language
written using the Greek alphabet,
which is pretty cool.
No one really speaks it anymore.
Everyone switched to Arabic.

ΠΕΣΕ ΙΩ ΔΕ: “ΕΥΨΑΛΘΟΟΣ ΝΗΤῆ ἸΔΙ ΝΕΤ’ΩΚ
ΖΗΤ’ ΤΗΥΤῆ ΔΕ: ‘ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΤΕ ΕΤ’ΜῆΤΕΡΟ Ζῆ ΤΠΕ’,
ΕΕΙΕ ἸΖΑΛΗΤ’ ΝΑΡ ΨΟΡΠ’ ΕΡΩΤῆ ἸΤΕ ΤΠΕ.
ΕΥΨΑΛΘΟΟΣ ΝΗΤῆ ΔΕ: ‘ΣΖῆ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ’, ΕΕΙΕ ἸΤΒΤ’
ΝΑΡ ΨΟΡΠ’ ΕΡΩΤῆ. ΑΛΛΑ ΤῆῆΤΕΡΟ ΣῆΠΕΤῆΖΟΥΝ’
ΔΥΩ ΣῆΠΕΤῆΒΑΛ’. ΖΟΤΑΝ ΕΤΕΤῆΨΑΝΣΟΥΩΝ ΤΗΥΤῆ,
ΤΟΤΕ ΣΕΝΔΣΟΥῶ ΤΗΝΕ ΔΥΩ ΤΕΤΝΔΕΙΜΕ ΔΕ ἸΤΩΤῆ
ΠΕ ἸΨΗΡΕ ἸΠΕΙΩΤ’ ΕΤΟΝΖ. ΕΨΩΠΕ ΔΕ
ΤΕΤΝΔΣΟΥΩΝ ΤΗΥΤῆ ΔΝ, ΕΕΙΕ ΤΕΤῆΨΟΟΠ’ Ζῆ
ΟΥΜῆΤΖΗΚΕ, ΔΥΩ ἸΤΩΤῆ ΠΕ ΤῆῆΤΖΗΚΕ.

Sanskrit provided the foundational texts for
Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
No one really speaks it anymore, save for
priests and some village populations.

योह्नलिखितसुसंवादः ।

१ प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

१ ख्रीष्टस्येश्वरत्वं ६ ईश्वरेण योह्नः प्रेरणं १४ ख्रीष्टावतारकथा १९ तस्मिन् योह्नः
साक्ष्यदानं २९ ख्रीष्टस्य प्रामाण्यस्य कथा ३५ शिमेनान्द्रिययोः कथा ४२ नियनेलः
कथा च ।

१ आदौ वाद आसीत् स च वाद ईश्वरेण सार्द्धमासीत् स
३ वादः स्वयमीश्वर एव । स आदाव् ईश्वरेण सहासीत् । तेन
सर्व्वं वस्तु ससृजे सर्व्वेषु सृष्टवस्तुषु किमपि वस्तु तेनासृष्टं नास्ति ।
४ स जीवनस्याकरः, तच्च जीवनं मनुष्याणां ज्योतिः ; तज्ज्यो-
५ तिरन्धकारे प्रचकाशे किन्त्वन्धकारस्तन्न जग्राह ।

Anything extant carved into stone in
ancient Egyptian artifacts and
landmarks; papyri from various Books
of the Dead.



ŞEVVAL DEMİR