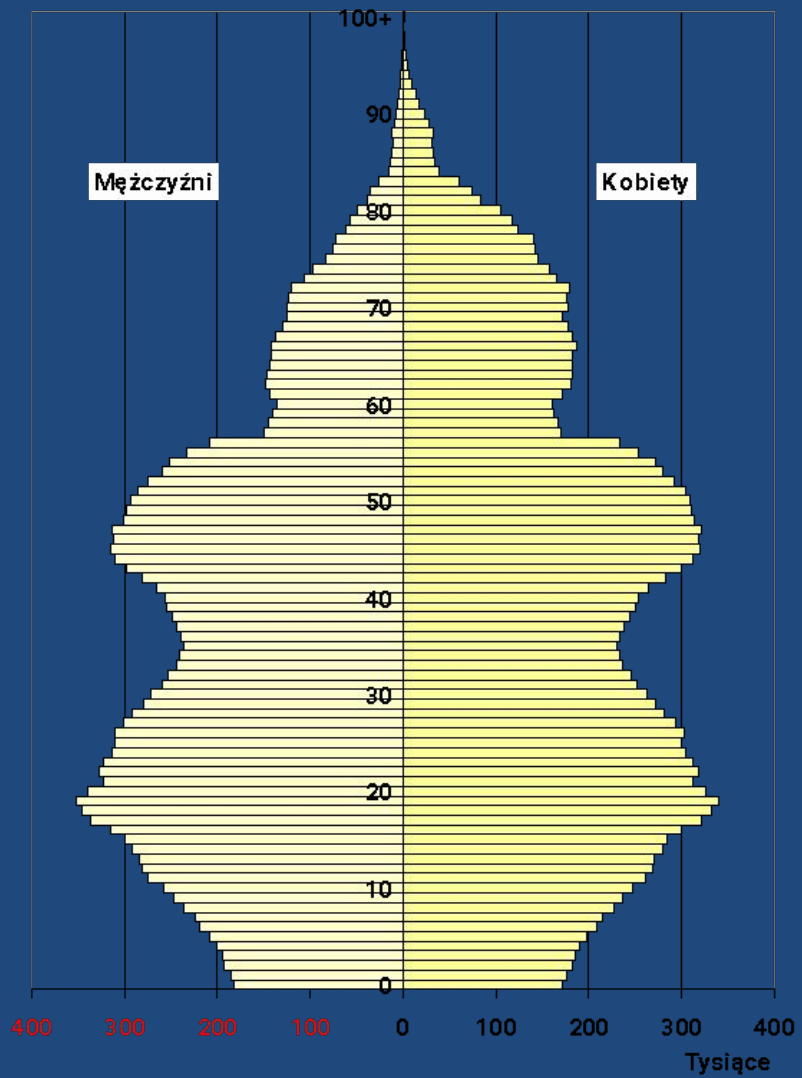


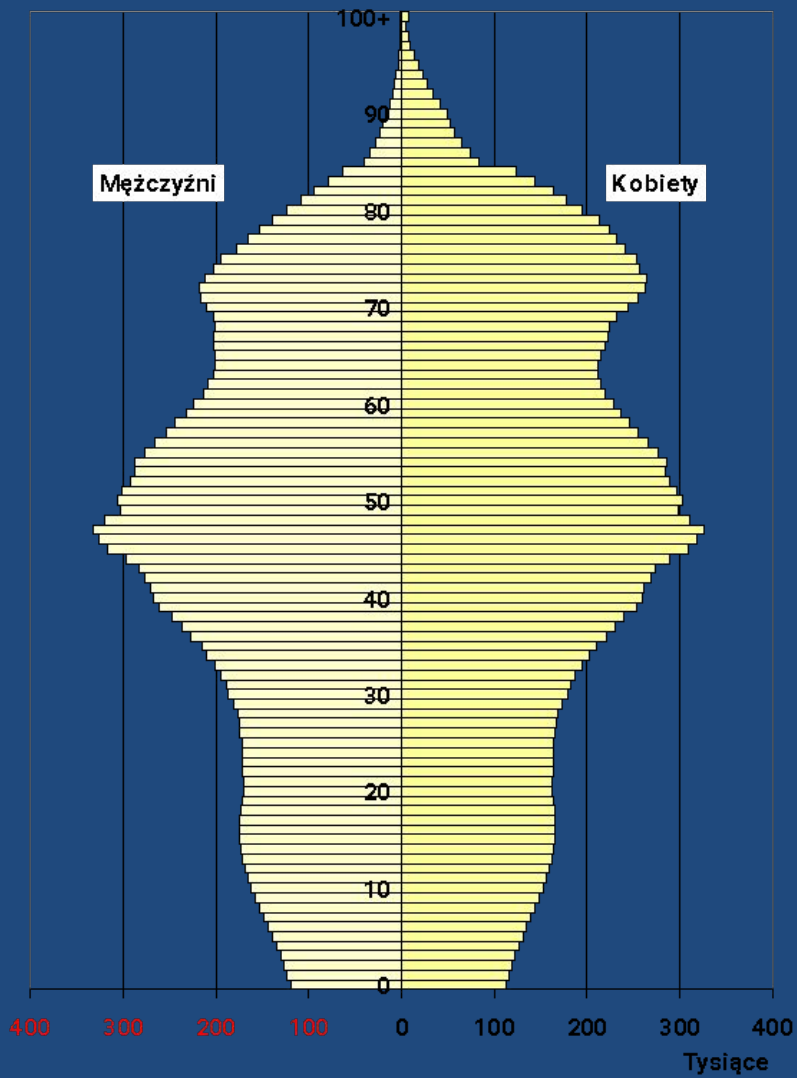
Demographic structures – part 2

Social and cultural diversity

2002



2030



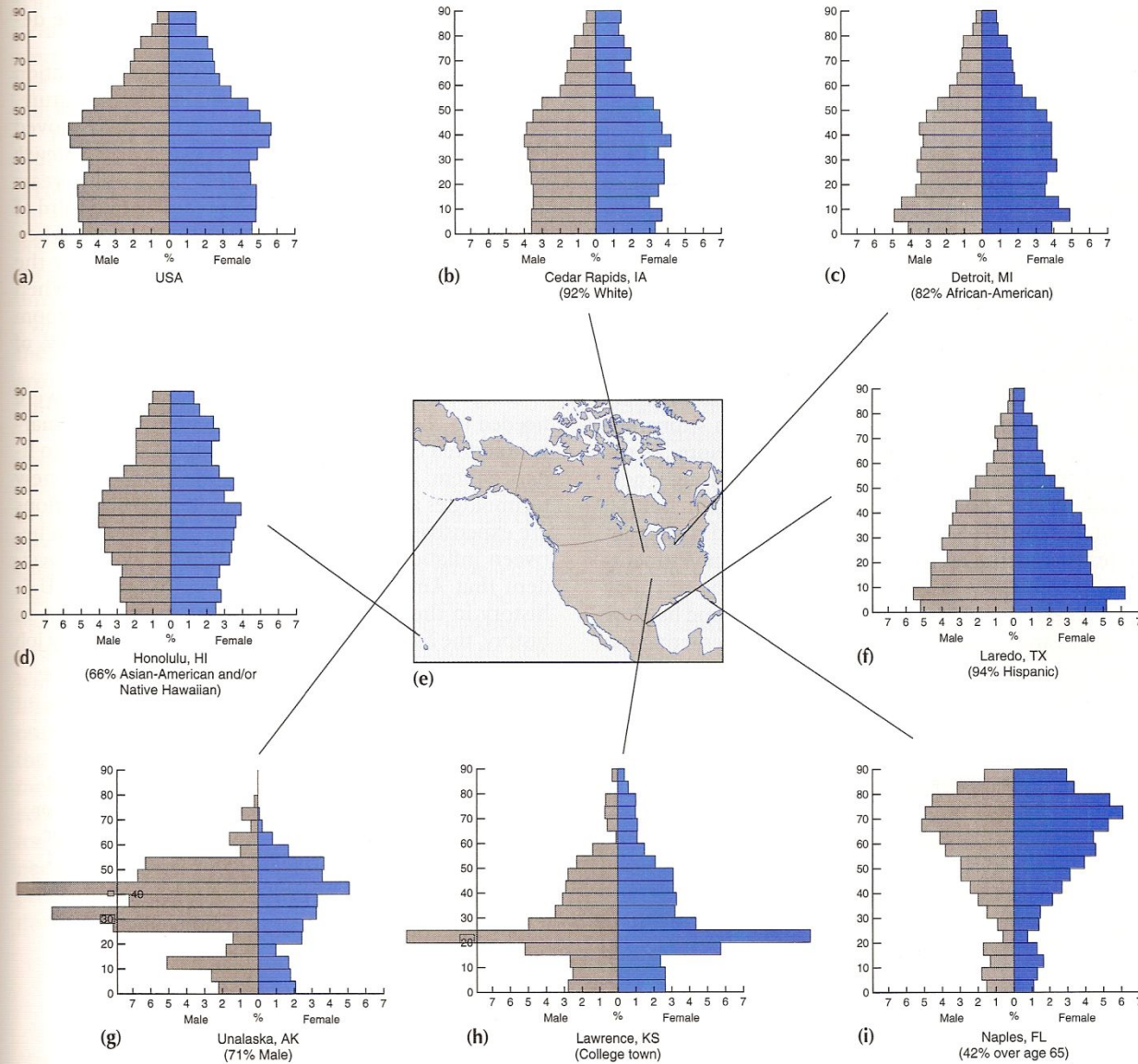


FIGURE 3.32

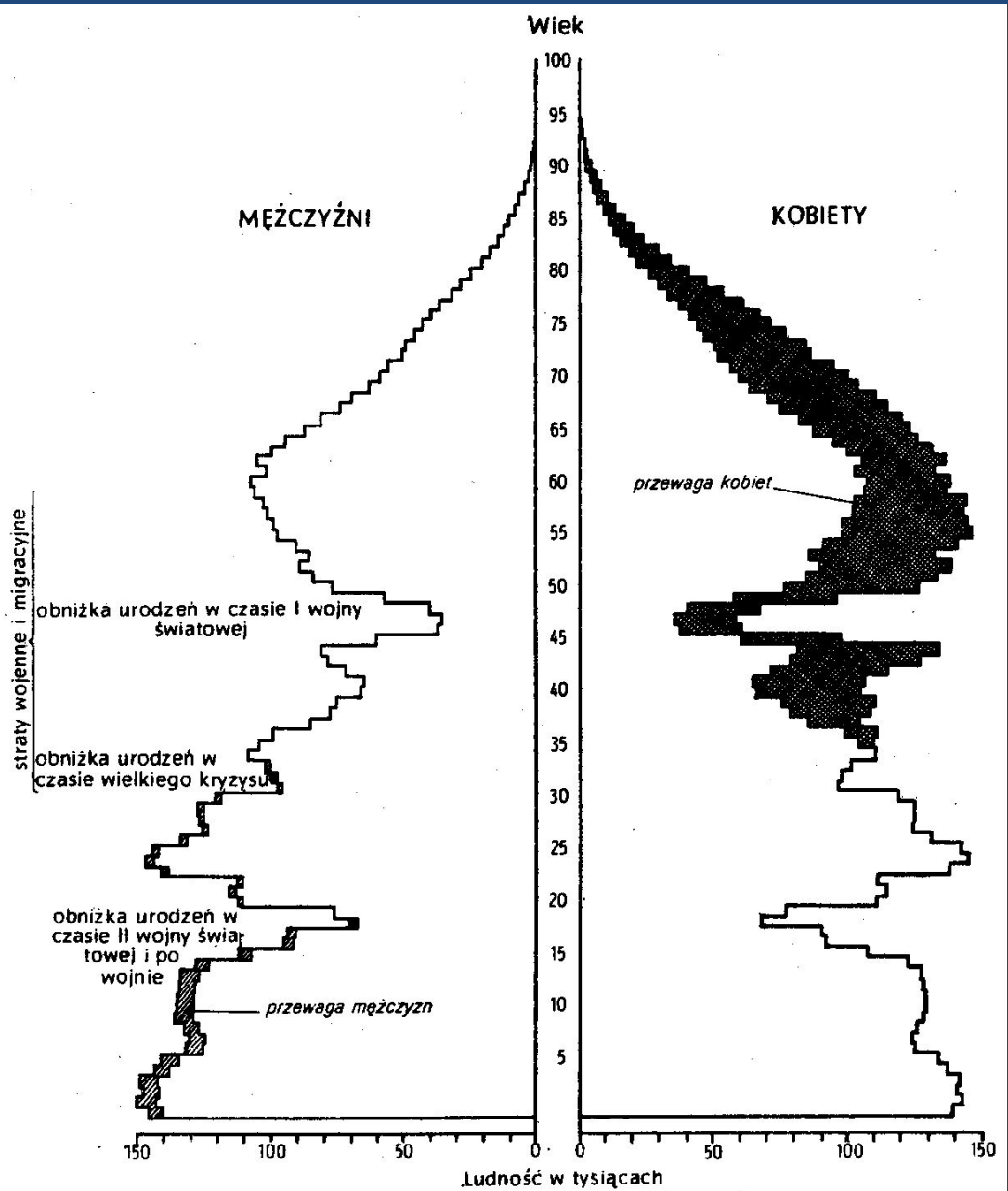
Population pyramids for selected communities in the United States reflect a diverse suite of demographic conditions. In college towns, a disproportionately large number of young adults is evident. In retirement communities, such as Naples, Florida, there are far more elderly than young people. Note the imbalance between males and females in Unalaska, a reflection of the labor market there.

Age structure of GDR – 1964

Great War

Great Depression 1929-33

World War II



Struktura wieku ludności NRD w 1964 r.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Age Pyramid, Canada, 1996

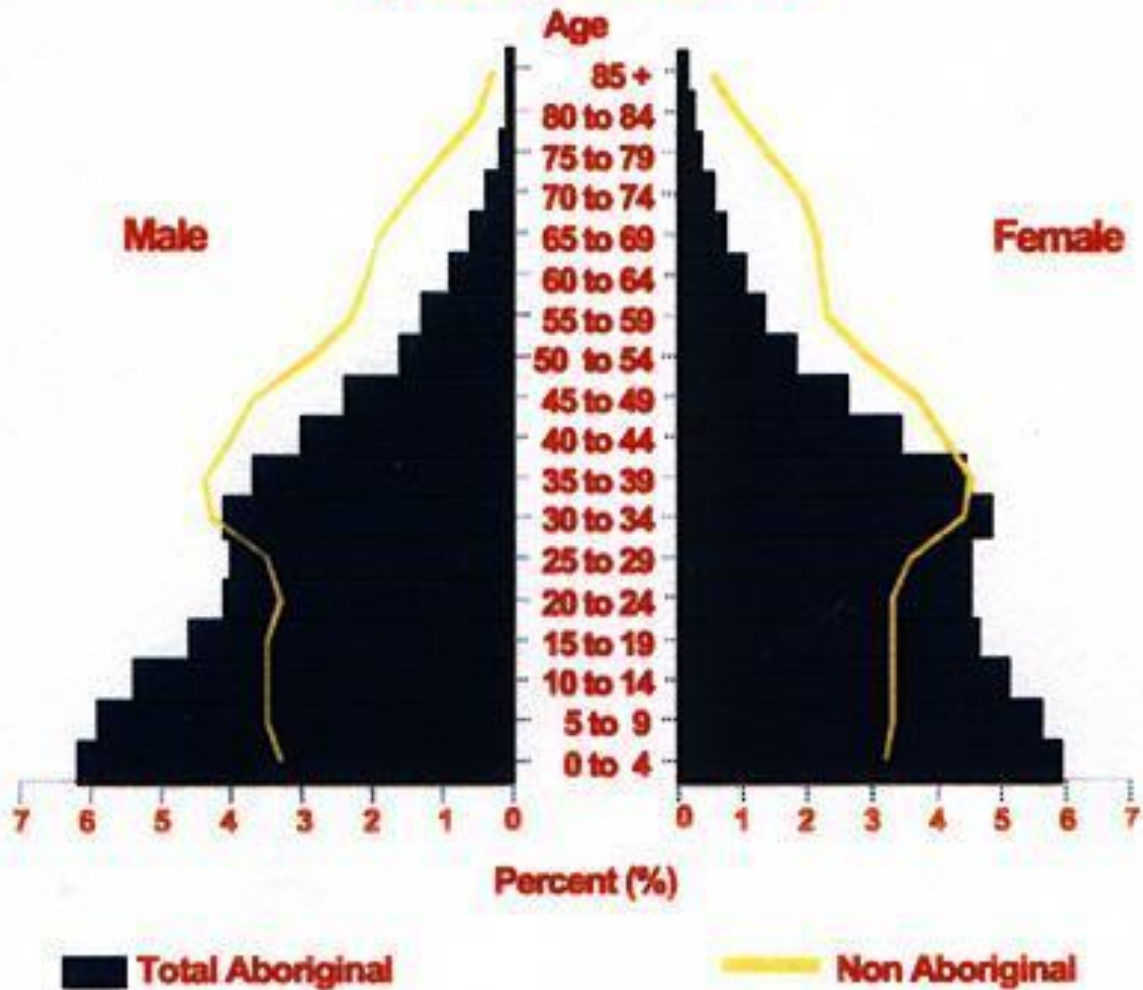
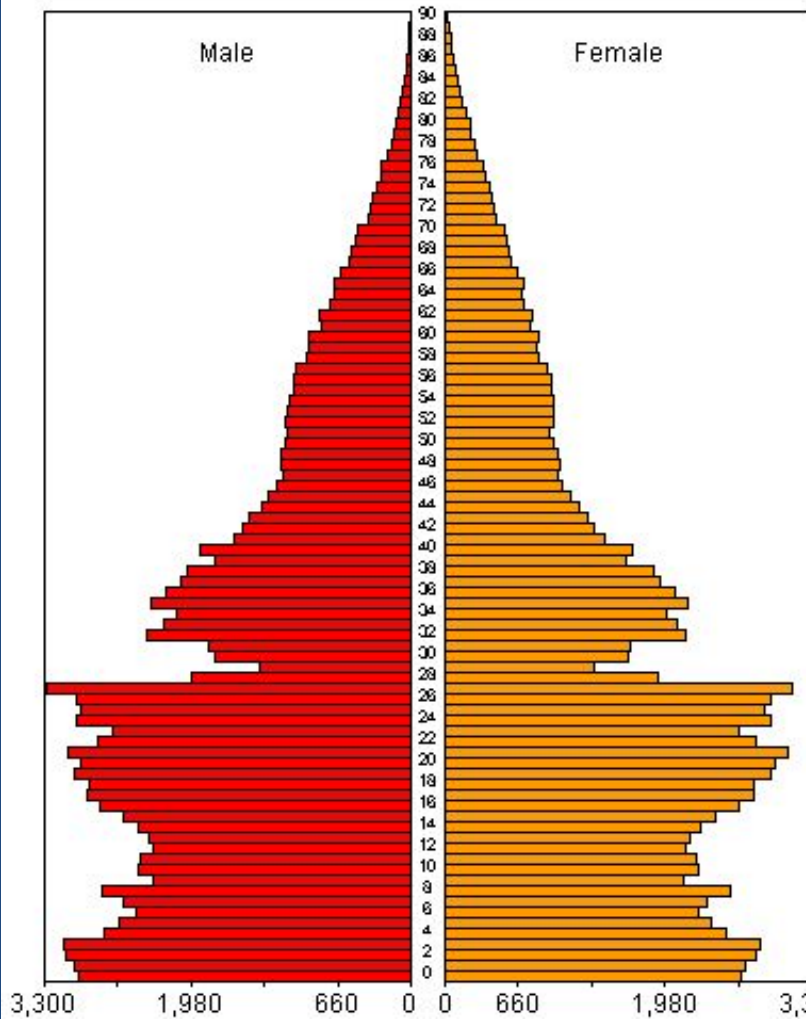


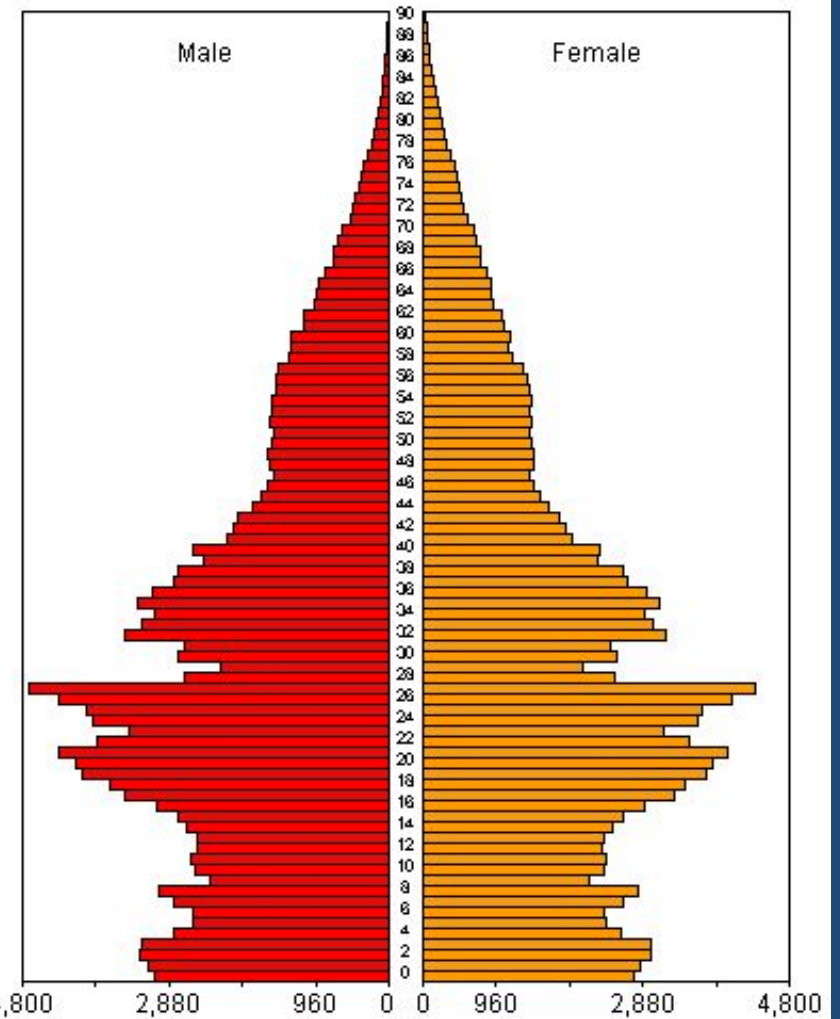
Figure 2.

China

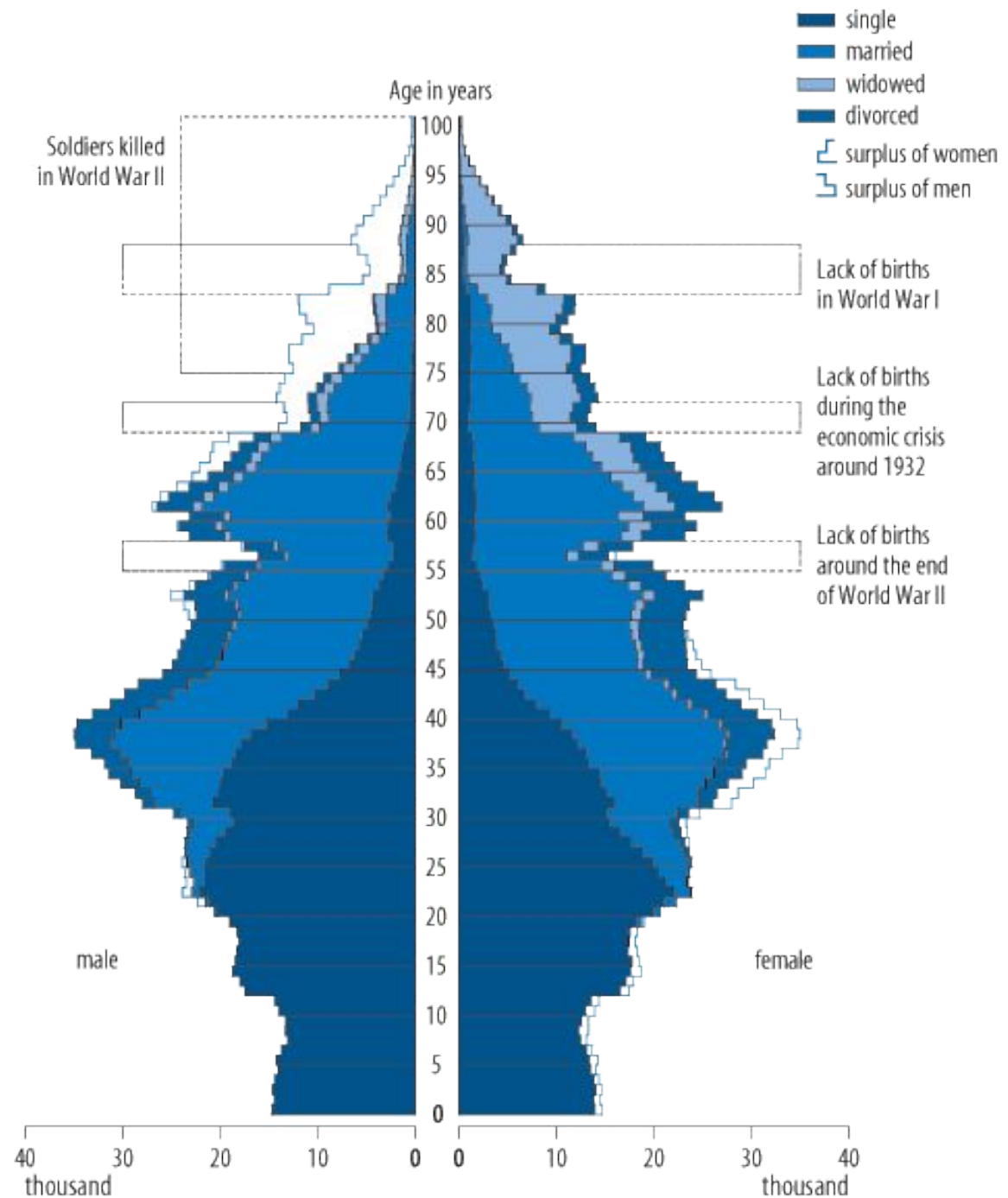
Town Population by Age and Sex *



City Population by Age and Sex *



Berlin



Homeless persons in Sydney

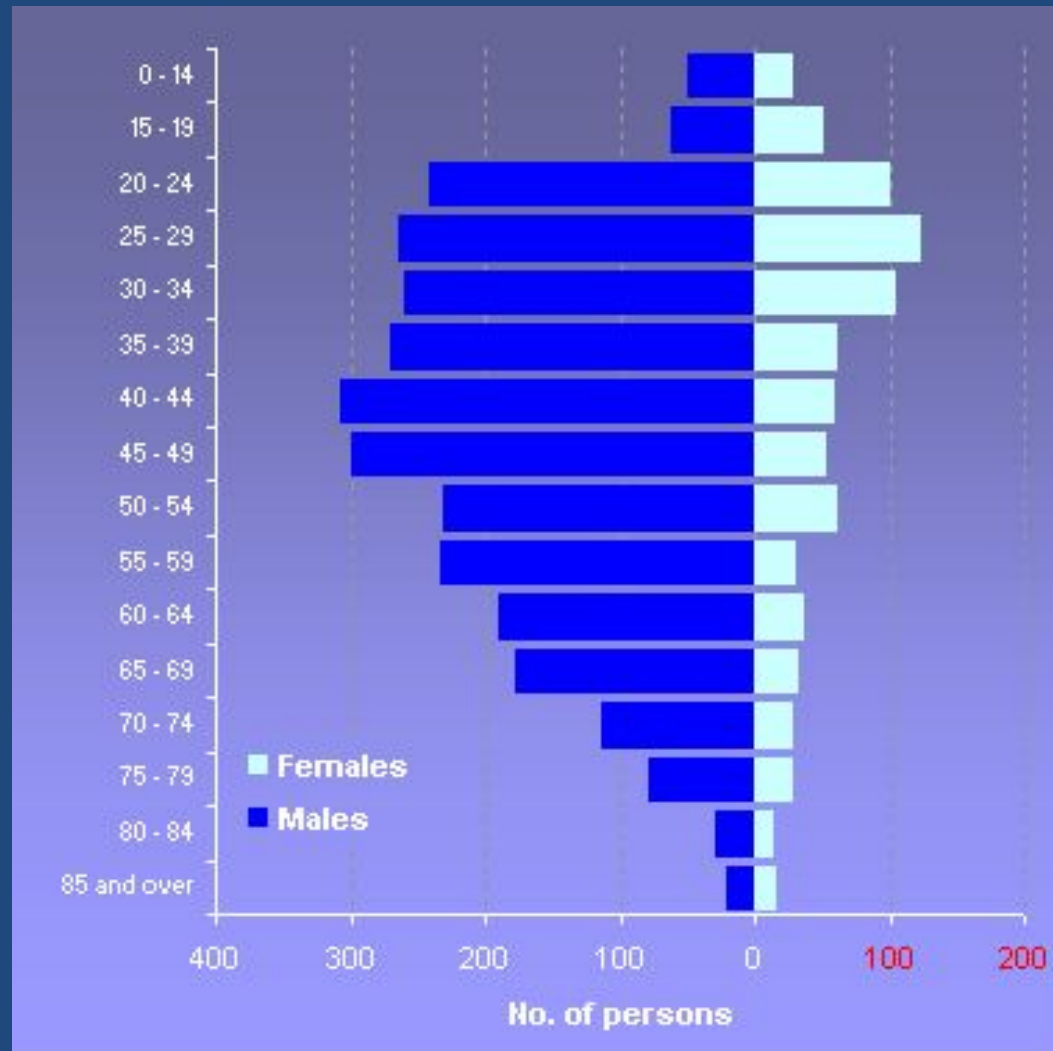
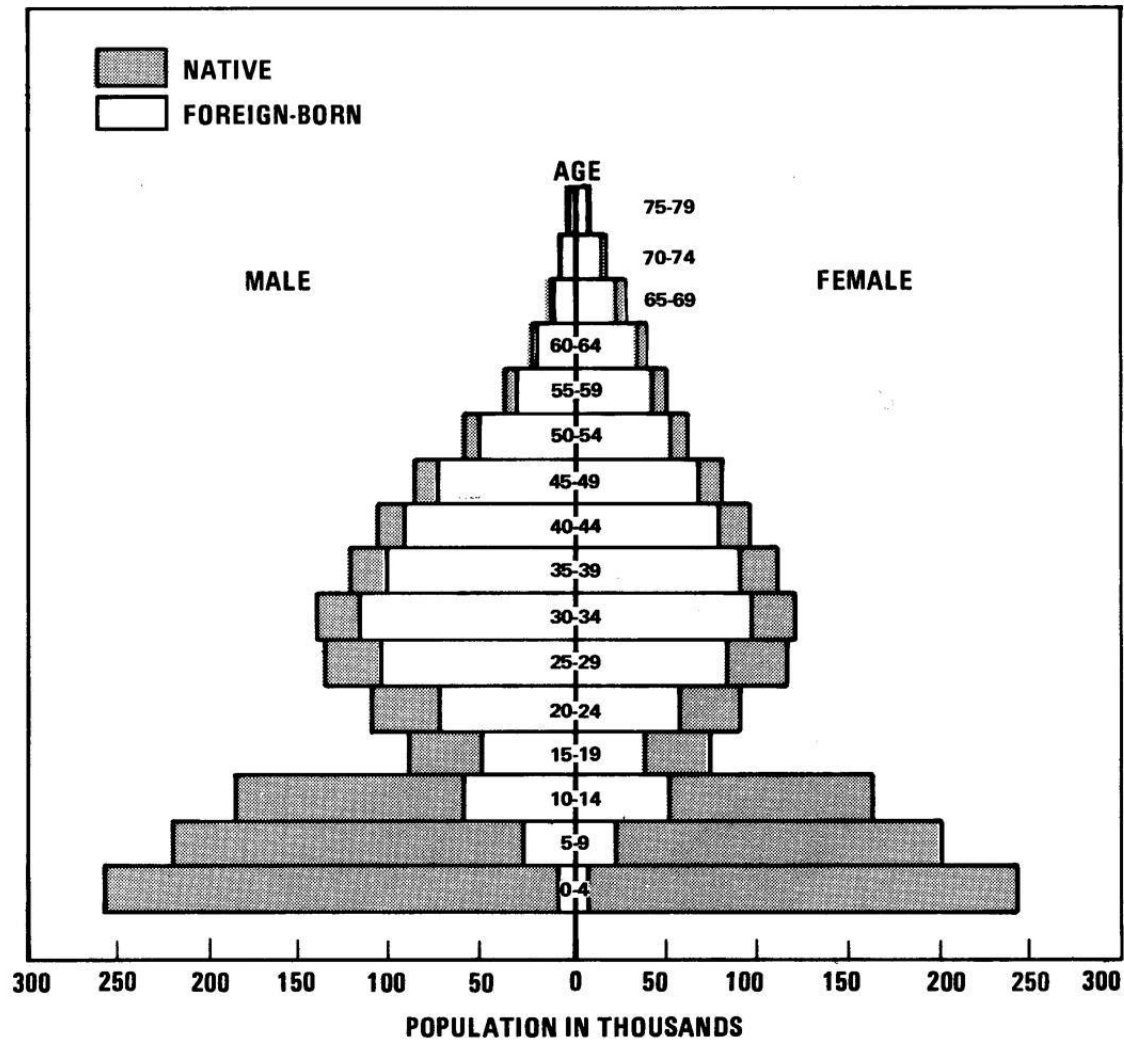
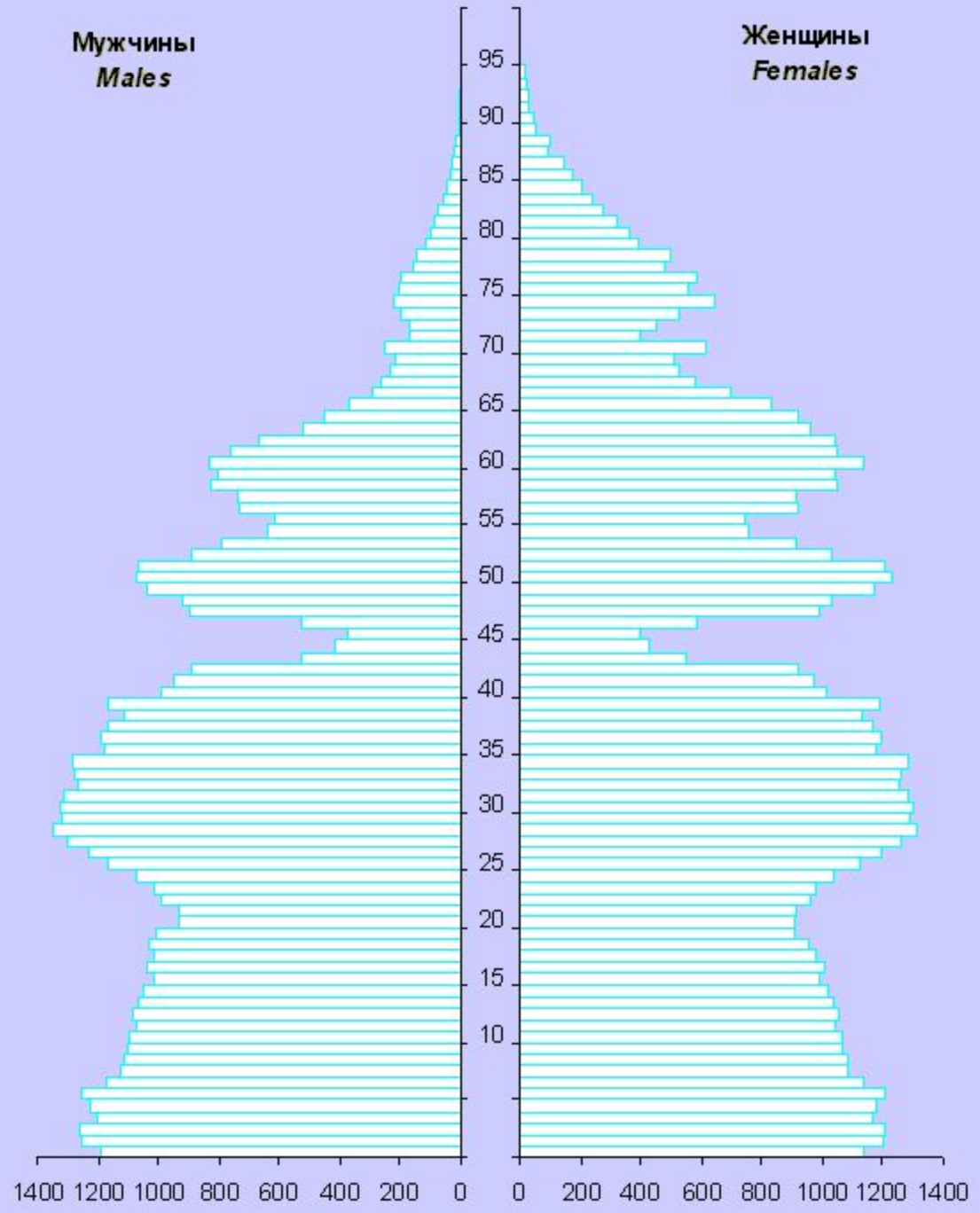


Figure 8-16.—Total and Foreign-Born Populations of Hong Kong, by Age and Sex: 1961

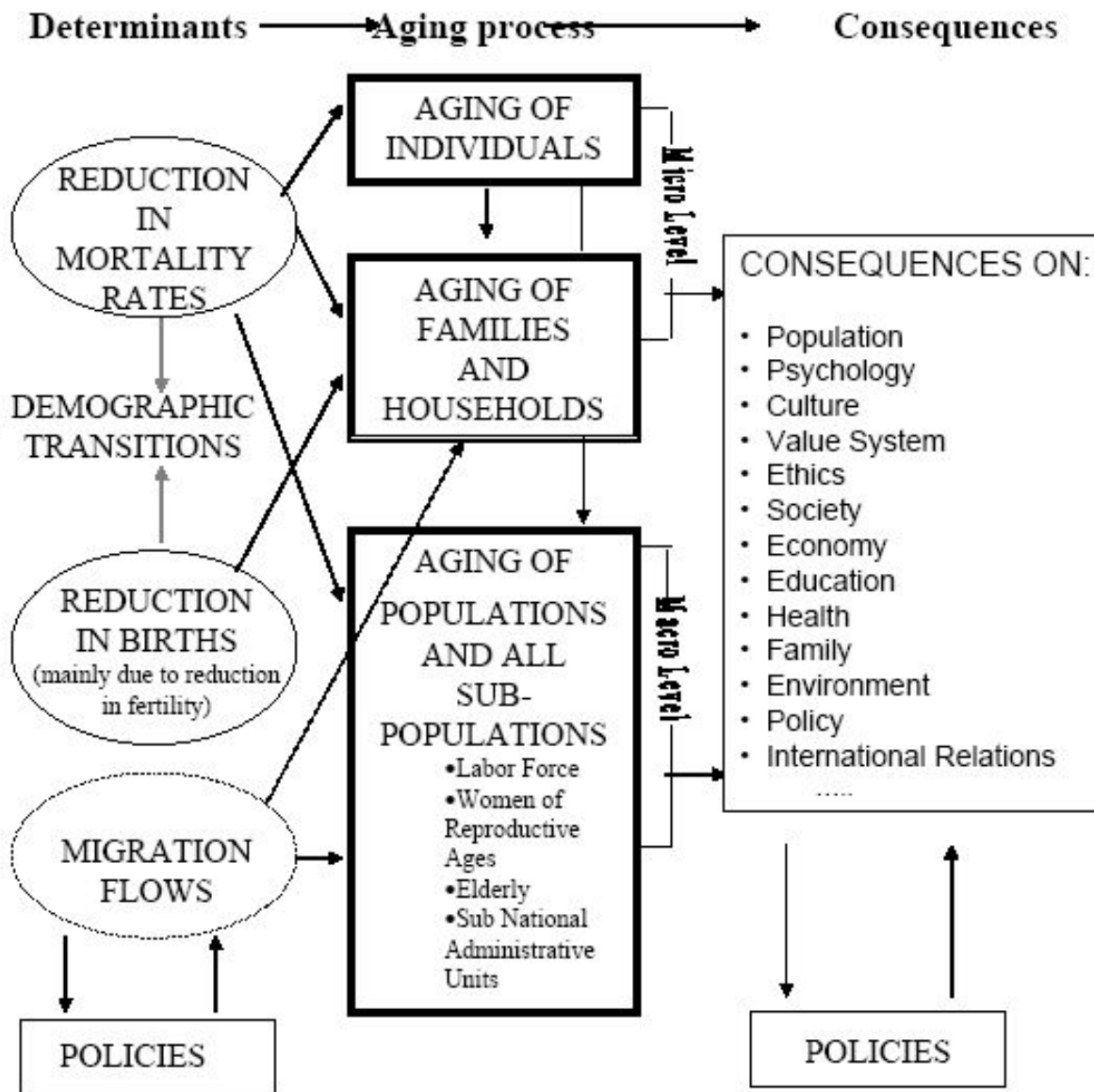


Source: *Hong Kong Report on the 1961 Census*, Vol. II, tables 104 and 150.

Russia

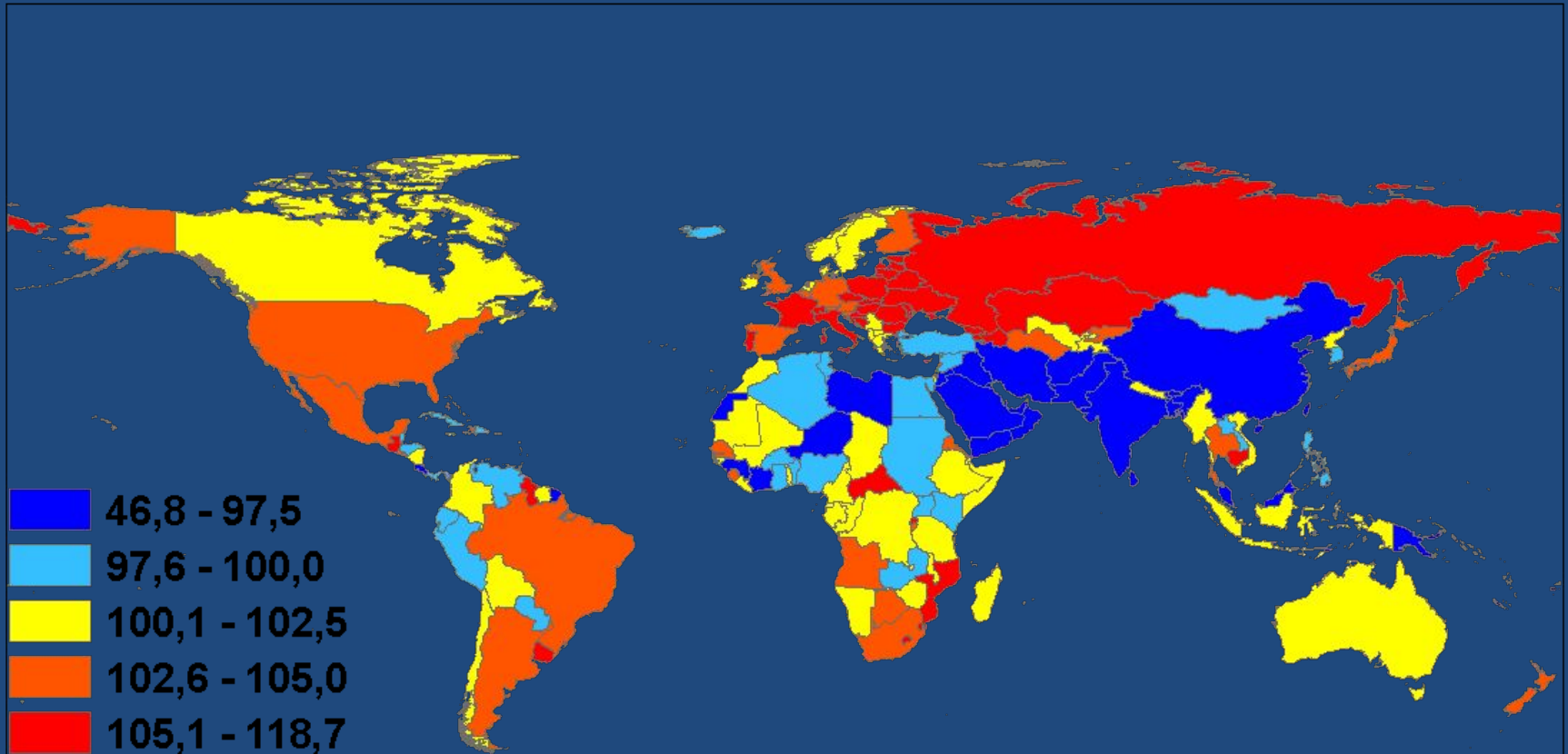


Conceptual framework of the aging process: Its magnitude and complexity

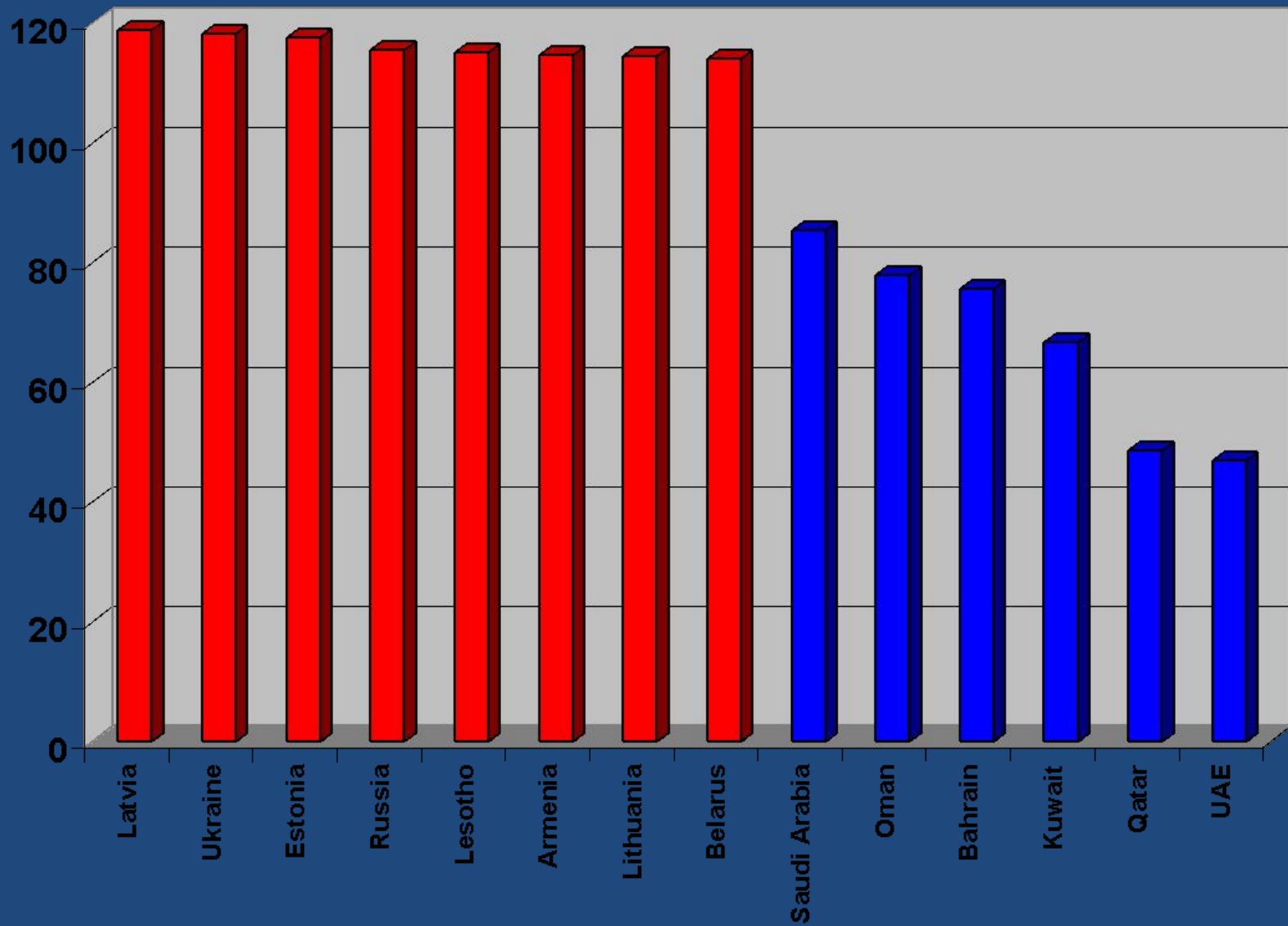


Fonte: Golini, 1999

Female sex ratio in 2006



Highest and lowest female sex ratio in 2006



Social and cultural diversity

- Ethnic diversity
- Linguistic diversity
- Religious diversity
- Education
- Labor force; employment and redundancy

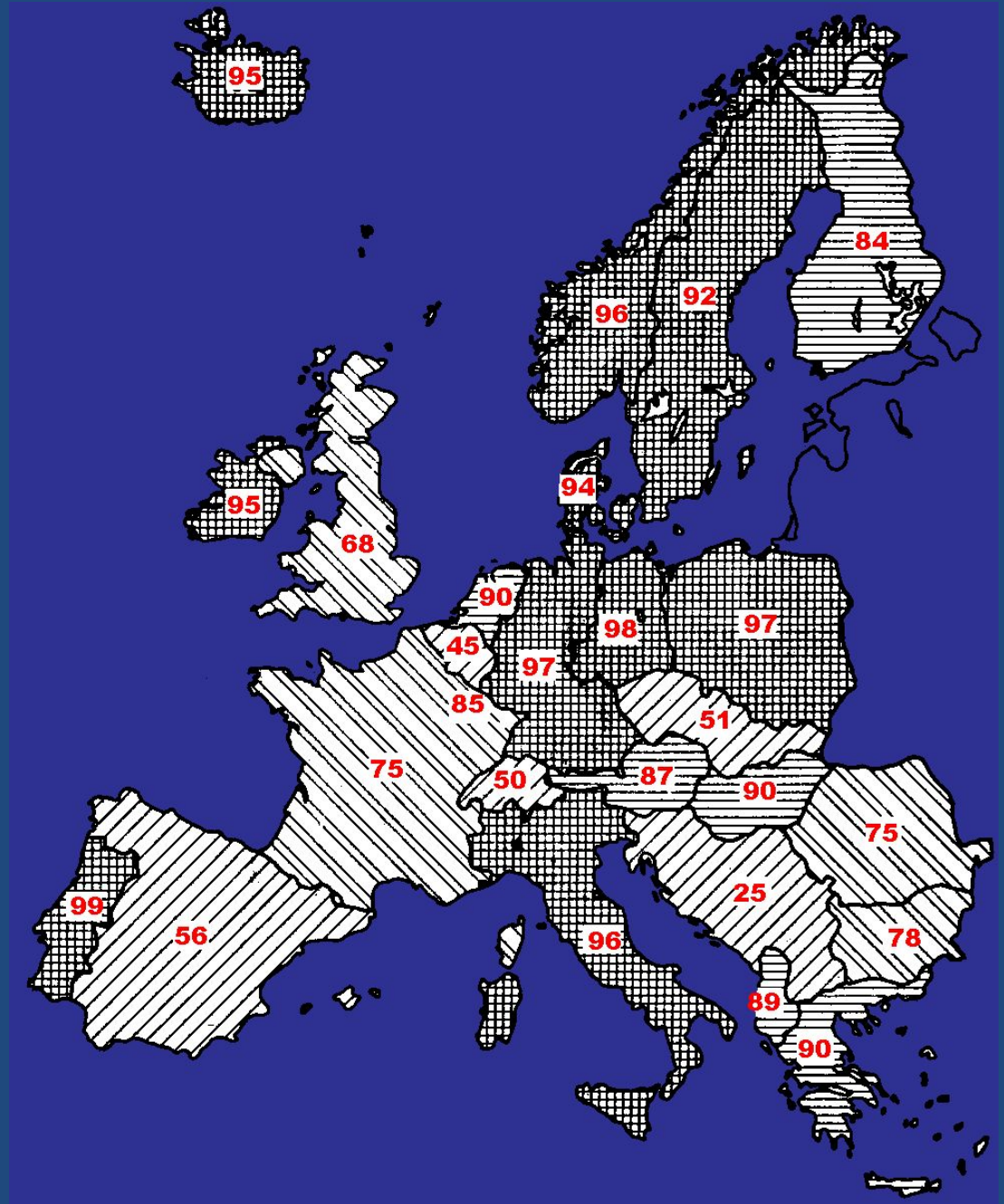
- **Some definitions:**
 - **Nation (two main meanings)**
 - **Ethnic group**
 - **Ethnic minority**
- **Modern broadening of the term "NATION"**
- **Objective (fact) and subjective (idea) criterion of nation**
- **Statistical methods**

Ethnicity and language

- 1. Equality – Polish people, Hungarians, Tamil people**
- 2. Language domination – Serbs & Croats,
Egyptians & Tunisians
Americans, English & Welsh people
Afrikaners & Coloureds
Spanish, some Philipinos & Argentinians**
- 3. Nation domination – Swiss, Canadians, Belgians,
Luxembourgians**

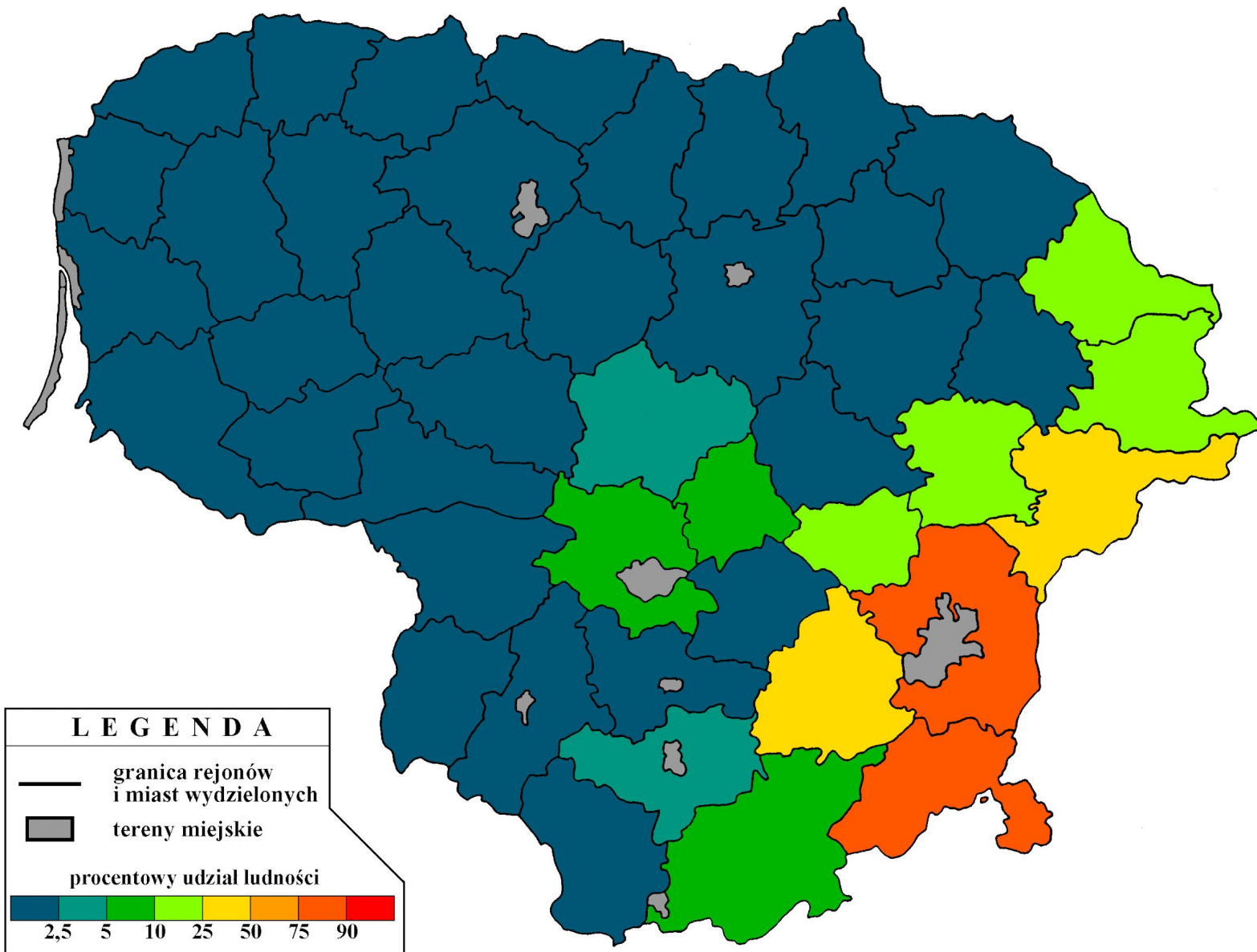
Socio-ethnic compactness

$$SeC = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p^2}{P^2}$$



Polish national minority's percentage in rural areas of Lithuania - 1959

Ryc. 16. Udział ludności narodowości polskiej w zaludnieniu wsi - 1959 r.



The main three language classifications

- According to grammatical and lexical similarity: FAMILY, SUBFAMILY, GROUP, SUBGROUP, LANGUAGE
e.g. family of indoeuropean languages
- According to historical influences for each other (often based on proximity): SPRACHBUND („LANGUAGE LEAGUE”)
e.g. Balkan area
- According to language structures: isolating or analytic, agglutinative, inflecting or fusional

Languages



<http://www.ethnologue.com/web.asp>

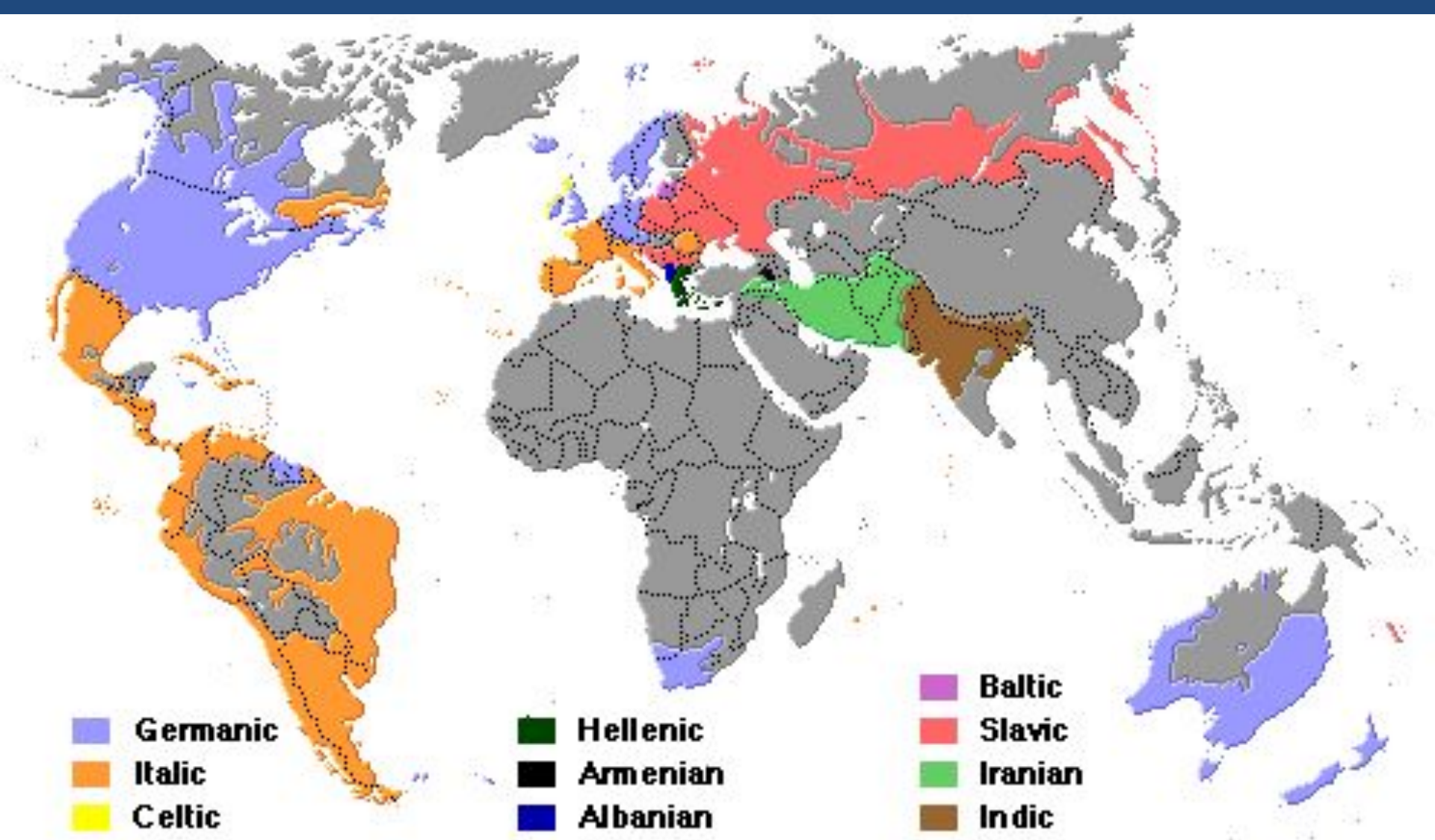
[Afro-Asiatic \(375\)](#)
[Alacalufan \(2\)](#)
[Algic \(44\)](#)
[Altaic \(66\)](#)
[Amto-Musan \(2\)](#)
[Andamanese \(13\)](#)
[Arauan \(8\)](#)
[Araucanian \(2\)](#)
[Arawakan \(64\)](#)
[Artificial language \(3\)](#)
[Arutani-Sape \(2\)](#)
[Australian \(263\)](#)
[Austro-Asiatic \(169\)](#)
[Austronesian \(1268\)](#)
[Aymaran \(3\)](#)
[Barbacoan \(7\)](#)
[Basque \(3\)](#)
[Bayono-Awbono \(2\)](#)
[Caddoan \(5\)](#)
[Cahuapanan \(2\)](#)
[Cant \(1\)](#)
[Carib \(32\)](#)
[Chapacura-Wanham \(5\)](#)
[Chibchan \(22\)](#)
[Chimakuan \(2\)](#)
[Choco \(12\)](#)
[Chon \(2\)](#)
[Chukotko-Kamchatkan \(5\)](#)
[Chumash \(7\)](#)
[Coahuiltecan \(1\)](#)
[Creole \(86\)](#)
[Deaf sign language \(121\)](#)
[Dravidian \(73\)](#)
[East Bird's Head \(3\)](#)
[East Papuan \(36\)](#)
[Eskimo-Aleut \(11\)](#)

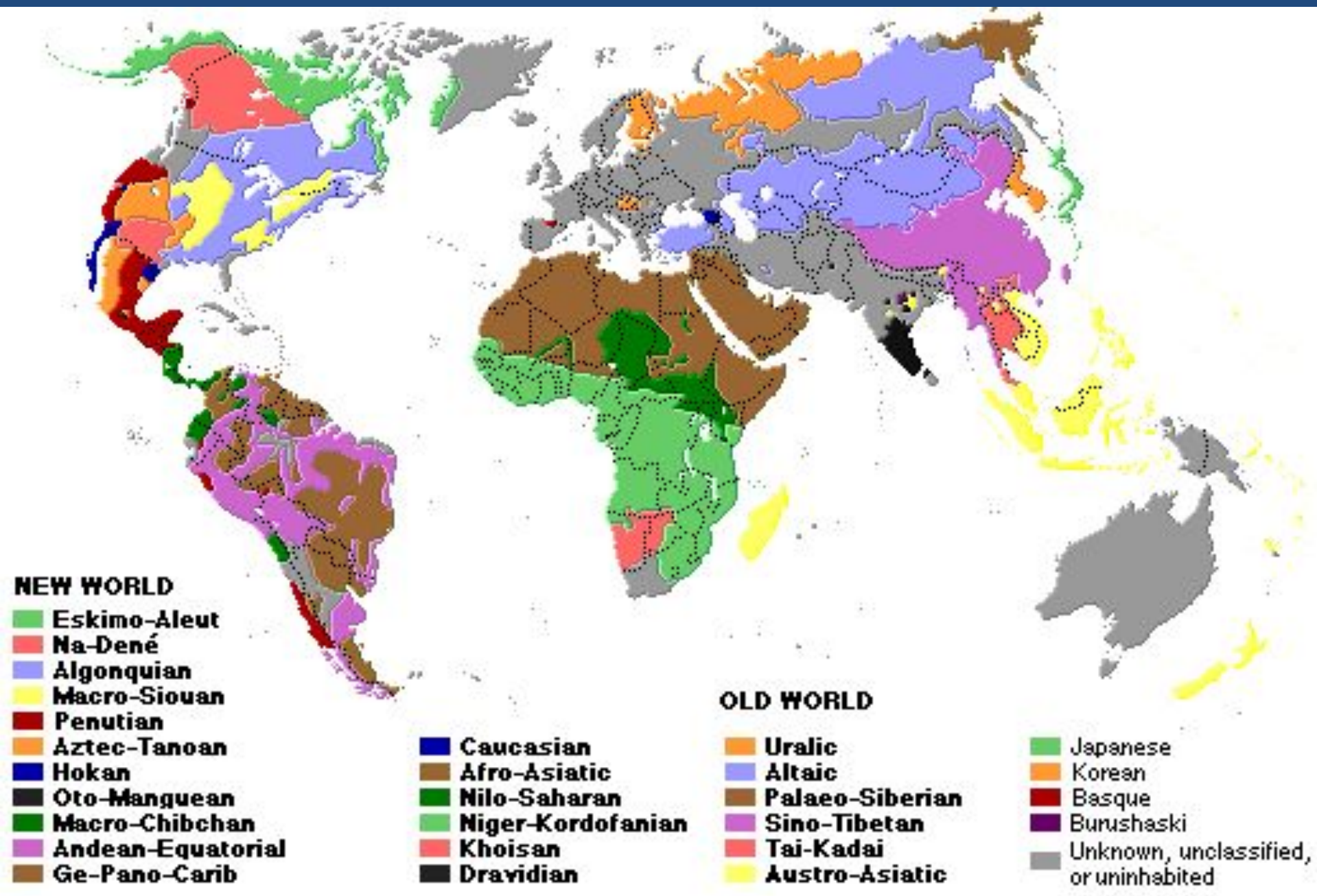
[Geelvink Bay \(33\)](#)
[Guahiban \(5\)](#)
[Gulf \(4\)](#)
[Harakmbet \(2\)](#)
[Hibito-Cholon \(2\)](#)
[Hmong-Mien \(35\)](#)
[Hokan \(28\)](#)
[Huavean \(4\)](#)
[Indo-European \(449\)](#)
[Iroquoian \(11\)](#)
[Japanese \(12\)](#)
[Jivaroan \(4\)](#)
[Kartvelian \(5\)](#)
[Katukinan \(3\)](#)
[Keres \(2\)](#)
[Khoisan \(27\)](#)
[Kiowa Tanoan \(6\)](#)
[Kwomtari-Baibai \(6\)](#)
[Language Isolate \(40\)](#)
[Left May \(6\)](#)
[Lower Mamberamo \(2\)](#)
[Lule-Vilela \(1\)](#)
[Macro-Ge \(32\)](#)
[Maku \(6\)](#)
[Mascoian \(5\)](#)
[Mataco-Guaicuru \(12\)](#)
[Mayan \(69\)](#)
[Misumalpan \(4\)](#)
[Mixed Language \(21\)](#)
[Mixe-Zoque \(17\)](#)
[Mura \(1\)](#)
[Muskogean \(6\)](#)
[Na-Dene \(47\)](#)
[Nambiquaran \(3\)](#)
[Niger-Congo \(1514\)](#)
[Nilo-Saharan \(204\)](#)

[North Caucasian \(34\)](#)
[Oto-Manguean \(174\)](#)
[Panoan \(28\)](#)
[Peba-Yaguan \(2\)](#)
[Penutian \(33\)](#)
[Pidgin \(18\)](#)
[Quechuan \(46\)](#)
[Salishan \(27\)](#)
[Salivan \(3\)](#)
[Sepik-Ramu \(100\)](#)
[Sign language \(3\)](#)
[Sino-Tibetan \(403\)](#)
[Siouan \(17\)](#)
[Sko \(7\)](#)
[Subtiaba-Tlapanec \(5\)](#)
[Tacanan \(6\)](#)
[Tai-Kadai \(76\)](#)
[Tarascan \(2\)](#)
[Torricelli \(53\)](#)
[Totonacan \(11\)](#)
[Trans-New Guinea \(564\)](#)
[Tucanoan \(25\)](#)
[Tupi \(76\)](#)
[Unclassified \(78\)](#)
[Uralic \(39\)](#)
[Uru-Chipaya \(2\)](#)
[Uto-Aztecan \(61\)](#)
[Wakashan \(5\)](#)
[West Papuan \(26\)](#)
[Witotoan \(6\)](#)
[Yanomam \(4\)](#)
[Yeniseian \(2\)](#)
[Yukaghir \(2\)](#)
[Yuki \(2\)](#)
[Zamucoan \(2\)](#)
[Zaparoan \(7\)](#)

Main language families

- Afro-Asiatic (Hamitic, Semitic)
- Altaic
- Austro-Asiatic (Mon Khmer, Munda)
- Austronesian
- Chukotko-Kamchatkan (Paleosiberian)
- Dravidian
- Indoeuropean
- Khoisan
- Niger-Congo (Niger-Kordofanian or Bantu)
- Nilo-Saharan
- Sino-Tibetan
- Thai-Kadai
- Uralic (Ugro-Finnic)
 - + japanese, korean, basque





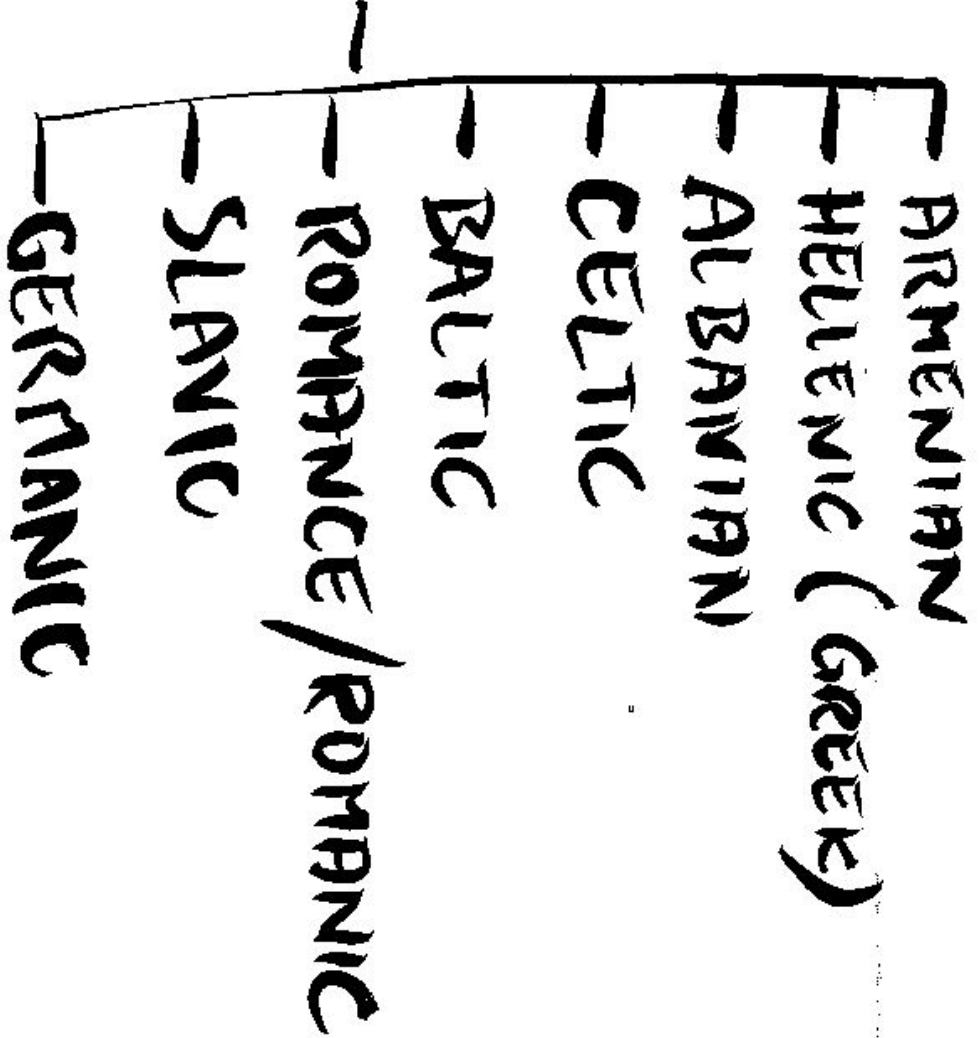
INDOIRANIAN



- E.G.
 PERSIAN
 TADJIK
 PUSHTU
 KURDISH

- E.G.
 HINDI
 PUNJABI
 BENGALI
 ROMANI
 (GYPSY)

EUROPEAN



Slavic languages (ab 320 million)

West Slavic (56)

Pomeranian

kashubian

Polish (42,5)

Sorbian

Lower Sorbian (15 thousand)

Upper Sorbian (55 thousand)

Czech (9)

Slovak (5)

South Slavic (28)

Slovene (2)

Serbian & Croatian (17)

Macedonian (1,8)

Bulgarian (8,5)

East Slavic (210)

Belarussian (10)

Russian (160)

Ukrainian (40)

Rusyns or Carpatho-Rusyns



Baltic languages

Lithuanian (3)

Latvian (2)



Romance languages (ab 750 million)

South Romance (1,8)

Corsican (340 thousand)

Sardinian (1,5)

East Romance (26)

Romanian (26)

Moldavian (2,7)

Aromanian (Macedo-Romanian) (150 thousand)

Istroromanian (ab 500 persons)

Megleno-Romanian (12 thousand)

West Romance (720)

Italian (62)

French (80)

Provençal, Occitan (Lenga d'òc) & Gascon (1,2)

Spanish (Castillian) (360)

Catalan (7)

Galician (3)

Portuguese (ok. 200 mln)

Rhaeto-Romance (Rhaeto-Romansch) (630 thousand)

Istriot (nearly extinct)



Spanish	Portuguese	Occitan (Languedocien)	Provençal	Romanian	Rhaetian
Catalan	French	Franco-Provençal	Italian	Sardinian	Stripes indicate areas where bilingualism is common.

Celtic languages (ab 2 million)

Goidelic (800 thousand)

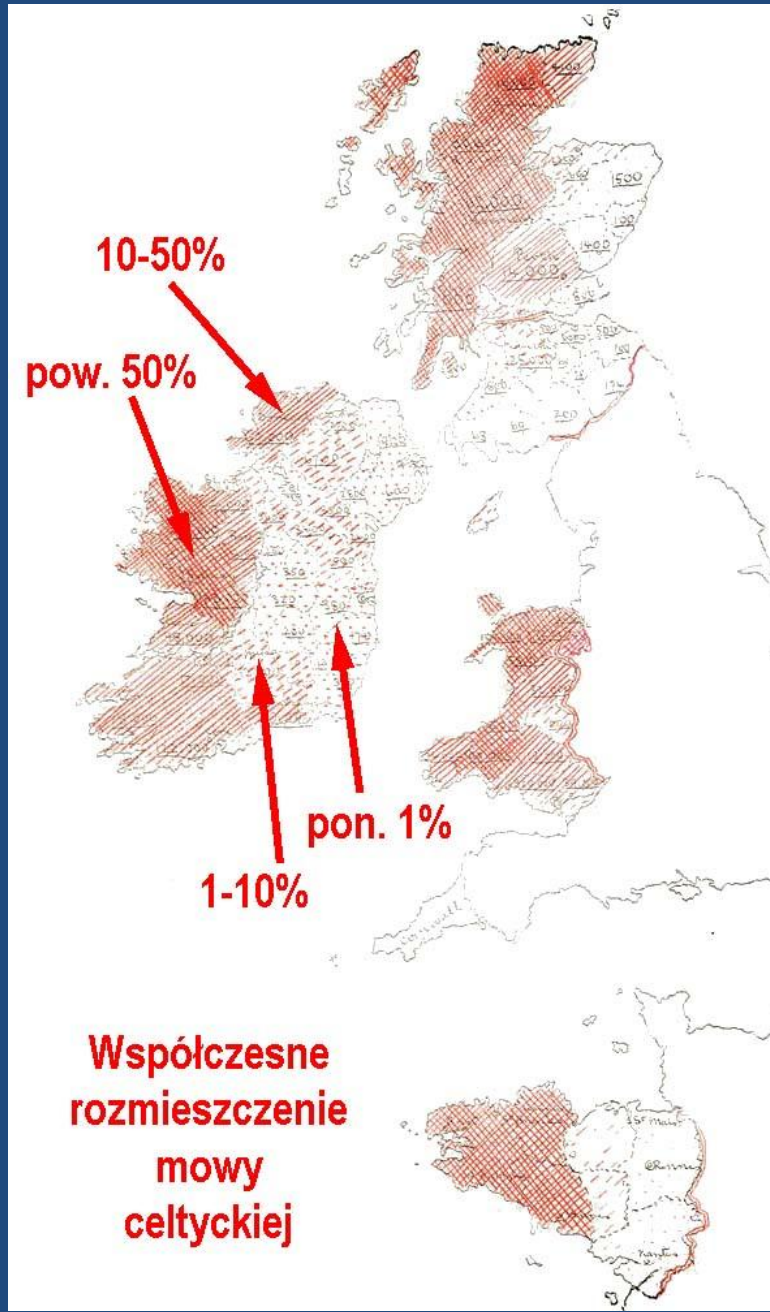
Irish (700 thousand)

Gaelic (*Scots Gaelic, Scottish*) (80 thousand)

Brythonic (1,2)

Welsh (500 thousand)

Breton (700 thousand)



Germanic languages (ab 480 million)

West Germanic (466)

English (350)

German (90)

Frisian (400 thousand)

Lallans, Lowland Scots

Pidgin English

Yiddish

Luxemburgian (300 thousand)

Dutch (Netherlandic) (ok. 23 mln)

Dutch in the Netherlands (ok. 16 mln)

Flemish (ok. 7 mln)

Afrikaans (ok. 10,5 mln)

Scandinavian (North Germanic, Nordic) (18,5)

Icelandic (280 thousand)

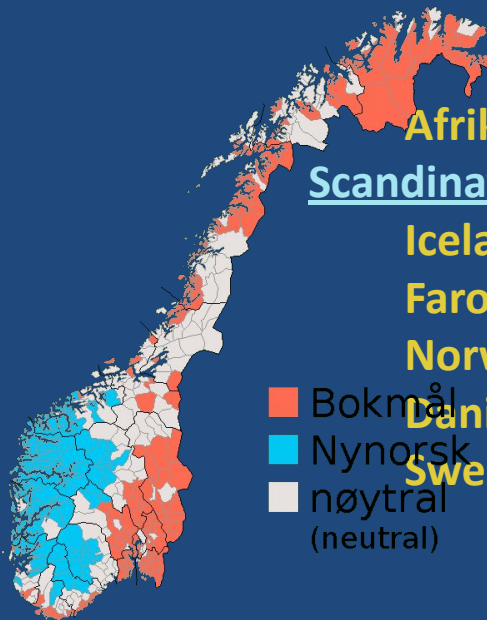
Faroese (50 thousand)

Norwegian (Bokmål & Nynorsk) (4)

Danish (5)

Swedish (9)

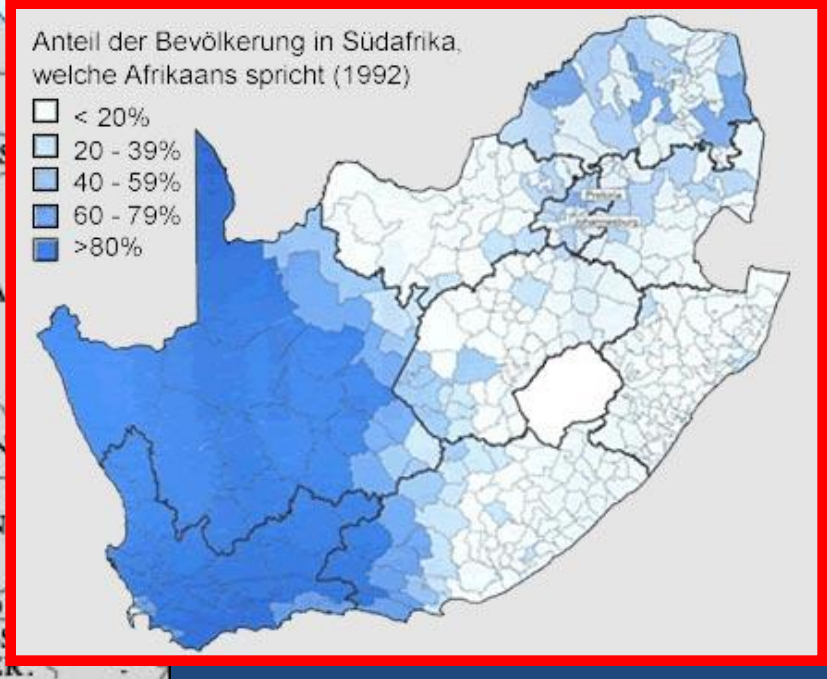
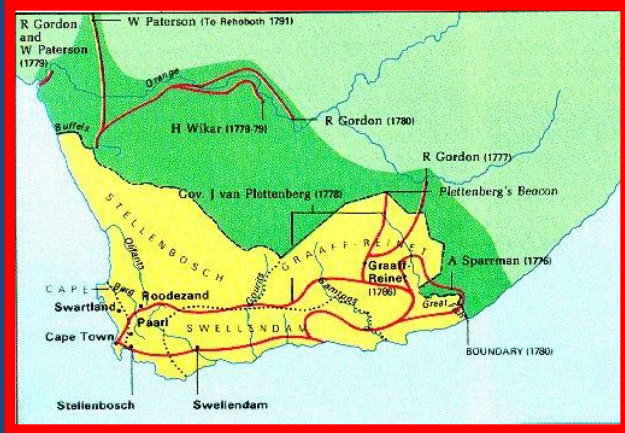
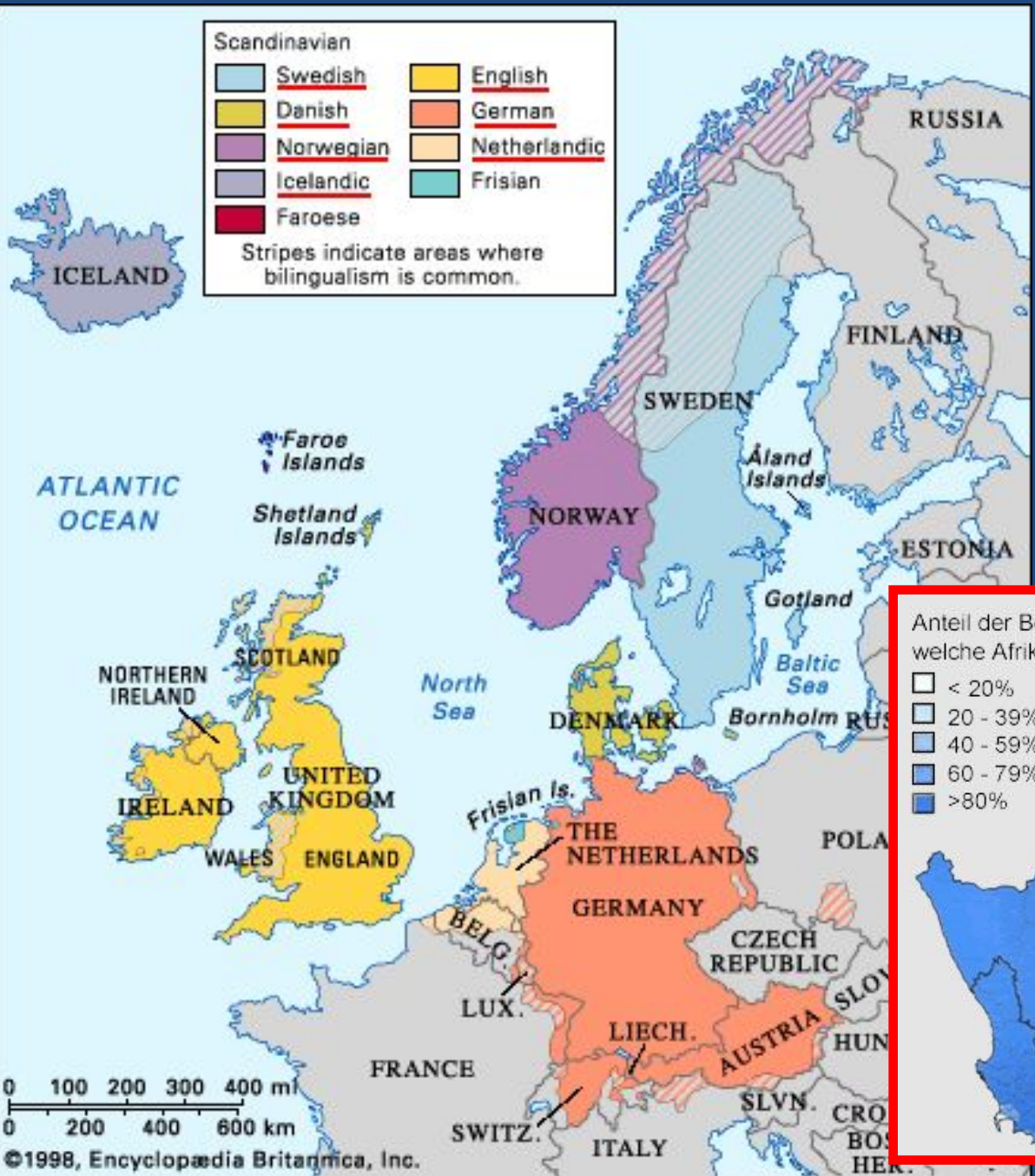
■ Bokmål
■ Nynorsk
■ nøytral
(neutral)



Scandinavian

	<u>Swedish</u>		<u>English</u>
	<u>Danish</u>		<u>German</u>
	<u>Norwegian</u>		<u>Netherlandic</u>
	<u>Icelandic</u>		<u>Frisian</u>
	<u>Faroese</u>		

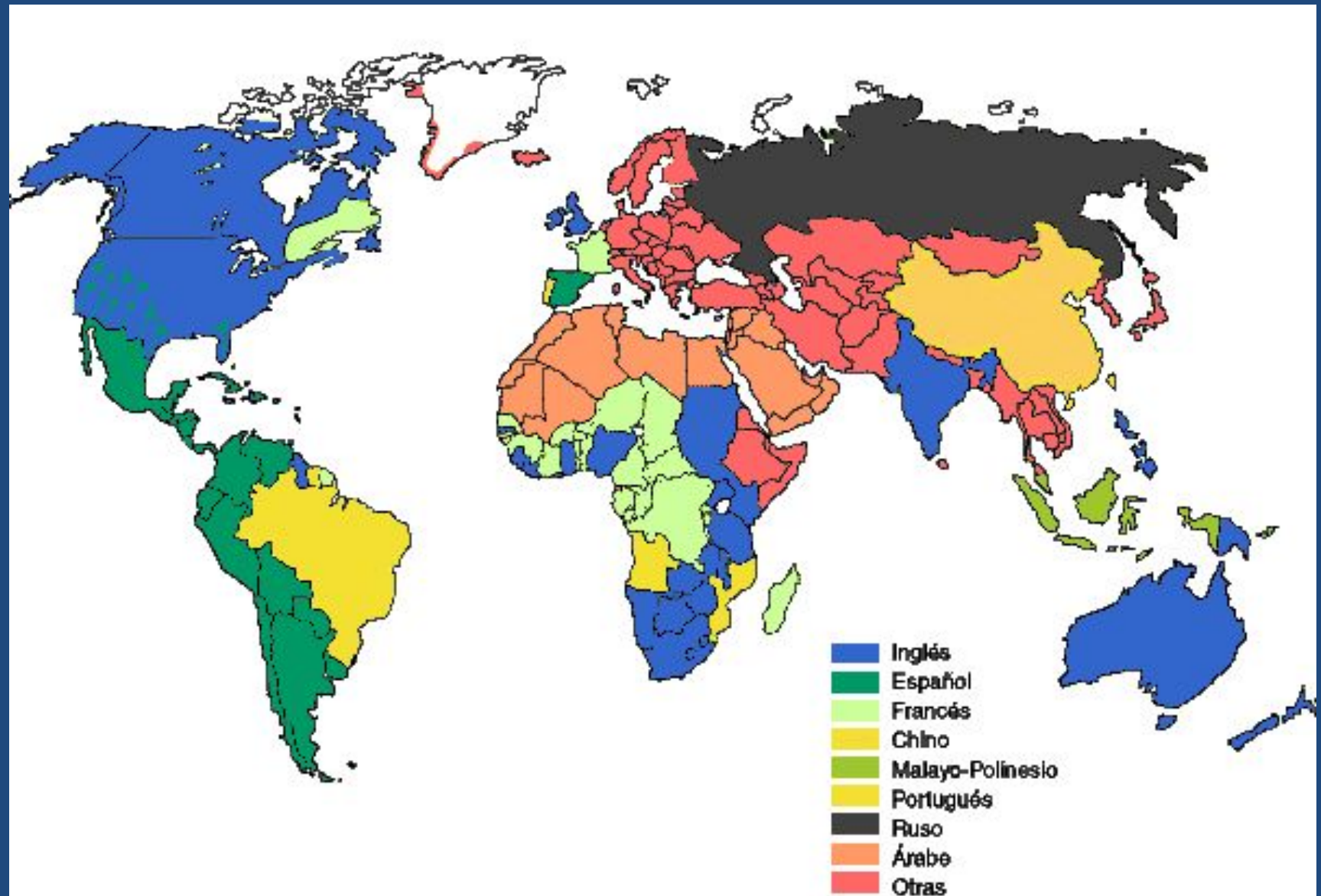
Stripes indicate areas where bilingualism is common.

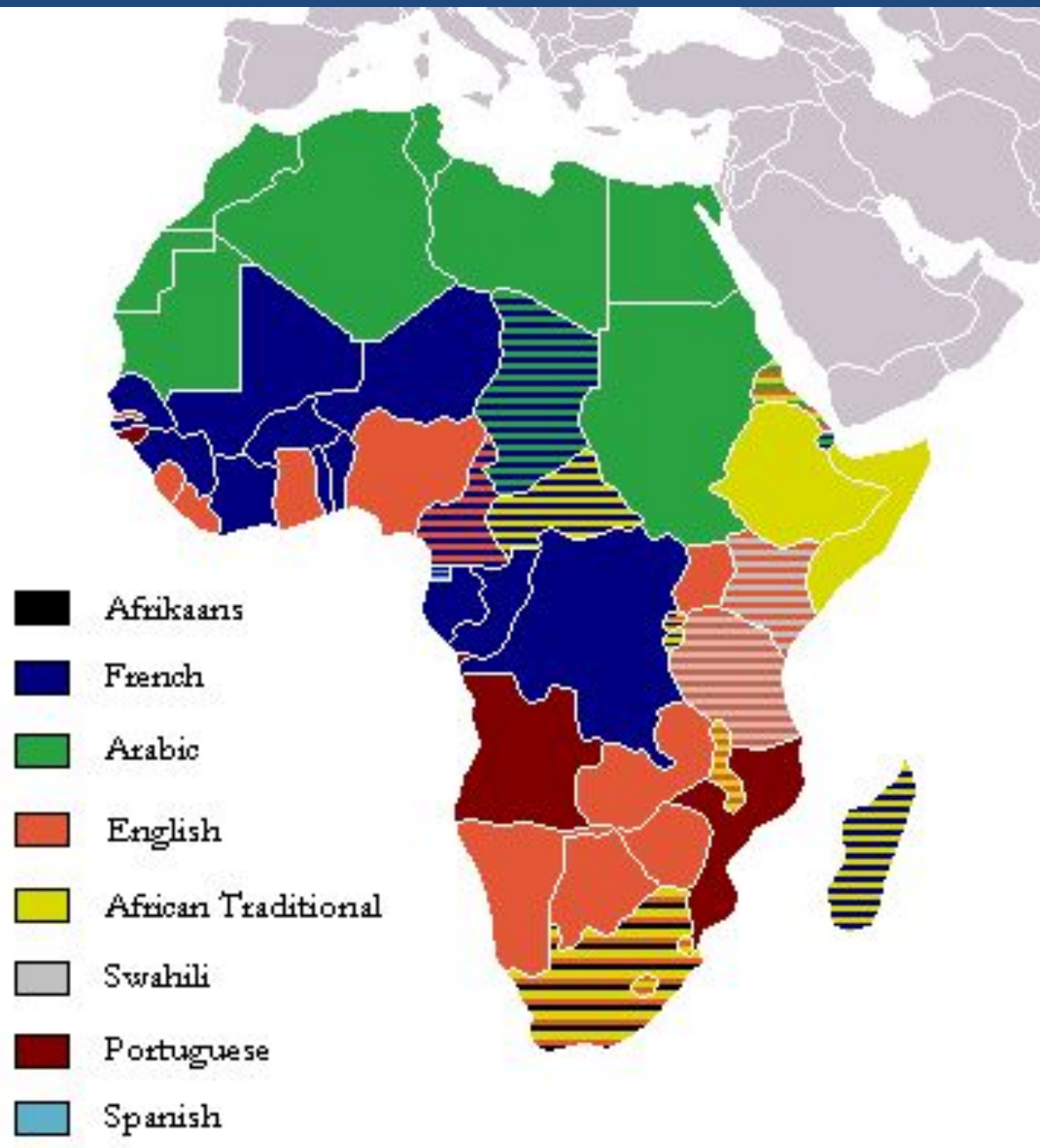


0 100 200 300 400 mi
 0 200 400 600 km
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Language	Number of speakers
Chinese	885
English	450
Hindi-Urdu	333
Spanish	266
Portuguese	175
Bengali	162
Russian	153
Arabic	150
Japanese	126
French	122
German	118
Wu	77
Javanese	75
Korean	72
Italian	63
Marathi	65
Telugu	55
Tamil	48
Cantonese	47
Ukrainian	46

Official languages





Some examples of spreading or diffusion of culture / ideas

Toponymy

Toponymy is the scientific study of place names (toponyms), their origins, meanings, use and typology. The word "toponymy" is derived from the Greek words τόπος (place) and ὄνομα (name).

Krievija

Krievija

kriv***

крив***кривий Кривий Ріг
кривой Кривой Рог

kriv, krivi

Křivý Kriváň

Ruotsi

Ruotsi

Similar to „Russia”

Rosja

Russland

Rusko

Rusia

Russie

Rússia

Ruotsi

The Rurik dynasty, Rurikids 862 - 1598

Rurykowicze

Рюриковичі

Рюриковичи

Ruryk

Рюрик

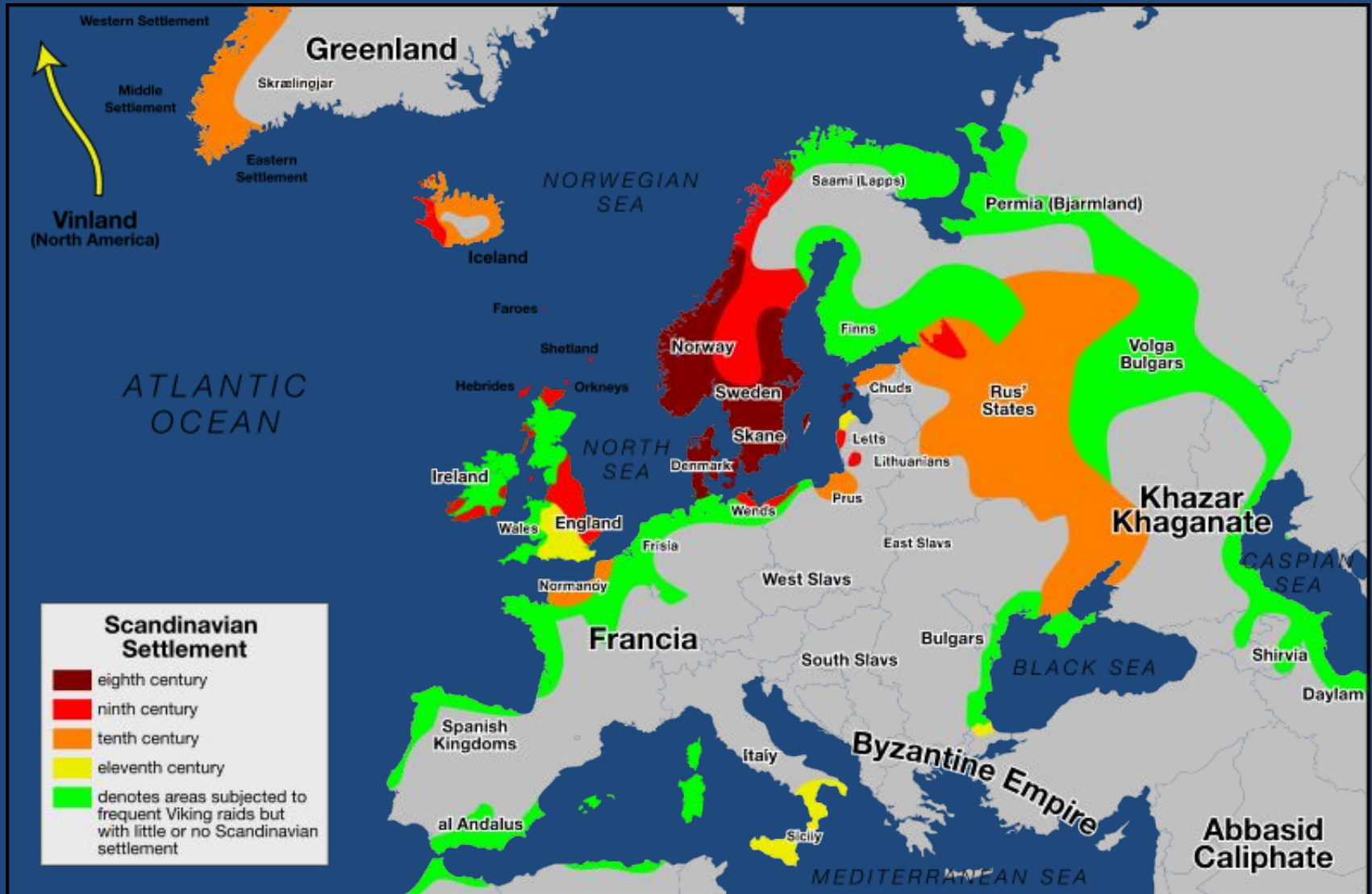
Rørik

Rerik

Hrørikr



Ruotsi



Ruotsi



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Régions d'origine des Normands et Varègues | Régions d'établissement des Varègues |
| Régions soumises aux raids des Normands | Expansion des Varègues |
| Régions d'établissement des Normands | Régions attaquées par les Sarrasins |
| Expansion des Normands | Raids sarrasins |
| | Invasions hongroises |

Vokietija

Pasak K.Būgos ir J.Endzelyno, Vokia senovėje buvo vadinama kažkokia Švedijos sritis. K.Būga šį vardą sieja su gotų istoriko Jordano (6 a.) minėta Pietryčiuų Švedijos gentimi VAGOTH. Jei tai yra dūrinys, kurio antrasis sandas yra -goth (gotai), tai pirmasis galėjo būti *vākia (Būga), ar *vāki- (Endzelynas); dūrinyje šis pirmasis sandas redukavosi. Vis dėlto tokios Švedijos srities *VĀKIĀ neremia jokie švedų kalbos (ir toponimijos) duomenys.

Vokietija
Vācija

Vokietija

Vācija

Þýskaland

Vokietija

Vācija

Þýskaland

Tyskland

Vokietija

Vācija

Þýskaland

Tyskland

Yr Almaen

Vokietija

Vācija

Þýskaland

Tyskland

Yr Almaen

Saksamaa

Vokietija

Vācija

Þýskaland

Tyskland

Yr Almaen

Saksamaa

Vokietija
Vācija
Þýskaland
Tyskland
Yr Almaen
Saksamaa
Tedeschi*

Vokietija

Vācija

Yr Almaen

Saksamaa

Tedeschi*

Niemcy

Německo

Немецко

Германия

Германија

Нemčija

Немачка

Njemačka

Німеччина

Германія

Нямеччына

Германия

Němska

Expansión de los pueblos germánicos

