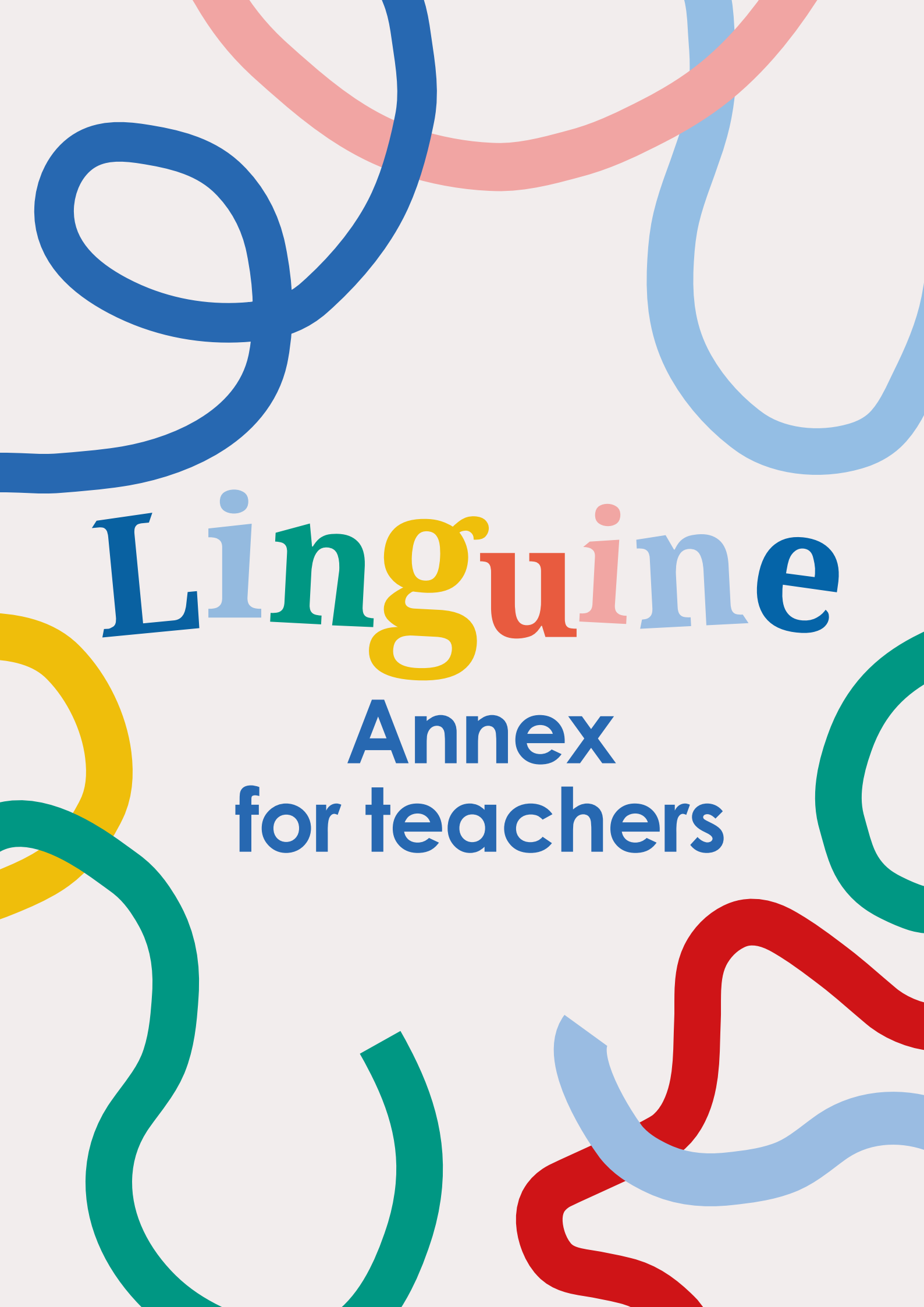




Ling^uine

**Annex
for teachers**

Extra information, sources, videos, and more...

This annex provides you with additional information for some of the game's questions, plus useful links like websites and videos to dive deeper into the topics.

How can you use this material?

Prep for spontaneous teaching moments

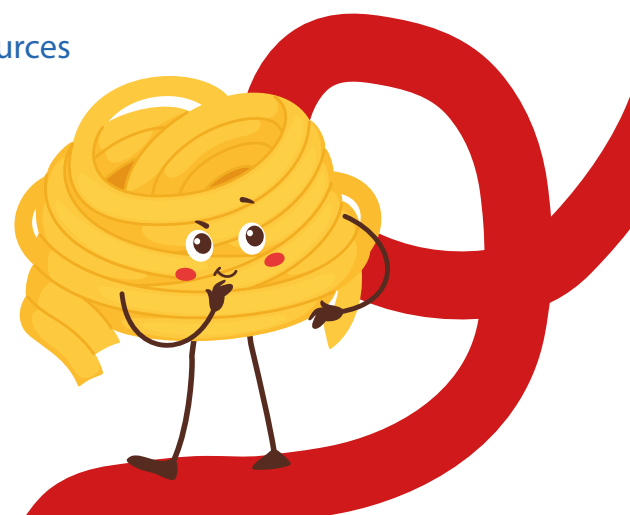
Want to impress your students with extra facts or quickly answer their unexpected questions during the game? Use this document to brush up on topics that interest you or might come up during the game. Feel free to print sections you think will be handy so you are ready to provide insightful details or expand on a question if needed.

Classroom research for students

Bring the fun of the game into your lessons! After playing, ask students to pick one fact from the cards and do some quick research. The question cards in combination with the annex can be a great starting point, and they can explore further by watching the videos linked in the annex. Some videos dive further into the topics, while others feature native speakers of the languages mentioned in the game, allowing students to hear them first-hand. Since not every card has additional info, encourage students to dig deeper and discover even more beyond what is provided here!

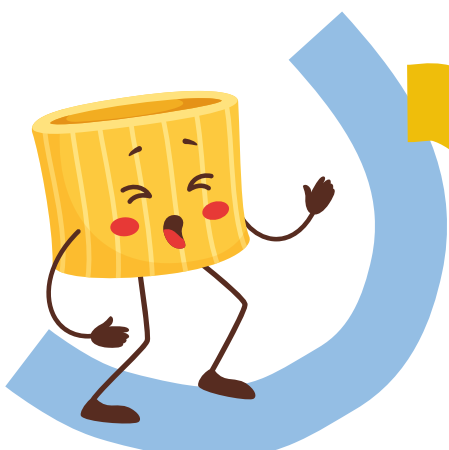
If you enjoyed this game, make sure to check out the other great resources available on our website!

- [20 event ideas](#) to help you celebrate the European Day of Languages
- [Lara's language journey across Europe](#) (available in 31 languages), its sequel [Lara's journey through Europe's regional and minority languages](#) (available in 16 languages), and the latest book, [Lara's language journey through Italy](#) (currently available in English only).
- Language Challenge [handbook](#), [handout](#) and [app](#)
- Free [posters](#) with language facts
- [Inventory](#) of free online tools and open educational resources for language teaching and learning



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A Semitic language

Maltese developed from a dialect of Arabic called Siculo-Arabic, which was spoken in Sicily and Malta when the Arabs ruled the region from the 9th to the 12th century. Over time, the people of Malta kept speaking this dialect, but as other groups, like the Normans and Italians, came to rule, Maltese started to mix with other languages. Italian, especially from Sicily, had a big influence, and later on, English did too. Even though Maltese has borrowed many words from these languages, its base grammar and vocabulary still come from its Arabic roots. That is why Maltese is considered a Semitic language.

Video: [Elena speaking Maltese by Wikitongues](#)

A special day

Check out [our website](#) to discover ideas for celebrating the European Day of Languages, as well as games, printable posters, and more! You can also find events happening in your country [here](#).

Bilingual Europeans

The European Union has 24 official languages and all new legislations have to be translated into each of them. They state: “Multilingualism is not only an expression of the EU countries’ cultural identities, it also helps preserve democracy, transparency and accountability”.

Note: The countries that are members of the European Union differ slightly from the member states of the Council of Europe, which in turn differ from those that are member states of the ECML.

Source: [Multilingualism: The language of the European Union | Think Tank | European Parliament](#)

Video: [Why being bilingual is good for your brain by BBC ideas](#)

Braille beyond borders?

Videos: [The incredible story of the guy who invented Braille by BBC ideas](#)

[Braille: What is it like to read without sight? by BBC Reel](#)

Can’t you tell?

De Cant, also known as Shelta or De Gammon, is spoken by the Irish Travellers, an ethnic group with a nomadic heritage found not only in Ireland but also in several other countries where they have settled. You can learn more about this ‘secret’ language in [Lara’s journey through Europe’s regional and minority languages](#).

Video: [A short history of Irish Travellers by Hazel Hurley](#)

EU languages

Multilingualism is a key part of the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights. Every EU citizen has the right to communicate with EU institutions in any of the 24 official languages, and the institutions must respond in the same language. Also, all EU legal acts and their summaries are available in all official languages. During meetings of the European Council and the Council of the EU, everything is interpreted into these languages. Members of the European Parliament can also use any official language when they speak. This is where translators and interpreters are crucial — they help communicate spoken and written information across all those 24 languages, and even other languages if needed!

Source: https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/languages_en

Video: [How do we interpret multilingual meetings in the EU? by EU Interpreters](#)

Fictional languages

Out of the languages Dothraki, Sindarin and Asturian, Asturian is the only non-fictional language.

Dothraki is a fictional language in the Song of Ice and Fire series by George R. R. Martin. The spoken variant which is used in the hit tv-series Game of Thrones was constructed by linguist David J. Peterson. Sindarin is a fictional Elvish language created by J. R. R. Tolkien. It is spoken by the Grey Elves in The Lord of the Rings.

Asturian is a minority Romance language spoken in the Asturias region of northern Spain. Though not officially recognised as an official language, it has a rich cultural heritage and is taught in schools and used in regional media.

Video: [Victor speaking Asturian by Wikitongues](#)

German in Europe

Video: [Austrian German vs. German German by Easy German](#)

Germany in Finland

Video: [The Many Names for Germany by Babbel](#)

Hands-on reading

Braille is a writing system that uses raised dots that you can feel with your fingers. It can be written in different languages. You have probably already seen it in trains or on medicine packaging.

Videos: [The incredible story of the guy who invented Braille by BBC ideas](#)

Braille: [What is it like to read without sight? By BBC Reel](#)

Irish around the world

Irish emigration surged dramatically during and after the Great Famine years (1845– 1852), where approximately two thirds of Ireland's population suffered extreme starvation and poverty due to destroyed potato crops. An estimated 1.3 million people emigrated from Ireland during this period, escaping the destitution and settling overseas. Establishing a Gaeltacht in Ontario, Canada, a location so geographically far from their home, allowed Irish migrants to stay connected with their culture and their language, promoting their traditions and passing them on to future generations. The language is spoken there until today.

Source: <https://www.gaeilge.ca/>

More information on the Great Famine: <https://www.ighm.org/learn.html>

Irish language code

GA is an abbreviation of 'Gaeilge' or 'an Ghaeilge' which is the official name for the Irish language. 'Irish' is simply the name used by English speakers. Although not entirely incorrect, 'Gaelic' is not the preferred term either, as it is not the only "Gaelic" language. Manx and Scottish Gaelic are also part of the Gaelic branch of the Celtic language family.

[History of the Irish Language by Údarás na Gaeltachta](#)

Video: [Frances speaking Irish by Wikitongues](#)

Ever wondered how Irish names are pronounced? Check out our [page with Irish names!](#)

Kerenewek

Video: [Elizabeth speaking Cornish by Wikitongues](#)

You can find more information on Kerenewek and other European minority languages in the ECML's publication [Lara's journey through Europe's regional and minority languages](#).

Language families

If you are curious about Europe's languages, check out our books: [Lara's language journey across Europe](#) and [Lara's journey through Europe's regional and minority languages](#). For a visual overview, take a look at this [poster](#) featuring the language tree of all the languages in Lara's Journey.

Lingua franca

Video: [What is a "Lingua franca"? by Langfocus](#)

Linguistic detectives

Video: [How language nerds solve crimes by Storied \(Otherwords\)](#)



Mama and dada

“Mama” and “papa”, along with their variations in many languages, sound similar because they use some of the easiest sounds for babies to make. These words are usually made up of bilabial consonants (sounds formed by bringing both lips together, like “m” and “p”) and open vowels (like “a” or “u”). Since these sounds are easy to produce for babies, they naturally appear in many languages around the world, making them a special case of false cognates—words that sound alike but do not share the same origin.

For a list of different words for mama and papa, see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mama_and_papa#Examples_by_language_family

Onomatopoeia

Check out our [posters featuring animal sounds in different languages!](#)

Romanian’s family

If you are interested in how different European languages are related, check out our [language tree poster](#) (available in multiple languages) featuring all the languages that are covered in our book [Lara’s language journey across Europe](#).

Sign language(s)?

Videos: [Sign Language Around The World by Learn How to Sign](#)

[Sign Language Isn’t Universal by Tom Scott](#)

Spain’s official languages

Source: [Article 3 of The Spanish Constitution](#)

Videos: [Ona speaking Catalan by Wikitongues](#)

[Luis speaking Galician by Wikitongues](#)

Curious to learn more about Catalan and Galician? Take a look at our book [Lara’s language journey across Europe](#). Spain is home to many other languages too, like Asturian, Aragonese, Judeo-Spanish, and Fala. You can explore these and more in [Lara’s journey through Europe’s regional and minority languages!](#)

The Sorbian languages

Sorbian has two main variations: Lower Sorbian and Upper Sorbian. Lower Sorbian is mainly spoken in the historical province Lower Lusatia, which today includes Eastern states of Brandenburg. Upper Sorbian is mainly spoken in Saxony. Even though nowadays all Sorbs also speak German, both Upper and Lower Sorbian have been taught in schools in Sorbian regions since 1948. Our book [Lara's journey through Europe's regional and minority languages](#) also features a page on the Sorbian languages!

Video: [Rejzka speaking Upper Sorbian by Wikitongues](#)

Whistled languages

Whistled languages are a way of communicating where people use whistles to imitate speech sounds, making it easier to talk over long distances. Nowadays, whistled languages are quite rare, especially in modern times where everyone has mobile phones. However, in areas with mountainous terrain or dense forests, these languages are still used because whistles can travel further than shouting! This is because whistling is louder and has a lower frequency, which helps the sound waves to travel further and cut through obstacles like trees and valleys.

Videos: [The ancient whistled language of La Gomera - Silbo Gomero by DW EuroMaxx](#)

[These Greek villagers whistle to chat by Scientific American](#)

Written Norwegian

Video: [Emily speaking Norwegian by Wikitongues](#)