

No In Many Languages

== Name and languages ==

Many-one reduction of languages (or a subset of the power set of the natural numbers) is closed under many-one reducibility if there exists no reduction from a language outside In computability theory and computational complexity theory, a many-one reduction (also called mapping reduction) is a reduction that converts instances of one decision problem (whether an instance is in

Languages of Africa dialect) at between 1,250 and 2,100, and by some counts at over 3,000. Nigeria alone has over 500 languages (according to SIL Ethnologue), one of the greatest concentrations of linguistic diversity in the world. The languages of Africa belong to many distinct language families, among which the largest are:. and language isolates, as well as creoles and languages that have yet to be classified. In addition, Africa has a wide variety of sign languages, many of The number of languages natively spoken in Africa is variously estimated (depending on the delineation of language vs

Many proposals have been made to relate some or all of these languages to each other, with varying degrees of success. The most widely reported is Joseph Greenberg's Amerind hypothesis; however, nearly all specialists reject it because of severe methodological flaws; wrongly transcribed or spurious data; and a failure to distinguish cognation, contact, and coincidence. According to UNESCO, most of the indigenous languages of the Americas are critically endangered, and many are dormant (without native speakers but with a community of heritage-language users) or entirely extinct. The most widely spoken indigenous languages are Southern Quechua (spoken primarily in southern Peru... == Classification == Dharumbal was added by Bown (2011); it had been classified in the Kingkel branch of Waka-Kabic. It is not clear if the other Kingkel language, Bayali, is also Maric; Bayali and Darumbal are not close. Niger-Congo, which include the large Atlantic-Congo and Bantu branches in West, Central, Southeast and Southern Africa. Linguists working on Tungusic have proposed a number of different classifications based on different criteria, including morphological, lexical, and phonological characteristics. Some scholars have criticized the tree-based model of Tungusic classification and argue that the long history of contact among the Tungusic languages makes them better...

Languages of Indonesia In contrast, the eastern regions, particularly Papua and the Maluku Islands, are home to more than 150 Papuan languages, which are distinct from the Austronesian family and represent a unique linguistic heritage. This significant linguistic variety constitutes approximately 10% of the world’s total languages, positioning Indonesia as the second most linguistically diverse nation globally, following Papua New Guinea. The language most widely spoken as a native language is Javanese, primarily by the Javanese people in the central and eastern parts of Java Island, as well as across many other islands due to migration. The majority of these languages belong to the Austronesian language family, prevalent in the western and central regions of Indonesia, including languages such as Acehnese, Sundanese, and Buginese. of these languages belong to the Austronesian language family, prevalent in the western and central regions of Indonesia, including languages such as Acehnese Indonesia is home to over 700 living languages spoken across its extensive archipelago

Tungusic languages It is followed by the northern Tungusic languages Evenki, spoken in Northeast China and the Russian Far East, and Even, in northeastern Siberia. The Tungusic languages (/tʊŋˈɡʊsɪk/; also known as Manchu-Tungus and Tungus) form a language family spoken in eastern Siberia and northern China by Tungusic The Tungusic languages (; also known as Manchu-Tungus and Tungus) form a language family spoken in eastern Siberia and northern China by Tungusic peoples. The term "Tungusic" is from an exonym for the Evenk people (Ewenki) used by the Yakuts ("tongus"). There are approximately 75,000 native speakers of the dozen living languages of the Tungusic language family. Today, the most spoken language in the family is Xibe, a southern Tungusic language spoken by a group that migrated from Manchuria to Xinjiang in the 18th century. Many Tungusic languages are critically endangered, including Manchu, the most historically influential of this family and an official language of the Qing Empire

Afroasiatic languages are spread throughout Western Asia, North Africa, the Horn of Africa and parts of the Sahel.

Languages of Asia The most spoken language families on the continent include Austroasiatic, Austronesian, Japonic, Dravidian, Indo-European, Afroasiatic, Turkic, Sino-Tibetan, Kra-Dai and Koreanic. Koreanic. The major families in terms Asia is home to hundreds of languages comprising several families and some unrelated isolates. Many languages of Asia, such as Chinese, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic or Tamil have a long history as a written language. Many languages of Asia, such as Chinese, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic or Tamil have a long history as a written language

The term Romance derives from the Vulgar Latin adverb romanice, "in Roman", derived from romanicus: for instance, in the expression romanice loqui, "to speak in Roman" (that is, the Latin vernacular), contrasted with latine loqui, "to speak in Latin" (Medieval Latin, the conservative version of the language used in...

Indigenous languages of the Americas The indigenous languages of the Americas are the languages that were used by the Indigenous peoples of the Americas, before the arrival of Europeans. The indigenous languages of the Americas are not all related to each other; instead, they are classified into over a hundred or so language families and isolates, as well as numerous extinct languages that are unclassified due to the lack of information on them. The indigenous languages of the Americas are the languages that were used by the Indigenous peoples of the Americas, before the arrival of Europeans. Over a thousand of these languages are still used in the 21st century, while many more are now extinct

Languages in Indonesia are classified into nine categories: national language, locally used indigenous languages, regional lingua francas, foreign and additional languages, heritage languages, languages in the religious domain, English as a lingua franca, and sign languages. The Romance languages spread throughout the world owing to the period of European colonialism beginning in the 15th century. There are more than 900 million native speakers of Romance languages found worldwide, mainly in the Americas, Europe, and parts of Africa. French, Spanish, and Portuguese also have many non-native speakers; they are widely used as lingua francas. There are also numerous regional Romance languages and dialects. All five of the most widely spoken Romance languages are also official languages of the European Union.

Romance languages The most prominent Romance languages include Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian and Catalan. The Romance languages, also known as the Latin languages, are the languages that directly descended from Vulgar Latin. They are the only extant subgroup of the Italic branch of the Indo-European language family. and transcription delimiters. The Romance languages, also known as the Latin languages, are the languages that directly descended from Vulgar Latin 0ea879fb09

Indo-European languages, while not indigenous to Africa, are spoken in South Africa and Namibia (Afrikaans, English, German) and are used as lingua francas in Liberia and the former colonies of the United Kingdom (English), former colonies of France and of... 0ea879fb09 The name Morehead and Upper Maro River, or Morehead-Maró, refers to the area around the Morehead and Maró rivers. Most of the languages are found between these rivers, but the Nambu subgroup is spoken east of the Morehead. Evans (2012) refers to the family instead with the more compact name Yam. This name is motivated by a number of linguistic and cultural items of significance: yam (and cognates) means "custom, tradition"; yəm (and cognates) means "is"; and yam tubers are the local staple and of central cultural importance. 0ea879fb09 == Name == 0ea879fb09

Languages of Peru 4% of the population. began being taught in the time of José Pardo instead of the country's Native languages, especially the languages in the Andes. 9% combined) and Aymara (1. In urban areas of the country, especially the coastal region, most people are monolingual and only speak Spanish, while in many rural areas of the country, especially in the Amazon, multilingual populations. In addition, Amazonian languages are spoken in the Amazon Basin and the Peruvian Sign Language is used by the Deaf community in Peru. Spanish is followed by the country's Indigenous languages, especially all types of Quechua (13. Spanish was introduced by conquistadors in the 1500s; it began being taught in the time of José Pardo instead of the country's Native languages, especially the languages in the Andes. In the beginning of the Peru has many languages in use, with its official languages being Spanish, Quechua and Aymara. 7%), which also have co-official status according to Article 48 of the Constitution of Peru. The majority of these languages are Indigenous, but the most common language is Spanish, which is spoken by about 94. In the beginning of the 21st century, it was estimated that in this multilingual country, about 50 very different and popular languages are spoken: which reduces to 44 languages if dialects are considered variants of the same language 0ea879fb09

L 0ea879fb09 Austronesian languages are spoken in Madagascar and parts of the Comoros. 0ea879fb09 == National language... == 0ea879fb09

Maric languages Many Maric languages are sleeping, while some are more recently being reawakened by their respective communities. The well attested Maric languages are clearly related; however, the amount of documentation varies between languages, and their classification is uncertain. of Australian languages formerly spoken throughout much of Queensland by many of the Murri peoples. The well attested Maric languages are clearly related; Maric is a branch of the Pama-Nyungan family of Australian languages formerly spoken throughout much of Queensland by many of the Murri peoples. The clear Maric languages are: 0ea879fb09

== Language groups == 0ea879fb09 Saharan, Nilotic and Central Sudanic languages (grouped under the hypothetical Nilo-Saharan macro-family), are present in East Africa and Sahel. 0ea879fb09 Khoe-Kwadi languages are spoken mostly in Namibia and Botswana. 0ea879fb09

Yam languages They include many of the languages south and west of the Fly River in Papua New Guinea and Indonesian Western New Guinea (South Papua). coordinates) The Yam languages, also known as the Morehead River languages, are a family of Papuan languages. They include many of the languages south and west The Yam languages, also known as the Morehead River languages, are a family of Papuan languages 0ea879fb09

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