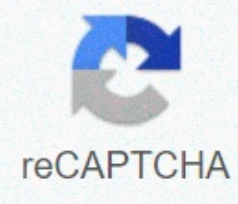




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## Official language spoken in venezuela

In Venezuela, the spoken language is Spanish and the written language is Spanish. The capital of Venezuela is Caracas and the population is 23,916,810 with a total area of 912,050 square kilometers. American Translation Partners has created the Locator language as a special search engine for our visitors who want to find out what language is spoken in any particular country around the world. We hope you will find the Locator language useful. Feel free to make suggestions on how to improve this tool or update the content within the country (spoken languages, written languages, population, flags, area). There are at least 40 languages around Venezuela.[1] but Spanish is a language spoken by most Venezuelans. Venezuela's 1999 Constitution declared Spanish and the languages spoken by the indigenous peoples of Venezuela to be official languages. Deaf people use Venezuelan sign language (lengua de señas venezolana, LSV), the second main language is Chinese Spanish Spanish is one of the official languages in Venezuela. As more than 95% of the population also speak it as a mother tongue and most rest as a second language, it is the absolute dominant language in Venezuela. It is spoken mostly in its Venezuelan form, different Spanish language in America. Indigenous languages Below is a non-exhaustive list of these languages. Wayuu Warao Pemon Mapoyo Panare Puinave Pémono Sapé Sikiana Yabarana Yaruro Native language of Venezuela by number of speakers: Immigrant languages The languages spoken by immigrants and their descendants are found in Venezuela. The most important are Chinese (400,000), Portuguese (254,000), Arabic (110,000), German (20,000) and English (20,000). Some people who live near the Border of Brazil speak Portuguese. In areas located near Guyana the English language is used by some residents, especially on the island of Ankoko. Colonia Tovar dialect, a dialect of the German language, is speaking in Colonia Tovar. Languages taught in schools English is a foreign language with high demand in Venezuela. It is spoken by many academics and experts and some members of the middle and high social classes. Caracas has an English language: The Daily Journal, founded in 1946. The use of English was partly due to the presence of oil companies from English-speaking countries (mainly the United States) since the early 20th century. English is taught as a compulsory subject in secondary education and bachillerato for five years. Bachillerato is a segment of secondary education similar to baccalaureate, high school or American high school and is divided into two disciplines: science and humanities. According to the curriculum approved by the Venezuelan Ministry of Education in 1986, the English language is people from other countries and to obtain information in the fields of humanities, technology and science. [2] For this reason, it is taught through an imaginary functional approach. [3] Bachillerato uses a structuralist approach. However, despite the lines provided by the curriculum, few people learn to speak the language only with the knowledge gained at school. Some universities offer programmes for the education of English language teachers or translators. In the rest of the university, English is studied as a compulsory subject for understanding texts written in that language. Italian main article: Italian language in Venezuela In the second half of the twentieth century, more than 300,000 Italians mostly from Venetian moved to this oil-rich country and left -linguistics - many words in the local language. For example, Ciao (English: Bye) is now the usual friendly greeting in Caracas, and not just among Italo-Venezuelans. There are even expressions in local young people that blend Italian and Spanish words: Muérete que chao is an example. According to the Italian Embassy in Caracas ... Italian language teaching is guaranteed by the presence of a consistent number of private Venezuelan schools and institutions where Italian language courses and Italian literature operate. Other similar courses are organised and sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Associations. The Didactic Office of the Consulate General in Caracas, together with the Embassy, is negotiating with the Venezuelan authorities an agreement on the recognition of study diplomas issued by an Italian school (in Venezuela there is a civics association called Agostino Codazzi, which offers a complete didactic cycle from primary to secondary school) so that access to the university system in Venezuela with an Italian high school diploma can be accessed. The French French language is taught as a compulsory subject in the field of humanities bachillerato or secondary school for two years. Students learn French grammar in the first year of study, then build and translate French texts in the second year. Some universities offer programmes to educate French-language teachers or translators. Latin and Greek In Venezuela, Latin is taught as a compulsory subject in the humanities of high school for two years. Students learn Latin grammar in the first year, then build and translate Latin texts in the second year. [4] At university level, the University of the Andes offers a master program for Letras Mención Lengua y Literaturas Clásicas (Classical Languages and Literature). In this program (the only one of its type in Venezuela), students learn Latin, ancient Greek and literature of both languages for five years. [5] At other Venezuelan universities, Latin is a compulsory subject of for Letras (Hispanic Literature) and Educación, mención: Castellano y Literatura (Education of Spanish and Hispanic Literature). Latin and Koine are also taught in Roman Catholic seminaries. Sources † Ethnologue. Languages of Venezuela.† Ministerio de Educación: Programas de Estudio, Educación Básica, INGLÉS, 7o, 8o, 9o grados. Caracas: 1986 (Spanish)† Ministerio de Educación: Programas de Estudio, Educación Básica, INGLÉS, 7o, 8o, 9o grados. Caracas: 1986 (Spanish)† Duque Arellano, José Gonzalo Pertinencia y vigencia del latín en la enseñanza de la lengua española, en las áreas de la morfología y de la sintaxis; Universidad de los Andes (Spanish)† Detalle de la Carrera: Letras Mención Lengua y Literaturas Clásicas; CNU-OPSU: Oportunidades de Estudio de Educación Superior en Venezuela (Spanish) See also Italian language in Venezuela Venezuelan Spanish Venezuelan languages refer to official languages and various dialects spoken in established communities in the country. In Venezuela, Castilian is the official language and the mother tongue of most Venezuelans. Although there is an official language in place, countless languages of indigenous villages are spoken throughout Venezuela and different regions also have their own languages. At least forty languages are spoken or used in Venezuela, but Spanish is a language spoken by most Venezuelans. The Venezuelan Constitution of 1999 declared spanish and the languages spoken by the indigenous peoples of Venezuela to be official languages. Deaf people use Venezuelan sign language (lengua de señas venezolana, LSV). Chinese (400,000), Portuguese (254,000)[1] and Italian (200,000),[2] are the most spoken languages in Venezuela after the official Spanish language. Wayuu is the most spoken Indigenous language with 170,000 speakers. [1] Official language According to venezuela's Constitution, Castily (Spanish) is the official language of Venezuela. [3] The Venezuelan Constitution of 1999 states that: Article 9. The official language of the country is Castilian. Indigenous languages also have official status within their villages and must be respected throughout. to create cultural equality for the country and humanity. Although Venezuelan sign language is not considered an official language, Article 81 of the Constitution establishes the right of all deaf people to communicate through the VSL and further lays down in Article 101 the right of such people to form public and private television in their language. Indigenous languages Many of Venezuela's indigenous languages are threatened and or threatened. The two language families with the highest number of languages are Arahucan and Caribbean. According to data available from the last Aboriginal census (1992) The 2001 general census of population and housing in Venezuela has at least 70 indigenous languages, 40 of which are grouped into eight language families and another 30 do not present a recognizable relationship with other languages and are thus considered language isolates. Dixon and Aikhenvald believed that the number of distinguishable languages is around 38 and the number of speakers of the original language is closer to 100 thousand, although the number of indigenous peoples is greater than this number, because many are not competent speakers of the ancestors of the language of their ethnic group. On the other hand, Ethnologue, whose classification does not always distinguish between dialects of the same language and different languages, distinguishes 46 language varieties in Venezuela. Most Indigenous Venezuelans speak Castilian as a second language. After you have the number of speakers given ethnologue, which distinguishes a larger number of varieties (in brackets is given the approximate number of its users). All languages spoken by the indigenous peoples of Venezuela are also recognised as official languages and part of cultural heritage. [3] Arawak Paraujano family (¿?): This language is spoken most prominently in the Sinamaica area. Until recently, it was considered extinct, but went through a revitalisation process supported by UNICEF. Kurripako (2,019) Arawak (140) Warekena (199) Wayuu (119,000): this is the indigenous language with the most speakers in Venezuela. It is said to be in the northern state of Zulia and in Guajire, Colombia. There are also Wayúu communities in other parts of Venezuela. Caribbean family Caribe languages, since 2000. Most of these languages are speaking in the southeastern part of Venezuela. Eñepá or Panare (2,551): Spoken in the state of Bolívar and the Amazon. Japrería (95): Spoken only in the city in the state of Zulia, in the western part of the country. Kariña (4450): Spoken in several villages in eastern Venezuela. Pumón ( - 30000): The loudspeakers are mainly in the southeastern zone of the state of Bolívar on the island of Gran Sabana and its surroundings. Wanai or Mapoyo (??): Language in the middle disappears, spoken in the Amazon and very similar to Yavarana. It was included in the list of intangible cultural heritage of mankind on November 25, 2014, and is the first Venezuelan indigenous language declared by UNESCO. [4] Yavarana (119 - ): It is a language threatened and disappearing in spoken form, Amazon. Ye'kuana (5500): Its speakers are located in the northeastern state of the Amazon and in the southeast of Bolívar. Yukpa (3.285): This language is used in the state of Zulia. Among the Caribbean languages that are now extinct because of conquest are tamanaco, cumanagoto and chaima. Chibcha Family Bari language: Speaks approximately 1,520 ethnic Bari people in Venezuela in 2007. Guajibo family Guajibo languages Jivi (8.428) This language is spoken mostly in the state of Apure and the state of Amazon. Kuiva (310). Saliva-piaroa family Saliva (17) Piaroa (12000) Tupi family Yeral (482) Yanomami family Yanomami languages of Venezuela. The languages are spoken by groups in southern Venezuela and northern Brazil: Sanemá (1,669) Yanomami (6,119) Yanam (?) Macro-poppy family Macro-poppy family consists of macam languages, accepted widely by The Americans and the languages of two relatively isolated ethnic groups of hunter-gatherers in Venezuela: Puinave (568) Jotí (526) Experts differ in the classification of these languages and there are doubts as to whether these languages should be considered temporarily isolated or temporarily accepted as forming a valid phylongenetic unit with macho languages. Other small families of Timote-cuica languages at the beginning of the conquest of the Jirajarana family or Jirajirana is a group of extinct languages used in the western regions of Venezuela, Falcon and Lara. The languages are believed to have become extinct in the early 20th century. Jirajara languages are considered to be semi-insulators. Adelaar and Muysken point to certain lexical similarities with Timote-Cuica languages and typological similarities with Chibcha languages. However, limited data do not allow any similarity between Jirajarana and Betol to be valid, in particular as regards the similarities of ethnonyms. The arutani-sapé family hypothetically would have created Sapé and Uruak, which some authors considered unclassified - isolated languages. Isolated, unclassified and undoubtedly classified languages Isolated languages from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela. Isolated languages have already been extinct from the center and southeastern part of Venezuela. There's still talk of yaruro. The last speakers, Otomaco and Guamo, lived in the early 20th century. Some languages still need to be classified because they fall into a larger family, these are called unclassified languages. For some of these languages, there is some oral evidence, but oral history is not convincing enough. In the case of other languages which are studied and not classified, they fall into the category of language isolates, which means that they are considered to be a single member of that family. Here is a list of unclassified languages that fall under Families: Poppy (mako) (266) Pumé (4,061) Sapé (25) (arutani-sapé languages?) Uruak (39) (arutani-sapé languages?) Warao (18.696): This language is mainly used in the Orinoco Delta and some Cercanas regions. It is one of the original languages in Venezuela with the most speakers, after Wayúu and Pemón. Guamontey : Extinct language from central Venezuela. Otomaco : Extinct language from the central and southern regions of Venezuela. Below is a non-exhaustive list of the original languages. Family Languages Speakers in Venezuela Latest ISO code Arawakan Piapoco 1033 pia Baniwa 3460 kpc Locono 140 arw Wayúu 170000 guc Cariban Pemón 30000 aoc Panare 1200 pbh Ye'kuana 5000 mch Yukpa 3285 yup Carib 4450 kar Akawaio 644 ake Japrería 91 jru Mapoyo 2 mcg Yawarana 30 yar Nadahup Hodi 750 yau Puinave 568 pui Guahibo Jivi 8428 guh Chibcha Bari 2000 mot Arutani–Sape Uruak 30 atx Sapé 30 spc (isolate) Pumé 5420 yae Warao 18000 mis Piaroa. Saliban Piaroa 12200 pid Yanomami Yanomamó 15700 guu Sanaa 5500 xsu Yanam 100 shb Tupi–Guarani Yeral 435 yrl Studies of Indigenous Venezuelan Languages From colonial to late 19th century Religious Jesuits, Capuchines and others have developed the first forms of grammar and dictionaries of languages such as Caribbean, Cumanagoto, Chaima and many others. Friar Matias Ruiz Blanco created a 17th-half err in the second half. Jesuit Gilli conducted extensive studies of the Orinoco language in the mid-eighteenth century. Gilli studied the relationship of different languages and presented the existence of a series of matrix languages or families of languages, which would become one of the basics of classification of South American languages. The monk, Jerónimo José de Lucena, developed at the end of this century vocabulary and translations of the catechisms of the languages Otomaco, Taparita and Yaruro. Another religious figure, most likely Miguel Ángel de Gerona, elaborated on the compendium of the Paríagota language, spoken in Guayana during this century. Alexander Von Humboldt collected grammar and word lists on his way to Venezuela in 1799-1800, helping to share information about these languages with European linguists. His brother Wilhelm Von Humboldt used this material in his scientific work on the nature of languages. In the 19th century, Father Basilio María of Barral produced the Warao-Spanish Dictionary. Kapušin Cesáreo from Armellada wrote the grammar and dictionary of the Pemonian language and compiled the stories of Pemonian culture. In 1960, American Henry A. Osborn conducted several studies on morphosyntax and phonetics Warao Jorge Carlos Mosonyi was one of the most powerful scientists of the late 20th century. Marie-Claude Mattéi-Müller has done extensive work on Janomamó, Panare, Mapoyo, Hodi and Yawarana languages. These and other linguists contributed to the production of the first books on literacy for the first Venezuelan peoples. Foreign languages The languages spoken by immigrants and their descendants are found in Venezuela. The most important are Chinese

(400,000), Portuguese (254,000), Italian (200,000),[2] Arabic (110,000), German (20,000) and English (20,000). [1] Some people who live near the Border of Brazil speak Portuguese. In areas located near Guyana the English language is used by some residents, especially on the island of Ankoko. Colonia Tovar dialect, a dialect of the German language, is speaking in Colonia Tovar. Languages taught in schools English is a foreign language with high demand in Venezuela. It is spoken by many academics and experts and some members of the middle and high social classes. Caracas has an English language: The Daily Journal, founded in 1946. The use of English high school and is divided into two disciplines: science and humanities. According to the curriculum approved by the Venezuelan Ministry of Education in 1986, the English language is considered to be a tool for communicating with people from other countries and for obtaining information in the fields of humanities, technology and science. [5] It is therefore taught using an imaginary functional approach. [5] Bachillerato uses a structuralist approach. Despite the lines that provide the curriculum, few people learn to speak the language only with the knowledge gained at school. Some universities offer programmes for the education of English language teachers or translators. In the rest of the university, English is studied as a compulsory subject for understanding texts written in that language. Italian main article: Italian language in Venezuela In the second half of the twentieth century, more than 300,000 Italians mostly from Venetian moved to this oil-rich country and left -linguistics - many words in the local language. For example, Ciao (English: Bye) is now the usual friendly greeting in Caracas, and not just among Italo-Venezuelans. There are even expressions in local young people that blend Italian and Spanish words. According to the Italian Embassy in Caracas .... Learning Italian guaranteed by the presence of a consistent number of Venezuelan authorities an agreement on the recognition of study diplomas issued by an Italian school (in Venezuela there is a civics association called Agostino Codazzi, which offers a complete didactic cycle from primary to secondary school) so that access to the university system in Venezuela with an Italian high school diploma can be accessed. The French French language is taught as a compulsory subject in the field of humanities bachillerato or secondary school for two years. Students learn French grammar in the first year of study, then build and translate French texts in the second year. Some universities offer programmes to educate French-language teachers or translators. Latin and Greek In Venezuela, Latin is taught as a compulsory subject in the humanities of high school for two years. Students learn Latin grammar in the first year, then build and translate Latin texts in the second year. [6] At university level, the University of the Andes offers a diploma programme for Letras Mención Lengua y Literaturas Clásicas (Classical Languages and Literature). In this program (the only one of its type in Venezuela), students learn Latin, ancient Greek and literature of both languages for five years. [7] At other Venezuelan universities, Latin is a compulsory subject of the Programme for Letras (Hispanic Literature) and Educación, mención: Castellano y Literatura (Education of Spanish and Hispanic Literature). Latin and Koine are also taught In Roman Catholic seminaries. Sources ^ and b c Venezuela. Ethnologist. 1 January 2017. ^ a b Bernasconi, Giulia (2012). L'ITALIANO IN VENEZUELA. Italiano LinguaDue (in Italian). Università degli Studi di Milano. 3 (2): 20. doi:10.13130/2037-3597/1921 January 2017. L'italiano come lingua acquisita o riacquisita è largamente diffuso in Venezuela: recenti studi stimano circa 200,000 studenti di italiano nel Paese ^ a b Art. 9 (PDF). Constitution of Venezuela (in Spanish). 1999. ^ Harris, Robin P. (2017-10-01), Exploring the Role of UNESCO and Intangible Cultural Heritage, Storytelling in Siberia, University of Illinois Press, doi:10.5622/illinois/9780252041280.003.0005, ISBN 9780252041280 ^ a b Ministerio de Educación: Programas de Estudio, Educación Básica, INGLÉS, 7o, 8o, 9o grados. Caracas: 1986 (in Spanish) ^ Duque Arellano, José Gonzalo Pertinencia y vigencia del latín en la enseñanza de la lengua española, en las Morphology and Syntax Archived 2008-02-27 on Wayback Machine; University of the Andes (in Spanish) - Career Detail: Letters Mention Language and Classical Literature Archived 2008-02-09 on Wayback Machine; UNC-OPUS: University Study Opportunities in Venezuela (in Spanish) See also the Italian language in Venezuela Venezuelan Spanish obtained from

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