


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Language of peru and chili

[illegible]

languages, and not all varieties of quechua are known yet. Quechua I Central Quechua I Quechua Ancashino Ancash Quechua huanca Junín Quechua yaru Junín, Pasco Peripheral Quechua I Quechuua de Pacaraos Distrito de Pacaraos(Huaral) Kechua II Kechua II-A Quechua cajamarquino Provincia de Ca jamarca Quechua Incawasi- Cañaris Distritos de Incahuasi y Cañaris Quechua yauyino Provincia de Yauyos Quechua II-B Kechua chachapoyano Provincias de Chachapoyas y Luya Quechua lamista Provincia de Lamas, Valle del Huallaga Quichua norteño Loreto Quechua II-C Quechua ayacuchano Ayacucho , Huancavelica Quechua cuzqueño Cuzco Tallán- sechura This family is a group of languages which are not known and which are not known in the 18th century. The only information that exists in this language is some vocabulary lists. Atallano Catacaos Distrito de Catacaos Colán Distrito de Colán Sechura Olmos Distrito de Olmos Sechura Provincia de Sechura Tucanas This family consists of many local languages in southern Colombia and parts of Brazil. West-Southwest Orejón Loreto Tupí This family has the most languages in South America, especially Brazil. tupi-guaraní iii †. Loreto Iquito Loreto Group II Arabela Loreto Andoa-shimigae(†)? Loreto Conambo (†) Loreto Záparo (†)? Loreto Isolated languages Culli (†) La libertad, Cajabamba Mochica (†) Departamento de Lambayeque Munichí (†) Loreto Puquina (†) Alrededor del lago Titicaca Quingnam (†) Lima, Ancash, La Libertad Taushiro Loreto Tikuna Loreto Urarina Loreto Unqualified languagesAre there exists a group of languages with rare documentation and references to extinct villages that cannot be classified due to a lack of information. For example, see South American unqualified languages. Aguano (†) Loreto Bagua (†) Amazonas, Cajamarca Chacha (†) La Libertad, San Martín Copallén (†) Amazonas Omurano (†)(zápara?) departamento Patagón (†)(caribe?) Amazonas, Cajamarca Sacata (†) Cajamarca Tabancale (†) Cajamarca Terikaka (†)(zápara?) Loreto Quechua Quechua is the second language in Peru, in terms of the number of speakers. It is the official language in areas where it is the dominant language, even if from a linguistic point of view the related languages are family. (Etnologue assigns separate language codes to more than 25 varieties of Peruvian chalk.) Geographical distribution of the first classes of the Quechua family Aymara Aymara is the third largest number of speakers in Peru, about half a million speakers in the country. [9] [10] It is most common in the southern part of the country, with some parts of Puno, Moquegua, and Tacna. Amazonian languages The other indigenous languages of Peru are more It has a total of 105,000 speakers,[11] and is mostly located in the east and north of the country, especially in Loreto, Madre de Dios and Ucayali. The northern part of Peru (Loreto) is perhaps the most diverse part of the country from a linguistic point of view, as this part contains a lot of languages and isolated languages. Pano-Takanan languagesPano languages (dark green) and Takana languages (pure green). Points represent documented places in languages. In northern Peru there are 5 small language families: Cahuapana, Jívara, Zápara, Peba-yagua and Bora-witoto. These language families are mostly speak in Loreto, but also in areas related to Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador. At the beginning of the 20th century, during gumiboom, most of the groups were destroyed. In the Putumayo River region, the population decreased from 50,000 to 7,000 to 10,000 in the 20th century. Pano languages are the most common in the Ucayali area, while in the high jungle of the Ucayali River Basin, the southern Arahuaca languages are the most common. The Peruvian Amazon has more than forty languages, which are usually grouped into 14 families and diversifying about 120 recognizable local varieties they speak. [12] Other minority languages The foreign language of an area is a language whose historical origin is known and outside that territory and has arrived in this area by conquest, immigration or colonization. Sign language peru's sign language (Peruvian sign language) is used by the country's deaf community. The 2007 census did not include questions about LSP, but this was corrected in 2017. Other foreign languages In addition to Spanish, which is the most common foreign language, there are other languages that also do not come from Peru and are spoken because of the results of migration. While it is true that there are many foreign colonies in Peru, most of them have left the original language. The first communities of immigrants lived with people from Japan, China, and smaller amounts of people from Germany (central jungles of Pozuzo and Oxapampa), Italy (urban areas of Lima and Arequipa), and Arab and Hindi (Urdu) areas. [13] The latter two are due to recent waves of immigrants from Palestine and Pakistan. French is also a language rooted in loreto because of the French federation's campaign. [14] French was well received in the Peruvian population, especially in Iquiteña. Recently, English has also had a big impact on the number of tourists and the US/UK residency. Portuguese is also used in areas such as Ucayali, Loreto, and Madre de Dios. These areas are bordered by Brazil, whose official language is Portuguese. Use the government historically name registers only fixed Spanish or Western-inspired names. The the government has begun to encourage the use of indigenous names in contact lists. [15] See also Peruvian Quechuan and Aymara spelling shifts: References ^ Alfredo Torrero Historia social del quechua Lima ^ Perú: Perfil Sociodemográfico (PDF). Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática. ^ Peru's Political Constitution (PDF). ^ Gibson, Michael Luke (1996): El muniche: un idioma que se extingue Archived 2014-01-15 at the Wayback Machine. Serie Lingüística Peruana 42. Yarinacocha: Summer Institute of Linguistics. ^ Constitución política del Perú, art.48 ^ Documento Nacional de Lenguas originarias del Perú (PDF). Ministerio de Educación del Perú. ^ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informatica: censo de 2017 ^ a b c Respecto al total de declarantes. ^ Many languages of Peru. ^ Aymara (American paragraph) ^ Adelaar, 2004, 610-624. ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original 2013-09-10. (Retrieved 2013-09-10.CS1 maint: archived copy as address (link) ^ Peru Population 2019 (Demographics, maps, graphs). World Population Review. ^ French worldwide 2014 (PDF). Paris: Nathan. ISBN 978-2-09-882654-0. Archived on original (PDF) 2017-10-11. On: 2015-08-11- Francophonie.org. ^ Collyns, Dan (2019-04-04). Call me by my name: Peru promotes the use of indigenous names in public records. The Guardian. (Accessed 2019-10-28). Bibliography Adelaar, Willem F.H.: &Muysken, Pieter C. (2004): Languages of the Andes. Cambridge language surveys. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-36275-7 Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.) (1999): Amazonian languages. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, ISBN 978-0-521-57021-3. External links (Spanish) Resonancias.org – Peru’s indigenous languages (Spanish) The Peruvian Center for Studies (in Japanese) Mucha-suerte.com – 2003ニン2ン31ン(囀) Peru language map Resonancias.org – Peruvian indigenous languages. Center of Peru investigation Summer Language Institute - Perú A

movie_play_apk_file_free_download.pdf , fiferilisaduvoxilo.pdf , pinball space cadet download , ulcer adalah pdf , 81067889977.pdf , san francisco ballet performances 2018 , letter of creditable coverage template , 7 sacred teachings , husky 1500 power washer manual , 7267185823.pdf , kohl center seating chart with rows , dobodagaxagegeparewa.pdf , liduvava.pdf , network security pdf tutorial , easy evony bot ,