



Language of peru and chili

7littlewordsanswers.com the fans, the fans. 7 Little Words and all its elements, including but not limited to copyrights and trademarks, are the protected by law. This website is not related to, sponsored by, or operated by Blue Ox Family Games, Inc. Sarah-Claire JordanMost of what we learn about certain indigenous groups in The Americas has to do with the vast and successful empires that have been created in some regions like the fact that these empires were conquered by Europeans who colonised their lands, there were indigenous groups with which indigenous empires first had to contend. One such example is the Aymara, is an official language in addition to Spanish and Quechua. One of the places where you can hear them talking is to the Uros Islands, which are man-made floating islands where some Aymara still live. Otherwise, you may need to travel around a bit to find the speakers. If you can imagine how much Quechua has suffered since its introduction in Spanish, you'll probably get an idea of what speakers Aymara needs to deal with regularly. To complicate things further, some linguists have stipulated that Quechua and Aymara are related. This is controversial among linguists, but it should be noted that since the Quechua language was introduced. This can be confusing when you look at the relationship between the two languages today, but probably not related, and it's simply a case of conquering language. Today, there are about two billion speakers in Aymara in Bolivia, half a million speakers in Kaperu, and perhaps a few thousand speakers in parts of Chile and Argentina. In the 19th century, the dominant language of these areas was Aymara, but with the arrival of the Inca and later Spanish, the number of speakers decreased significantly. Many communities that spoke primarily of Aymara now talk about Quechua, and of course these communities are not as common as before. Still, there are enough communities that speak the language that linguists are able to recognize and classify in three different dialects: North Aymara, Intermediate Aymara, and Southern Aymara, Intermediate Aymara, and Southern Aymara is located in the eastern part of the Iquique Province in Chile, the county of Oruro in Bolivia, and parts of Potosí and Cochabamba. Intermediate Aymara is being talked about in parts of southern Peru and Chile. It shares features of both the north and south of Aymara. Luckily, there has been some progress in keeping the Aymara language alive and kicking. Bilingual education programmes have been introduced in some areas and the number of people learning the language locally and abroad has increased. A new way to get the language to die out is in the form of tried and tested online Aymara classes. Hopefully all this works, as in addition to a link to the past, Aymara can be a unique take on time in general. The concept of time in Aymara is arranged in such a way that the past is before someone and behind the future. Let's hope Aymara's speakers can look back on a bright future. Category: Foreign Languages PeruOfficialSpanishMinorityQuechua, AymaraForeignPeruSignedPeruvian Sign Language This article requires additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes from trusted sources. Sourceless material can be attacked and removed. Search sources: Peru's languages - news · newspapers · books · scientist · JSTOR (April 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article is part of a series of culture peru history Norte Chico civilization 3500 BC-1800 BC Chavín culture 900 BC-200 BC Moche culture 100-700 Tiwanaku empire 550-1000 Wari Empire 6 century-1438 Inca Empire 1438-1572 Viceroyalty Peru 1542-1821 Republic of Peru 1821-current presidency of Martín Vizcarra (2018-current) Arts and Literature Pre-Columbian art Peruvian art Contemporary art Inca Architecture Colonial Literature Modernism Comics Writers Mario Vargas Llosa Entertainment Sport Football Taekwondo Surfing Tennis Media Radio Cinema Television Newspapers Kitchen Agriculture Quinoa Potato Purple Corn Maka Fruits Regional Differences Coastal Andean Amazon Chifa Cuisine Desserts Alfajores Arroz con leche Flan Lucuma Drinks Inca Kola Chicha morada Peruvian chefs Gastón Acurio Music Peruvian cumbia Música criolla Huayno Festejo Andejo music Peruvian salsa Marinera Peoples Mestizo Indian Quechua Aymara European Peruvians Japanese Peruvians Chinese Peruvian tradition Lord of Miracles Fiestas Patrias Inti Raymi Catholic Church Peru Flag Religion In Peru portalvte Peru is used in many languages. One of the country since jose pardo began teaching instead of the country's mother tongue, especially in the Andes. [1] Article 21(2) is replaced by the following: Most of these languages are native, but the most common language the main language that about 82.6% of the population speaks. Spanish is followed by the country's indigenous languages, in particular Quechua (13.9% combined) and aymara (1.7%),[2] who are referred to in Article 48 of the Peruvian Constitution. In the country's urban areas, especially in the coastal region, most people are one-tongued and speak only Spanish, while in many rural areas of the country, especially the Amazon, multilingual populations are widespread. According to Peter Landerman, the Jesuits translated fragments of Christian writings into about 150 native languages of the Peruvian Amazon. [4] Language legislation at the political level is the official languages of Spanish peru, and in areas where they are common, Quechua, Aymara and some other indigenous languages, which are usually grouped into 17 families and divided into nearly 120 recognizable local breeds. Population by native language 1993 20074 [6] 20175 [7] Total percentage[8] Tot 0.57% Aymara 440 380 2.29% 443 248 1.76% 450 010 1.25% other native language 132 174 0.70% 223 9 41 0.91% 227 405 0.63% foreign language 35 118 0.14% deaf 117,979 28 905 240 511 0.67% Small language families in Peru (20th century). Native speakers of Quechua in Peru (national census) 2017) Native speakers of Aymara in Peru (National Census 2017) Native Spanish speakers in Peru (National census 2017) Other mother tongues (Asháninka, Aguaruna, etc.) (2017 census) Indigenous languages of Peru are mainly found in the central Andes and Amazon rainforests. Many northern Andeen languages were located along the north coast and northern Andes, but most of them died in the 19th century. In the Andes, only Quechua, Aymara, Jagaru and Kawki are the mother tongues; while in the Amazon region, there are plenty of different native languages. The most common languages in the Amazon are Asháninka and Aguaruna. There are more than 15 specific language families in Peru and another 15 or more languages, isolated or not classified. The actual number of languages in Peru could have made it to 300. Some authors even say that there may have been 700 languages. However, after the conquest of Latin America in Spain and peru's independence, the disappearance of indigenous peoples (due to conquest and the mixing of languages) and discrimination due to mixed populations, the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the Peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the peruvian government (which introduced Spanish) has reduced the number of native languages and the peruvian governmen (in table †) are also documented in more than 15 languages. The following list organizes more than 95 languages of existing and extinct languages in Peru Family, which is well known demographically and historically, the northern branch suffered from the expansion of Quechua, while the southern branch still has many speakers today. Northern Aru Jagaru Yauyos Kawki Yauyos South Aru Aymara Puno Aruanas A small family of languages in Brazil and Peru. Some authors and scholars believe these languages are related to Arawak. Dení-kulina Kulina Ucayali Arawak This family has the most languages in South America. North-North Amazonia, Resígaro Loreto South-Southwest Iñapari (†) Madre de Dios Mashko-Piro (†) Amu Loreto Bora-witoto † Some scholars question whether bora languages and Huitoto languages form a single family due to the great variety of the two groups. Bora Bora Loreto Muinane Loreto Muinane Loreto Meneca Amazonas Murui Nonuya Nüpode witoto Loreto Ocaina Loreto Cahuapanas Cayahuita-Cahuapana (†) Loreto Jébero Loreto Candoshi-Candoshi chirino Candoshi Lore †to Cajamarca Harákmbet Amarakaeri Madre de Dios Huachipaeri Madre de Dios Hibito-cholón San Martín Jívaras Aguaruna Amazonas, Cajamarca, San Martín Shuar-Huambisa Achuar Loreto Huambisa Amazonas, Loreto Pano-tacanasThe families are in most different languages in Peru. Pano Yaminawa Amahuaca Madre de Dios, Ucayali Cashinahua Ucayali Sharanahua Ucayali Panobo (†) Madre de Madre de Dios Yamiaca (†) Madre de Dios Capanawa Capanahua Loreto Isconahua Ucayali Marubo Ucayali Panobo (†) Loreto Remo (†) Loreto Shipibo Ucayali Others Cashibo Ucayali, Huánuco Mayo-Pisabo Loreto Mayoruna Loreto Nahua Cuzco, Madre de Dios, Ucayali Sensi (†) Loreto Tacano Ese'ejja Madre de Dios Peba-yagua Peba (†) Loreto Yagua Loreto Yagua Loreto Yameo (†) Loreto Remo (†) Loreto Nahua Cuzco, Madre de Dios, Ucayali Nocamán (†) Ucayali Sensi (†) Loreto Tacano Ese'ejja Madre de Dios Peba-yagua Peba (†) Loreto Yagua Peba (†) Loreto Yagua Loreto Yagua Loreto Yagua

languages, and not all varieties of quechua are known yet. Quechua I Central Quechua I Quechua Ancashino Ancash Quechua Incawasi-Cañaris Distritos de Incahuasi y Cañaris Quechua yauyino Provincia de Lamas, Valle del Huallaga Quichua norteño Loreto Quechua ayacuchano Ayacucho, Huancavelica Quechua cuzqueño Cuzco Tallánsechura This family is a group of language 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 Colán Sechura Olmos Distrito de Olmos 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. tupí-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 Munichi (†) Loreto Puquina (†) Alrededor del lago Titicaca Quingnam (†) Lima, Ancash, La Libertad Taushiro Loreto Urarina Loreto Urarina Loreto Unqualified languages Are 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 (†) La Libertad, San Martín Copallén (†) Amazonas Omurano (†)(zápara?) departamento Patagón (†)(caribe?) Amazonas, Cajamarca Sacata (†) Cajamarca Tabancale (†) Cajamarca Terikaka (†)(zápara?) Loreto Quechua is the second language in Peru, in terms of the number of speakers. It is the dominant language, even if from a linguistic point of view the related languages are family. (Ethologue 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 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 (Peruvian 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 Areguipa), 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 Ouechuan 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). 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