

WELCOME TO A JOURNEY THROUGH EUROPE'S LANGUAGES!

The languages you will encounter over the following pages reflect the diversity of the cultures and traditions which exist side by side on our continent. Some of the around 225 languages which are native to Europe are spoken by millions and others, that are only spoken by a handful of people, are, sadly, close to dying out.

During this short journey, you will discover lots of similarities. European languages largely fall into three main categories: Slavic, Romance and Germanic, with the languages in each group having similar roots – however, over centuries they have developed in their own distinct directions. You will also find out about their differences: the variety of alphabets (such as Latin, Cyrillic, Greek, Armenian and Georgian), often using artistic scripts; how they deal with creating words for new inventions and their sometimes mysterious origins. All have a unique identity and their own story to tell!

We can only give you a brief glimpse of some of Europe's languages. There are many, many more we have not mentioned, not because they are any less important or less interesting but simply because we cannot cover them all on this short journey.

There are some examples of regional and minority languages that are spoken in part of a country or areas of several countries by a relatively small part of the population. There are the nonterritorial languages which are spoken by groups spread all over Europe but not identifying with a specific country of origin. There are also the languages of migration which do not originate from Europe but have been brought to the continent by speakers moving from other parts of the world.

On each language page there is a short introduction from Lara, some key words, phrases and special characters from the alphabet, as well as an estimated number of people around the world who use it as their first language.

We hope you will enjoy following our guide, Lara, on her trip through some of Europe's languages. It might prompt you to set off on a similar voyage of discovery with a lot of 'oh really!' and 'wow – I didn't know that!' moments, as you uncover some of the treasures hidden just beneath the surface of our everyday lives!





ВЕ БЕЛАРУСКАЯ МОВА

Як справы?

Дзякуй!

Ю

Добры дзень!

ë

Й

Hi! My name is Lara! Come and join me on this fascinating journey across the beautiful languages of Europe... We will start this journey in "krasavik"... Wait. Where? "Krasavik" (April) is the most beautiful month in Belarus and that is why Belarusians have literally named this month "beautiful". And who doesn't love springtime?



так

адзін

не

- 2 два
- 3 тры
- 4 чатыры
- 5 пяць
- 6 шэсць
- 7 сем
- 8 восем
- 9 дзевяць
- 10 дзесяць

Паслухайце гучанне гэтых слоў >>>



Photo: Park in Minsk, Belarus



English is the most spoken language in the world. There are almost 1.3 billion English speakers, but only around one third are native speakers. When we speak the same language, we understand each other and realise how many things we share. Then the world doesn't seem so big after all.

no

MINISTER IN SUCCESSION OF

ENGLISH EN

Hello!

How are

you?

Thank

you!

2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five

one

- 6 six
- 7 seven
- 8 eight
- 9 nine
- 10 ten

<<< Listen to the sound of these words

Photo: London eye and Big Ben, United Kingdom

yes

1

FY FRYSK 888 500 000

Hoi!

Hoe giet it

êé

mei dy?

Tank!

Frisian is probably the most similar living language to English. "De sinne is waarm en it ljocht fan de sinneskyn fielt noflik mei de sêfte wyn." Did you figure it out? See the English version: "The sun is warm and the light from the sun-shining feels good with the soft wind."

1 ien

- 2 twa
- 3 trije
- 4 fjouwer
- 5 fiif
- 6 seis
- 7 sân
- 8 acht
- 9 njoggen
- 10 tsien

6

Harlsje nei it lûd fan dizze wurden >>>

ja

â

ûú

nee



Photo: Ljouwert, Netherlands

SLOVENŠČINA SL 888 25000000

2 people are very special in Slovene! Not only do you have a singular form and a plural form, but also a form for exactly 2 people! So if you want to say "me and you" you could just say "midva" (we two males or one male and one female), or "midve/medve" (we two females). Talking of numbers... next I want to show you a language with an interesting counting system...

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2 dve 3 tri

ena

- 4 štiri
- 5 pet
- 6 šest
- 7 sedem
- 8 osem
- 9 devet
- 10 deset



In the second se

da

ne

Photo: Triglav National Park, Slovenia

Kako si?

Hvala!

Živjo!

FR FRANÇAIS *** 76 800 000

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Sun

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Did you know that French has a different way of counting between 70 and 99? So for the number 75 you literally say "60 plus 15". In addition to that, for the number 80 you say "4 times 20"! 96 therefore is "4 times 20 plus 16". French speakers have to be good mathematicians! French is also considered to be one of the most beautiful languages, together with... want to take a guess?

Ça va ? **Bonjour** ! Merci!

Écoutez le son de ces mots ≥≥≥

Photo: Dune du Pilat, France

un deux 2 trois 3 quatre 4 cinq 5 6 six sept huit 8

neuf 9 dix 10

7



УКРАЇНСЬКА МОВА 222 35 000 000

Mirror, mirror on the wall – which is the most beautiful language of them all? There is no easy way to answer that question and everyone has their favourites. However, at a language beauty contest in 1934 in Paris, Ukrainian took third place right after French and Persian. I am not aware of any more recent language beauty

contests!

2 два 3 три чотири 4 5 п'ять шість 6 сім 7 вісім 8 дев'ять 9 десять 10

один



Ю

E

<<< Прослухайте звучання цих слів

Як справи?

Дякую!

Π

Ь

Привіт!

й

R

Photo: Love tunnel created from trees along the railway in Klevan, Ukraine

так

HÌ



In Catalan, if you want to say that only a few friends came to your birthday party (which hopefully never happens to you!) you could just say "quatre gats" or "four cats" and everything would be clear. So before complaining about your lame party, don't forget to say "Gràcies!" (thank you) to the four cats who did show up!

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óò

🖌 Com estàs?

Hola! **Gràcies!**

1 TI

un dos tres quatre cinc sis set vuit nou deu

Escolta el so d'aquestes paraules >>>

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nab Sau



Photo: Park Guell in Barcelona, Spain

no

à

Nasılsın? Merhaba! Teşekkür ederim!

Turkish is a language with no gender! There's a single word for "he", "she" and "it", or in fact just a single letter – "o". So it is possible to describe a person in Turkish without indicating whether it is a boy or a girl. Turn to the next page to see which other language shares this similarity with Turkish...

TÜRKÇE TR *** 75 700 000 ****

evet

ŏ

hayır

1 bir 2 iki

- 3 üç
- 4 dört
- 5 beş
- 6 altı
- 7 yedi
- 8 sekiz
- 9 dokuz
- 10 on



<<< Bu sözcüklerin sesini dinle

Photo: Cappadocia, Turkey

AS AZƏRBAYCAN DILI 888 23 000 000

Azerbaijani also uses "o" for he, she and it. But this is not the only thing Turkish and Azerbaijani have in common. Words like "with" or "for" don't come before the noun but after it: so in Azerbaijani "with my mother" would be "anam ilə" or literally "mother my with". Another special feature is that when Azerbaijani is written in Latin or Cyrillic scripts, it is written left-to-right. When written in the Arabic script, it is written right-toleft.

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12

Bu sözlərin səsini dinləyin >>>

xeyr

Photo: Three Flame Towers, Baku, Azerbaijan (Borka Kiss | Shutterstock.com)

bəli

Necəsən?

Təşəkkür

edirəm!

bir

iki

üç

dörd

beş altı

yeddi

səkkiz

on

doqquz

8

Salam!

Generally languages belong to *language families and share many* characteristics with others, but Basque is pretty much an only child... It is believed to be one of the oldest European languages and its origins remain a mystery. So, if you want to join an exclusive club and become an "eskalduna" (a Basque speaker) try this language!

- bat
- bi 2
- hiru 3
- lau 4
- 5 bost
- sei 6
- zazpi
- 8 zortzi
- bederatzi 9
- hamar 10





ez

bai

Eskerrik

asko!

EU

EUSKARA ••• 750 000

MT MALTI

Bonġu!

Kif int?

Grazzi!

1

Maltese is the smallest official EU language in terms of speakers. It sounds similar to the Phoenician language that was spoken in areas around the ancient Mediterranean 3000 years ago. Maltese is the only language in Europe that belongs to the Afro-Asiatic language family and also the only language from this family that uses the Latin alphabet. Turn to the next page and I'll show you a rather isolated language...

- 1 wieħed
- 2 tnejn
- 3 tlieta
- 4 erbgħa
- 5 ħamsa
- 6 sitta
- 7 sebgħa
- 8 tmienja
- 9 disgħa
- 10 għaxra



lsma'l-hoss ta' dawn il-kelmiet >>>

iva

Photo: Typical street in Ir-Rabat, Malta

le

Iceland does not have close neighbouring countries and the language the Vikings brought in the 9th and 10th centuries has not changed as much as you might imagine over the centuries. Icelandic avoids using foreign words and prefers to form new words from ancient Viking words. So the word for computer "tölva" is formed from the old words "tala" (number) and "völva" (prophetess).

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nei

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<<< Hlustaðu á þessi orð

Photo: Goðafoss waterfall, Iceland

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Estonian loves vowels! The role of vowels in Estonian is among the greatest in any European language and there are many words like "Jäääär" (the edge of the ice), "Töö-öö" (working night) or "Õueaiaääre" (the edge of a fence surrounding a yard)! Now let me show you a language that can make up a whole sentence containing only vowels...



- 2 kaks
- 3 kolm
- 4 neli
- 5 viis
- 6 kuus
- 7 seitse
- 8 kaheksa
- 9 üheksa
- 10 kümme



ei

jah

LIMBA ROMÂNĂ RO

##

THIT

da

nu

0

Ce faci?

Bună ziua! Mulțumesc!

- 1 unu 2 doi
- 3 trei
- 4 patru
- 5 cinci
- 6 şase
- 7 şapte
- 8 opt
- 9 nouă
- 10 zece

The Romanian language is also very fond of vowels. Romanian can even make up a meaningful sentence consisting only of vowels: "Oaia aia e a ei, eu i-o iau" means "That sheep is hers, l'm taking it".

There are also some languages that seem to try to completely avoid vowels...

Λ

TITI

ăâ

Photo: Corvin Castle, Romania



SLOVENČINA SK

Yes, Slovak likes consonants, too! Many Slovak words are formed entirely or mostly of consonants, such as the words "prst" (finger), "štvrt" (quarter) or "smrt" (death). Slovak is also considered to be the language that is easiest for the speakers of other Slavic languages to understand. Flip over to the next page to discover a rather economical language...

19

jeden

dva

tri

5

6

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štyri päť

šesť

sedem

osem

deväť

desať

<<< Vypočujte si zvuk týchto slov

Photo: High Tatras, Slovak Republic

Ako sa

Ahoj!

máš?

Ďakujem!

áno

nie

FI SUOMI ******* 5 800 000

kyllä

ei

Finnish is one of the few national languages in Europe that is not Indo-European. It belongs to a family together with Estonian and Hungarian. There are many things you can say in Finnish with just one word. So "istun" would be "I sit down", "istahtaisin" "I would sit down for a while", "istahdan" "I'll sit down for a while" and "istahtaisinkohan" "I wonder if I should sit down for a while".

- 1 yksi
- 2 kaksi
- 3 kolme
- 4 neljä
- 5 viisi
- 6 kuusi
- 7 seitsemän
- 8 kahdeksan
- 9 yhdeksän
- 10 kymmenen

Photo: Dog Sledding in Lapland, Finland



Mitä

Hei!

kuuluu?

Kiitos!

and the second second

åä

RUMANTSCH RM

Romansh is the least known of Switzerland's four official languages. Its history begins before the birth of Christ: the Latin of the Romans, who conquered the area between the Rhaetian Alps and the Danube, mixed with the languages of the local people. Gradually Romansh developed from this mixture – and still continues to change today!

Co vai?

Grazia!

Chau!



in

dus

trais

sis

set

otg

nov

diesch

quatter

tschintg

1

2

3

4

5

6

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<<< Taidla co ch'ils pleds tunan

gea

na

Photo: Mountain view, Grisons, Switzerland

21

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èé



Llan-vire-pooll-guin-gill-go-ger-u-queern-drob-ooll-llandus-ilio-gogo-goch

Listen to the sound of these words >>>

Photo: Train station in Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllantysiliogogogogogoch, Wales, UK

German is one of the languages with the longest words. To describe things you simply combine different words so they become a new one. So the word for a qualifying match for the football world cup would be "Fußballweltmeisterschaftsqualifikationsspiel". Some can be a bit confusing if you don't know which words were combined like "Urinsekten" but I will let you work that out!



1000

annummunt.

Automan

Hallo!

mannumm

Wie geht's?

Danke!

DEUTSCH DE



111111

annun un

≪≪< Hör dir an, wie diese Wörter klingen

Photo: Island Sylt, Germany

eins

zwei

drei

vier

fünf

sechs

sieben

acht

neun

zehn

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HR HRVATSKI

Kako si? **Bok!** Hvala!

Together with Serbian and Bosnian, Croatian is one of the South Slavic languages that have many things in common. These languages are so similar that their speakers can easily understand each other. The shortest Croatian words consist of just one letter – "a" (but, and), "o" (about), "u" (in), "i" (and), "s" (with, from) or "k" (to).

- jedan
 dva
 tri
 četiri
- 5 pet
- 6 šest
- 7 sedam
- 8 osam
- 9 devet
- 10 deset



Poslušaj kako zvuča ova fijedi 📚

da

Photo: National park Plitvice, Croatia

ne

Bosnian is very similar to Croatian and Serbian but you can tell it has a strong connection to Turkish: for around 400 years Bosnia was part of the Ottoman Empire and therefore adopted many loanwords from Turkish such as "minđuše" (earrings), "bujrum" (go ahead) or "avlija" (inner yard).

BOSANSKI BS

Kako

Ćao!

ne

A Carlo II all

11

da

si?

Hvala!

1 jedan

- 2 dva
- 3 tri
- 4 četiri
- 5 pet
- 6 šest
- 7 sedam
- 8 osam
- 9 devet
- 10 deset



<<< Poslušaj kako zvuče ove riječi

C

Photo: Old Bridge in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

SR СРПСКИ *** 12 000 000

Serbian is one of the few European languages that uses both Cyrillic and Latin alphabets. Speakers of Serbian can use the two scripts equally well. Among Slavic languages Serbian uses one of the shortest Cyrillic alphabets: it contains 30 letters. Talking of alphabets... Let me show you a language with a very unique alphabet...

Њ

1

Како си? Здраво!

један

2

Хвала!

- два
- 3 три
- 4 четири
- 5 пет
- 6 шест
- 7 седам
- 8 осам
- 9 девет
- 10 десет



Послушај како звуче ове речи >>>

да

Photo: Meanders of the Uvac River, Serbia

не

И

RUSGPED HY *** 6700000 HY

The Armenian language uses an alphabet that is quite unique compared to other European languages. It was created around 2400 years ago! As Armenians are very proud of their alphabet they even created a monument for their unique characters. Armenia celebrates its own special language day, the Holy Translators Day, in October.

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шjп

աբգդեզեըթժիլխծկհձղճմ





Ոնց ես։

Cunphuluu-Inrbinru:

Ողջույն:

մեկ

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6 7

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երկու

երեք

չորս հինգ

վեց

յոթ

ութ

իկը

տասր

Photo: Armenian Alphabet Monument (Arty Om | Shutterstock.com)

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ROM ROMANI CHIB

va

888 3 500 000

Sar san?

Najis tuke!

San

TIT

Laśo des!

na

recently Romani has Until exclusively been passed down to the next generation orally so there is no generally accepted written standard. Individual Romani varieties are written with alphabets that are often based on the surrounding dominant language where a Roma group lives. Yet today it is possible to read political texts, newspapers and even Shakespeare in Romani!

	ALC: NO
1	jekh
2	duj
3	trin
4	štar
5	panź
6	šov
7	efta
8	oxto
9	iňa
10	deš



Ašun kadala svaturja >>>

Photo: Romani dance

LËTZEBUERGESCH ABB 600 000

Luxembourgish received its written form rather recently! Traditionally, Luxembourgish was rarely written, so there were no official rules of spelling and grammar until they were established by the government around 40 years ago, in 1984.

And what about sign languages, can you write those down? Flip over to the next page to find out.

neen

jo

22

3

1 eent

Wéi geet

et?

Merci!

Moien!

- 2 zwee
- 3 dräi
- 4 véier
- 5 fënnef
- 6 sechs
- <u>7</u> siwen
- 8 aacht
- 9 néng
- 10 zéng



<<< Lauschter wéi des Wierder kléngen-

29

NTERNATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGE

International Sign language is often used among sign language users from different countries, who don't have a common language – as the name suggests it is an international language. It can be written down in a number of ways. For example, certain symbols are used to describe the handshape and movement of the sign as well as the facial expressions. Since we've talked so much about alphabets...

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The word "alphabet" comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet: "alpha" and "beta". Greeks currently write from left to right, just like other European languages but this wasn't always the case. In the beginning, it could be written from right to left, and even in alternating directions on each line. On the next page, I'll show you a funny habit of Greeks' neighbours...

αβγδεζηθικλμν

όχι



ναι

ξοπρστυφχψω

A. A. A. A.



Photo: Colourful street in Oia, Greece

EL

EAAHNIKA

Γεια!

******* 13 500 000

Πώς <mark>είσαι;</mark>

Ευχαριστώ!

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

ένα δύο

τρία

πέντε

έξι

επτά

οχτώ

εννιά

δέκα

τέσσερα



When Albanians are shaking their head from side to side it does not mean "no" but quite the opposite "right, I agree, I'm listening". Conversely, nodding one's head up and down does not mean "yes". It means "sorry, I'm afraid not" and seems to accompany bad news. So be particularly careful when shaking your head in Albania – you may have just agreed to something you didn't mean to!

> një 1 2 dy 3 tre katër 4 5 pesë gjashtë 6 shtatë 7 tetë 8 nëntë 9 dhjetë 10



Photo: Beach cafe in Ksamil, Albania

Bulgarians also nod for "no" and shake their heads for "yes". Another uncommon characteristic of Bulgarian is that it is one of the few Slavic languages with no cases. So it should be easier to learn than Czech which has 7 cases! Bulgarian shares this characteristic only with Macedonian.

БЪЛГАРСКИ ВG 228 8 000 000

Здравей! Благодаря!

да

Как си?

едно

2

5

- две
- 3 три
- 4 четири
 - пет
- б шест
- 7 седем
- 8 осем
- 0
- 9 девет
- 10 десет

<<< Чуйте как звучат тези думи

Photo: Rila Monastery, Bulgaria

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ИЙ

Ю

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T

не



Irish has no words for "yes" or "no". To answer the question you use verb forms. So the answer to "Did they sell the house?" would be "(they) sold" or "(they) didn't sell". Or in Irish: "Ar dhíol siad an teach? Dhíol. Níor dhíol." Even though Irish has no words for "yes" and "no" it has many unique words, just as the language on the next page...

Ó

é

ú

á



Conas atá tú? Dia dhuit! Go raibh maith agat!

- A hAon
- 2 A Dó
- 3 A Trí
- 4 A Ceathair
- 5 A Cúig
- 6 A Sé
- 7 A Seacht
- 8 A hOcht
- 9 A Naoi
- 10 A Deich

add Éist le fuaim na bhfocal seo

Photo: Cliffs of Moher, Ireland



Hungarian is one of the hardest languages to learn due to its 18 gramatical cases and numerous complex rules. But it is well worth the effort as it is very good at capturing special moments with just one word. "Aranyhíd" is literally "a golden bridge" but means a glistening reflection of the sun on the surface of water.

- egy kettő 2 három 3
- négy 4
- öt 5
- hat 6
- hét 7
- nyolc 8
- kilenc 9
- tíz 10



Photo: Balaton Lake, Hungary
NEDERLANDS NL

Dutch has a very special word: "gezellig". It's one of the most used Dutch words and depending on the context it can be translated as a feeling of cosiness, fun or nice atmosphere. It can also indicate a sense of belonging, time spent with loved ones or seeing a friend after a long time. For example: "we have spent a gezellige evening, playing games and having fun..."

> Hoe gaat het ermee?

Hallo!

Dankjewel!



een

twee

drie

vier

vijf

zes

zev

acht

tien

negen

2

3

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ja

nee

<<< Luister naar de klanken van deze woorden

Photo: Tulips and windmills in Zaanse Schans, Netherlands

LIETUVIŲ KALBA ••••

taip

2

ne

Lithuanian is one of the oldest spoken languages in the world and even has words which are similar to ancient Sanskrit, such as "vyras" (man), "šuo" (dog), "avis" (sheep). It means that Lithuanians can recognize some words while listening to this Indian language.

I'm starting to get hungry, let me grab something to eat...

Kaip

sekasi?

Ačiū!

1 vienas

2 du

3 trys

4 keturi

5 penki

6 šeši

7 septyni

8 aštuoni

9 devyni

10 dešimt

Pasiklausykite šių žodžių >>>

Labas!



Photo: Trakai Island Castle, Lithuania

In the land of pizza, pasta and cheese, it is no surprise when someone gets "abbioco". There's no exact equivalent in English, but abbiocco (pronounced "ab-byok-ko") refers to a feeling you get after eating a large quantity of food.

Turn over to the next page to discover another unique food-related word...

- 1 uno
- 2 due 3 tre
- 4 quattro
- 5 cinque
- 6 sei
- 7 sette
- 8 otto
- 9 nove
- 10 dieci





no

.

ITALIANO IT

HUMIL

Come stai?

Grazie!

888 67 000 000

Ciao!



Swedish has invented a perfect word for expressing balance and saying "not too little, not too much... but just the right amount" or in Swedish "lagom". So in Swedish you can nicely say that you have just eaten "lagom"! We talked a lot about unique words, so let's also take a look at some unique expressions...

SVENSKA SV

Hej!

nej

ja

(Hur mår du?

Tack så mycket!

2 3

4

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6 7

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ett två

tre

fyra

fem

sex

sju

åtta

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tio



äå

≪≪≪ Lyssna på ljuden för dessa ord

Photo: Frozen lake in Upplands Vasby, Sweden (Per-Boge | Shutterstock.com)

PL POLSKI

Cześć!

ą

42

ę

Jak się

masz?

Dziękuję!

Polish has many fun idioms. So for example, if you say in Polish "Nie mój cyrk, nie moje małpy" it would literally mean "Not my circus, not my monkeys", however, the phrase has nothing to do with monkeys but means "It's not my problem". There's another language that has an amusing way of saying something similar...

- 1 jeden
- 2 dwa
- 3 trzy
- 4 cztery
- 5 pięć
- 6 sześć
- 7 siedem
- 8 osiem
- 9 dziewięć
- 10 dziesięć



źż Ó

Posłuchaj brzmienia tych słów >>>

nie

Photo: The Crooked Forest near Gryfino, Poland

tak

"Der er ingen ko på isen" is Danish for "There is no cow on the ice" but its actual meaning is "There is no problem". So if you don't see any cows on the ice, everything should be fine. As you have probably noticed, many languages like to use animals in idioms!

6



Hej!

TITI

11 11 11

Tak!

ja

nej

1	en/et
2	to
3	tre
4	fire
5	fem
б	seks
7	syv
8	otte
9	ni

ti

10



36

<<< Lyt til lyden af<mark>idisse</mark> ord

tone and

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Photo: Tivoli in Copenhagen, Denmark

100

43

PT PORTUGUÊS

333 250 000 000

Como

Olá!

áàâã

úÜ

ÓÔÕ

estás?

Obrigado/a!

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might You not Portuguese as being a world language. However, with the whole of Brazil speaking it, there are over 220 million native speakers - it ranks as the 7th most spoken language worldwide! Speakers of Portuguese generally understand Spanish, Galician and Italian as these languages are very similar. Speaking of Galician...

> dois 2 três 3 quatro cinco seis sete oito 8 nove 9

> > dez

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Ouça o som destas palavras >>>

não

Photo: Waves in Nazaré, Portugal (aleksey snezhinskij | Shutterstock.com)

sim

consider

There are between 60 and 100 words referring to different types of rain in Galician. If you have been to Galicia, you will know why! For example, "babuña" refers to a rain that sounds like a small baby, "torbón" to a rain with thunder and lighting and "ballón" to a heavy but short-lasting rain that lasts for several days...

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Photo: As Catedrais Beach, Spain

non 1 un 2 dous 3 tres 4 catro 5 cinco 6 seis 7 sete

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Como

Ola!

estás?

Grazas!

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- 8 oito
- 9 nove
- **10 dez**

LV LATVIEŠU VALODA 888 1750 000

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Latvians love to sing! The "dainas" are Latvian folk songs that capture ancient Latvian wisdom. Created well over a thousand years ago, "dainas" were part of celebrations (like the yearly midsummer celebration in the main image), daily work, reflections on life preserved in oral form. There are more than 1.2 million "dainas" altogether!



4 četri 5 pieci

viens

divi

trīs

2

3

6 seši

Kā tev iet?

Paldies!

Sveiki!

- 7 septiņi
- 8 astoņi
- 9 devini
- 9 deviņi
- 10 desmit



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Norwegian has many words that have a 'giant' influence on other more widely spoken languages. Who hasn't heard of a "troll"? If trolls are a bit scary for you (me too!), then think instead of the beautiful Norwegian "fjords" and if those whet your appetite for travel don't forget the word "egg" which is also of Norwegian origin.



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All Lytt til lyden av disse ordene Photo: Reindeers in Tromsø, Norway

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Hvordan går det? Takk! 10

Hei!



North Sámi is one of the Sami languages and it is spoken in the north European countries. Therefore it is no wonder that it has many words to describe different types of snow and ice. For example, "čahki" is a hard snowball that is thrown in serious snowball fights, "vahca" is a new or loose snow and "soavli" is a slushy snow.

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48

1 okta

Mo dat

Bures!

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manná?

Giitu!

- 2 guokte
- 3 golbma
- 4 njeallje
- 5 vihtta
- 6 guhtta
- 7 čieža
- 8 gávcci
- 9 ovcci
- 10 logi





Russian has one unique word that describes a layer of ice, which settles, then after the rise of temperatures melts and then again freezes again: "Гололедица" (gololedica), which roughly translates a naked sheet of ice. And did you know that there are twice as many native speakers of Russian as there are of English in Europe?

- один
- два
- 3 три
- четыре
- 5 пять
- 6 шесть
- семь
- 8 восемь
- 9 девять
- 10 десять





¿Cómo

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TITE

iHola! ¡Gracias! There is an expression in Spanish "iel mundo es un pañuelo!" (the world is a handkerchief) to indicate our surprise when we meet someone by chance in an unexpected place, thereby showing that the world is much smaller than we really thought. And isn't this what language learning and learning about other cultures is all about anyway? Spanish is truly a world language with 20 countries having Spanish as an official language – jOlé!

1 uno

- 2 dos
- 3 tres
- 4 cuatro
- 5 cinco
- 6 seis
- 7 siete
- 8 ocho
- 9 nueve
- 10 diez

Escucha cómo se pronuncian estas palabras >>>

Photo: Women dancing flamenco in Sevilla, Spain (leonov.o | Shutterstock.com)

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EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MODERN LANGUAGES COUNCIL OF EUROPE CENTRE EUROPEEN POUR LES LANGUES VIVANTES CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE WEST GERMANIC Dutch NORTH GERMANIC English Danish Frisian Icelandic German Norwegian Luxembourgish Swedish LARA'S WEST SLAVIC EAST SLAVIC Czech LANGUAGE JOURNEY Polish **Belarusian EASTERN ROMANCE** Slovak Russian Italian **ACROSS EUROPE** Ukrainian Romanian SOUTH SLAVIC WESTERN ROMANCE **EDL.ECML.AT/LANGUAGEJOURNEY** Bosnian Catalan **Bulgarian** French Croatian Galician Macedonian **Portuguese** Serbian These are the languages we Romansh TURKIC Slovene encountered on our short **Spanish** Azerbaijani journey through Europe, but **GERMANI** Turkish there are many more lan-BALTIC ROWAN guages both in Europe and Latvian across the world! Ś SEMITIC Lithuanian **FINNIC** CELTIC Maltese Estonian Irish Finnish Welsh Albanian **Northern Sami ALTAIC** UGRIC Georgian Armenian 210 000 000 Hungarian Greek Romani **AFROASIAN KARTVELIAN INDO-EUROPEAN** URALIC Basque 3 200 000 000 350 000 000 5 000 000 25 000 000

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edl.ecml.at/languagejourney

A language can open the door into a different world. A world where you can discover treasures you would never have known existed about countries and cultures without having used the language as a key to enter it. And one door can take you into a room with lots of other doors leading off it!

For some, foreign languages are a passion and for others a necessity but wherever you go and whatever you do, you cannot avoid encountering them. We hope that this journey has given you an insight into just a few of the many languages around us and encourages you to delve deeper.

For more information on the European Centre for Modern Languages of the Council of Europe and the European Day of languages see www.ecml.at. For any adaptations or translations please contact us at information@ecml.at. © 2021, Council of Europe

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