

Appendix A:

There are thousands of languages spoken globally. However, this linguistic diversity is under serious threat. According to Báez, et al. (2018), the world has lost 24% of its linguistic diversity in only the last 60 years (p. 447). When a language dies, we may lose a valuable source of information about the history and traditions of a group, as well as the surrounding natural environment. For example, a lot of information about local ecosystems, and their flora and fauna, are contained in indigenous languages (Harrison, 2008). Protecting this diverse knowledge is important because, as Crystal (2003) argues, “what it means to be human is enhanced by knowledge about those who think and act in a different way” (p. 66).

References

- Baez, G. P., Vogel, R., & Patolo, U. (2019). Global survey of revitalization efforts: A mixed methods approach to understanding language revitalization practices. *Language documentation & conservation*, 13, 446-513.
- Crystal. D. (2003). *Language death*. Cambridge University Press.
- Harrison, K. D. (2008). *When languages die: The extinction of the world's languages and the erosion of human knowledge*. Oxford University Press.

Appendix B:

There are thousands of languages spoken globally. However, this linguistic diversity is under serious threat. The world has lost 24% of its linguistic diversity in only the last 60 years. When a language dies, we may lose a valuable source of information about the history and traditions of a group, as well as the surrounding natural environment. For example, a lot of information about local ecosystems, and their flora and fauna, are contained in indigenous languages. Protecting this diverse knowledge is important because what it means to be human is enhanced by knowledge about those who think and act in a different way.

Appendix C:

Language revitalization is important because languages are important ways in which cultures, customs, and knowledge can be preserved (Crystal). There are some success stories, such as the revival of Hebrew (Spolsky & Shohamy, 2001). However, revitalisation is difficult to achieve because “little is known about which strategies produce the best results” (p. 3946). In fact, roughly 4000 languages can be thought of as endangered (2003, p. 20).

References

- Crystal, D. (2003). *Language death (Second edition)*. Cambridge University Press.
- Spolsky, B., & Shohamy, E. (2001). Hebrew after a century of RLS efforts. In J. A. Fishman (Ed.), *Can threatened languages be saved?* (pp. 349-362). Multilingual Matters.
- Wiltshire, B., Bird, S., & Hardwick, R. (2024) Understanding how language revitalisation works: A realist synthesis. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, 45(9), 3946-3962, <https://doi.org/10.1080/01434632.2022.2134877>

Answer key:

- ‘(Crystal)’ should be ‘(Crystal, 2003)’. The year of publication is missing here. The year can be found by looking at the reference list.
- ‘(Spolsky & Shohamy, 2001)’ is correct.
- “‘little is known about which strategies produce the best results’ (p. 3946)’ should be written as “‘little is known about which strategies produce the best results’ (Wiltshire, et al., 2024, p. 3946)’. The names of the authors and year of publication are missing here. The correct reference can be found based on the publication year and page numbers.
- ‘(2003, p. 20)’ should be ‘(Crystal, 2003, p. 20)’. The author’s name is missing here. The correct answer can be found based on the publication year.