

****Please note, these scripts were written to be put in a teleprompter and as such they are all right-aligned without indentations****

Kindergarten Level

VIDEO 1

Oh, bonjour! I was just learning some French.

“Bonjour” means “hello” in French.

French is the language they speak in France. Do you know what language we speak?

We speak English! I’m talking to you in English right now!

Did you know that you know some French words? Here, let me teach you some.

“Dentist.”

“Restaurant.”

Did you know that those words were French?

Just like we speak English and people in France speak French, people speak different languages all over the world.

This year in geography, we are learning about Europe. Let’s learn about some of the languages in Europe. Are you ready?

Some languages are kind of like each other, like how you are like your brothers and sisters.

Just like you have a family, we call languages that are like each other language families.

There are three main language families in Europe. Let’s learn about them!

The first family is called “Italic,” or “Romance,” languages.

If these languages are called “Romance languages,” does that mean they are lovey-dovey languages?

Nope! These aren’t lovey-dovey languages, but they do sound pretty.

The languages in this family are French, Italian, Spanish, Romanian, and Portuguese. Let’s learn how to say “I love you” in some of these languages and see how similar they are.

French: je [zhuh] t’aime [tem]

Italian: Ti [tee] amo [AH-mo]

Spanish: Te [TAY] amo [AH-mo]

They all sound like each other, right? Italian and Spanish almost sound the same! All three languages have a word for love that have “a” and “m” sounds. In Spanish and Italian, “love” is “amo,” and in French, it is “aime.” They also have words that start with “t”. The words that start with “t” mean “you.”

Now, the next family is called the Germanic languages. We know one of the languages in this family: English!

This language family has English, Danish, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish.

A few of these languages sound a lot alike. Let’s learn how to say “I love you” in some of these languages.

Danish: Jeg [ya] elsker [el-skuh] dig [duh]

Swedish: jag [ya] älskar [el-ska] dig [day]

Wow! Danish and Swedish sound almost the same! But German and English are quite different. Let’s learn how to say “I love you” in those languages:

English: I love you

German: Ich [ikh] liebe [lee-buh] dich [dee-kh]

Wow, very different.

Let’s learn about the next family, the Slavic [slav-ik] languages. These languages are Belarusian [bell-uh-ROO-see-in], Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak [slow-vah-k], and Slovenian. Let’s learn how to say “I love you” in a few of these languages.

Russian: я тебя люблю [y-eh teb-yeh loo-bl-you]

Slovenian: Ljubim te [loo-beem tay]

These languages are all pretty different!

We just learned about the three big language families in Europe.

There are also other language families that are very small. Let’s learn about one.

One small language family is the Baltic languages. There are only two languages: Latvian and Lithuanian. They are very similar. Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these two languages.

Latvian: Es [es] tevi [TEH-vee] mīlu [MEE-lo]

Lithuanian: Aš [ah-sh] tave [tuh-VAA] myliu [MEE-loo]

Wow! Those sound almost exactly the same! Hmm...I bet if you spoke Latvian, and I spoke Lithuanian, we would be able to understand each other.

We have learned about a lot of different European languages today. Some sound really similar to each other, like Swedish and Norwegian. Others sound very different from each other, like Russian and Slovenian.

If you were to choose a European language to learn, what language would you choose and why?

(pause for interaction)

There are even more languages in Europe that we didn't talk about today. Although there are many languages, most European languages are part of three language families: Romance languages, Germanic languages, and Slavic languages.

VIDEO 2 - Assignment

Today, we learned about language families in Europe. Now we are going to learn how to introduce ourselves in one of those languages.

At the beginning of the other video, we learned how to say "hello" in French. Can you remember?

It's "bonjour."

Now that you know how to say hello, you should tell someone what your name is.

To say "my name is" in French, you say, "je [zhuh] m'appelle [muh-pell]"

Can you say that with me?

Je m'appelle.

And then you add your name. So, I would say, "Je m'appelle [teacher's name]."

Let's put it all together:

Bonjour, je m'appelle [teacher's name].

Now you try it with your name!

Practice it! Then ask your mom or dad to record you saying it.

Show the recording to someone.

2nd Grade Level

VIDEO 1

Oh, bonjour! I was just learning some French.

“Bonjour” means “hello” in French.

Have you ever been to the dentist? I bet you didn’t know that’s a French word!

Or have you ever been to a restaurant? That’s also a French word!

See? You know some French. There are actually a lot of English words that come from French!

French is one of the many languages spoken in Europe. Let’s learn more about them!

There are groups of languages that are similar to each other. These groups are called *language families*.

We frequently use “family trees” to help us learn about our families. We can also use a family tree to help us learn about language families.

There are about 50 languages spoken in Europe today. Let’s learn about some of them by making our own language family tree.

Let’s start with a big language family. It’s called Indo-European. We will put this label near the top of our tree. There are lots of smaller language families that come from the Indo-European language family.

Let’s learn about one of these groups: “Italic,” or “Romance,” languages.

If these languages are called “Romance languages,” does that mean they’re lovey-dovey languages?

Nope, the “Roman” part of “Romance” actually refers to the Roman empire. Latin was the language of the Roman empire, and the Romance languages are all similar to Latin.

The languages in this group include Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Romanian, and Portuguese. Let’s learn how to say “I love you” in each of these languages and see how similar they are.

Latin: te [TAY] amo [AH-mo]

French: je [zhuh] t'aime [tem]

Italian: Ti [tee] amo [AH-mo]

Portuguese: amo-te [uh-mo-chi]

Spanish: Te [TAY] amo [AH-mo]

Romanian: te [TAY] iubesc [YOU-bess-k]

They're all pretty similar, right? They all have a "t" sound that means "you." And most of the words for "love" sound like "amor."

Some of these Romance languages have more than one way to say "I love you," and they all mean different kinds of love. So, you have to be careful when you are learning a new language, or else you might tell one of your friends that you are deeply in love with them. That would make things awkward, wouldn't it?

Now, let's look at the Germanic languages. This language group includes English, Danish, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish.

Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages.

Danish: Jeg [ya] elsker [el-skuh] dig [duh]

Dutch: ik [ickh] hou [how] van [fan] jou [ya-ow]

English: I love you

German: Ich [ikh] liebe [lee-buh] dich [dee-kh]

Icelandic: ég [yeg] elska [el-skuh] þig [fi-gh]

Norwegian: Jeg [ya-y] elsker [el-skar] deg [die]

Swedish: jag [ya] älskar [el-ska] dig [day]

These languages don't sound quite as similar as the Romance languages, but there is a group that sounds very similar. Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish are all very similar. Even though the Germanic languages don't sound as similar as the Romance languages, they are still similar enough that you can tell they all shared similarities in the past.

Let's move on to the next group, the Slavic [slav-ik] languages. These languages are Belarusian [bell-uh-ROO-see-in], Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak [slow-vah-k], and Slovenian. Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages.

Belarusian: я цябе кахаю [ya seh-b-yeh kuh-hi-you]

Bulgarian: обичам те [obi-cham tay]

Czech: Miluji [mill-oo-ee] tě [kay]

Polish: kocham Cię [ko-ham ch-eh]

Russian: я тебя люблю [y-eh teb-yeh loo-bl-you]

Serbian: Волим те [vol-eem tay]

Slovak: Ľúbim ťa [loo-beem cha]

Slovenian: Ljubim te [loo-beem tay]

These languages are all pretty different, but can you find any similarities? A lot of these languages don't even use the alphabet we know!

Those were our three main language groups from the Indo-European language family: Romance, Germanic, and Slavic. But believe it or not, there are still more languages spoken in Europe! There are even a few more Indo-European languages. Let's explore those a little.

One of the small groups is the "Baltic" languages. This group of languages is really small. There are only two languages that are currently spoken: Lithuanian and Latvian. Sometimes, this group gets put together with the Slavic languages and are called "Balto-Slavic languages." But they're actually pretty different. They're sometimes grouped together because people in Latvia and Lithuania also frequently speak these languages.

Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages

Latvian: Es [es] tevi [TEH-vee] mīlu [MEE-lo]

Lithuanian: Aš [ah-sh] tave [tuh-VAA] myliu [MEE-loo]

Wow! Those sound almost exactly the same! Hmm...I wonder if you spoke Latvian, and I spoke Lithuanian, if we would be able to understand each other. We probably could!

Let's look at another small group. These are called Celtic [kel-tik] languages. These languages include Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Welsh. Let's hear how they sound.

Irish Gaelic: Tá mé i ngrá leat [taw may ih ngraw lyat]

Scottish Gaelic: tha gaol agam ort [ha gail A-ga-m ore-sht]

Welsh: Rwy'n dy garu di [row-n dih gar-ee dee]

These also sound super different from each other.

We have two more Indo-European languages left: Albanian and Greek.

Let's look at Albanian first. It isn't part of a group. It is all by itself. How do you say "I love you" in Albanian? Unë të dua [oo-ne te dew-ah].

Now let's learn more about Greek. In Greek, Σε αγαπώ [say a-gahp-oh] means "I love you."

No wonder these two languages are each in their own group—they don't sound like any of the other languages we've talked about.

We've finished the Indo-European portion of our family tree, but there are still some empty boxes.

Let's try to fill them in. This group is called Uralic [you-rail-ik]. There are at least 10 different Uralic languages, but we're just going to talk about the three that are most abundantly spoken in Europe: Estonian, Finnish, and Hungarian.

Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages.

Estonian: Ma [ma] armastan [are-ma-stan] sind [seen]

Finnish: Minä [me-nuh] rakastan [rock-uh-stan] sinua [see-nu-uh]

Hungarian: Szeretlek [s-air-et-lek]

Estonian and Finnish sound pretty similar, don't they? Hungarian sounds very different!

Okay, we have two languages left: Basque and Turkish. Can you guess where Turkish is spoken?

In Turkey! How do they say "I love you?" Seni [see-nee] seviyorum [sev-ee-yo-ro].

The last language is Basque. It's one of the oldest languages on earth today. It's spoken in a small area on the west side of Spain, almost in France. They say maite [my-tay] zaitut [zy-toot] to say "I love you."

We have learned about a lot of different European languages today. Some sound really similar to each other, like Swedish and Norwegian. Others sound very different from each other, like Hungarian and Estonian.

If you were to choose a European language to learn, what language would you choose and why?

(pause for interaction)

There are even more languages in Europe that we didn't talk about today. Although there are many languages, the majority of European languages spoken today descended from three main language branches: Romance languages, Germanic languages, and Slavic languages.

VIDEO 2 - Assignment

Today, we learned about the many languages in Europe. Remember, they fall into three main language families: Romance, Germanic, and Slavic.

Now you are going to learn how to introduce yourself in a European language.

Choose one of the European languages. You can choose one that we talked about in the lesson today or a different one.

Then write out two sentences that introduce yourself in English. For example, I'd write, "Hi, my name is [teacher's name]. I like to play soccer."

Next, use Google Translate to learn how to say it in the European language you chose. Write the translation on your paper next to your English sentence.

Listen to the translation on Google and practice saying your phrases.

When you think you can do it, share your phrase in English and in your European language with someone.

8th Grade Level

VIDEO 1

Oh, bonjour! I was just learning some French.

"Bonjour" means "hello" in French.

Have you ever been to the dentist? I bet you didn't know that's a French word!

Or have you ever been to a restaurant? That's also a French word!

See? You know some French. There are actually a lot of English words that come from French!

French is one of the many languages spoken in Europe. Let's learn more about them!

Before we learn specifically about the languages in Europe, let's learn a little about language in general. Linguists, or people who study language, have discovered that there are over 6,000 languages spoken in the world today!

Wow! That's a lot of languages!

But there weren't always that many languages. Linguists have discovered that nearly all languages come from small groups of languages that are similar to each other. These groups are called *language families*.

This pie chart shows us the nine largest language families in the world. Indo-European is the largest language family in the world. Nearly half of the world speaks some form of an Indo-European language.

Linguists believe that the Indo-European language was an early language spoken by most of the people on the continent of Europe. Overtime, these languages changed and divided into many languages spoken today.

We frequently use “family trees” to help us learn about our human families. We can also use a family tree to help us learn about language families.

Here is a family tree for Indo-European languages. This only shows half of the languages, and it's already huge!

Do you see any languages on this chart that you recognize?

How about French? Or Spanish?

There are roughly 50 languages spoken in Europe today. Let's learn about some of them by making our own language family tree.

Let's start by looking at the Indo-European languages. We will put this label near the top of our tree. There are lots of language families that come out of the Indo-European language. This map shows where Indo-European language groups are spoken in Europe.

Let's learn about one of these groups. “Italic,” or “Romance,” languages are in blue. These languages are primarily spoken in the southwestern region of Europe. But there's a little blue on the eastern side in Romania as well.

If these languages are called “Romance languages,” does that mean they are lovey-dovey languages?

Nope, the “Roman” part of “Romance” actually refers to the Roman empire. Latin was the language of the Roman empire, and Latin is the language that all the Romance languages stem from.

The languages in this group include Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Romanian, and Portuguese. Let's learn how to say “I love you” in each of these languages and see how similar they are.

Latin: te [TAY] amo [AH-mo]

French: je [zhuh] t'aime [tem]

Italian: Ti [tee] amo [AH-mo]

Portuguese: amo-te [uh-mo-chi]

Spanish: Te [TAY] amo [AH-mo]

Romanian: te [TAY] iubesc [YOU-bess-k]

They're all pretty similar, right? They all have a "t" sound that means "you." And most of the words for "love" sound like "amor."

Some of these romance languages have more than one way to say "I love you," and they all mean different kinds of love. So, you have to be careful when you are learning a new language, or else you might tell one of your friends that you are deeply in love with them. That would make things awkward, wouldn't it?

Now, let's look at the Germanic languages. They are marked in red on the map. These languages are mostly spoken in the northern central area of Europe. This language group includes English, Danish, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish.

Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages.

Danish: Jeg [ya] elsker [el-skuh] dig [duh]

Dutch: ik [ickh] hou [how] van [fan] jou [ya-ow]

English: I love you

German: Ich [ikh] liebe [lee-buh] dich [dee-kh]

Icelandic: ég [yeg] elska [el-skuh] þig [fi-gh]

Norwegian: Jeg [ya-y] elsker [el-skar] deg [die]

Swedish: jag [ya] älskar [el-ska] dig [day]

These languages don't sound quite as similar as the Romance languages, but there is a group that sounds very similar. Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish are all very similar. Even though the Germanic languages don't sound as similar as the Romance languages, they are still similar enough that you can tell they all shared similarities in the past.

Let's move on to the next group, the Slavic [slav-ik] languages. On the map, this group is seen in dark green.

These languages are Belarusian [bell-uh-ROO-see-in], Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak [slow-vah-k], and Slovenian. Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages.

Belarusian: я цябе кахаю [ya seh-b-yeh kuh-hi-you]

Bulgarian: обичам те [obi-cham tay]

Czech: Miluji [mill-oo-ee] tě [kay]

Polish: kocham Cię [ko-ham ch-eh]

Russian: я тебя люблю [y-eh teb-yeh loo-bl-you]

Serbian: Волим те [vol-eem tay]

Slovak: Lúbim ťa [loo-beem cha]

Slovenian: Ljubim te [loo-beem tay]

These languages are all pretty different, but can you find any similarities? A lot of these languages don't even use the alphabet we know!

Those were our three main language groups from the Indo-European language family: Romance, Germanic, and Slavic. But there are still some language groups on our map, as well as some other European languages that aren't on our map. Let's explore those a little.

One of the small groups is the "Baltic" languages. This group of languages is really small. There are only two languages that are currently spoken: Lithuanian and Latvian. The Baltic languages are the light green color on the map. Sometimes, this group gets put together with the Slavic language and are called "Balto-Slavic languages," but they are actually pretty different. They are sometimes grouped together because people in Latvia and Lithuania also frequently speak these languages.

Let's learn how to say "I love you" in these languages

Latvian: Es [es] tevi [TEH-vee] mīlu [MEE-lo]

Lithuanian: Aš [ah-sh] tave [tuh-VAA] myliu [MEE-loo]

Wow! Those sound almost exactly the same! Hmmm...I wonder if you spoke Latvian, and I spoke Lithuanian, if we would be able to understand each other. We probably would be able to!

Let's look at another small group. These are called Celtic [kel-tik] languages. They are seen on the map in orange and are found in the western parts of Great Britain. These languages include Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Welsh. Let's hear how they sound.

Irish Gaelic: Tá mé i ngrá leat [taw may ih ngraw lyat]

Scottish Gaelic: tha gaol agam ort [ha gail A-ga-m ore-sht]

Welsh: Rwy'n dy garu di [row-n dih gar-ee dee]

These also sound pretty different from each other.

We have two more Indo-European languages left: Albanian and Greek.

Let's look at Albanian first. On the map, it is marked in aqua. It isn't part of a group. It is all by itself. How do you say "I love you" in Albanian? Unë të dua [oo-ne te dew-ah].

Now let's learn more about Greek. It is yellow on the map. In Greek, Σε αγαπώ [say a-gahp-oh] means "I love you."

No wonder these two languages are each in their own group—they are very different from each other *and* from the other languages we talked about.

We have finished the Indo-European portion of our family tree, but we still have some empty boxes.

Let's try to fill them in. This group is called Uralic [you-rail-ik]. There are at least 10 different Uralic languages, but we're just going to talk about the three that are most abundantly spoken in Europe: Estonian, Finnish, and Hungarian.

Let's learn how to say, "I love you" in these languages.

Estonian: Ma [ma] armastan [are-ma-stan] sind [seen]

Finnish: Minä [me-nuh] rakastan [rock-uh-stan] sinua [see-nu-uh]

Hungarian: Szeretlek [s-air-et-lek]

Estonian and Finnish sound pretty similar, don't they? Hungarian sounds very different.

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We have learned about a lot of different European languages today. Some sound really similar to each other, like Swedish and Norwegian. Others sound very different from each other, like Hungarian and Estonian.

If you were to choose a European language to learn, what language would you choose and why?

(pause for interaction)

There are even more languages in Europe that we didn't talk about today. Although there are many languages, the majority of European languages spoken today descended from three main language branches: Romance languages, Germanic languages, and Slavic languages.