

## Oldham Language Shop

### Languages in Oldham

For ethnic monitoring purposes Oldham Council recognises 8 different main ethnic groups, as shown in the table below.

<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>	<b>OLDHAM POPULATION</b>	
All People	217,213	
White	187,162	86.1%
Mixed	2,451	1.1%
Indian	1,562	0.7%
Pakistani	13,754	6.3%
Bangladeshi	9,817	4.5%
Other Asian	674	0.3%
Black or Black British	1,235	0.6%
Chinese or other ethnic group	618	0.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217,213</b>	

Source : Key Statistics for Local Authorities , 2001 Census, © Crown Copyright 2003

Oldham Council generally has its leaflets/posters translated into two main South Asian languages : Urdu (for North & South), Bengali (North). Some Services would add French and Polish. Although Urdu/Punjabi and Bengali are the main spoken languages in Oldham all of the languages spoken in the borough can be made available in written format as well (i.e. Punjabi is not a written language). However Punjabi (Pakistani) speakers would generally read in Urdu which remains the main written and read language after English.

Our research shows that there are over 30 languages spoken in the borough as follows :

**Albanian**  
**Amharic**  
**Arabic**  
**Bangla**  
**Cantonese**  
**Chinese**  
**Czech**  
**Dari**  
**Farsi**  
**French**  
**German**

**Gujarati**  
**Hindi**  
**Hindko**  
**Hungarian**  
**Kurdish**  
**Lingual**  
**Mirpuri**  
**Pahari**  
**Polish**  
**Portuguese**  
**Pothohari**

**Punjabi**  
**Pushto**  
**Rumanian**  
**Russian**  
**Somali**  
**Spanish**  
**Swahili**  
**Sleety**  
**Urdu**  
**Ukrainian**  
**Vietnamese**

To assist officers understanding language dynamics, Oldham Language Shop has collated language background in descending order based on usage for each of the language used in Oldham as follows :

## **1 URDU**

Urdu is a language of the Indo- European family. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. However it is also broadly spoken in India. About 14 million Pakistanis speak it as their mother tongue. Nonetheless, more than 80 million people speak Urdu as their second language. Also, over forty eight million Muslims use it in India.

As a result of descending from Sanskrit, Urdu is much like HINDI. However, Hindi is written in Sanskrit script and Urdu is written in the Nasta'liq form of the modified Arabic script. Another difference is Urdu has integrated many words from Arabic but intentionally tries to keep the older Indian words alive in Hindi.

## **2 PUNJABI**

### **Pakistani Punjabi**

The Pakistani Punjabi is spoken by people living in Punjab province of Pakistan. Each province in Pakistan has its own language and unique traditions and culture. Pakistani Punjabi is a spoken language only.

### **Indian Punjabi**

The Indian Sikh community speaks the Punjabi language and they keep their Punjabi culture in the forefront. Punjabi folk dances and songs "Bhangra" and "Gidha" are very popular in Britain. There are now well over two hundred Gurdwaras in the UK with large numbers of Sikhs in Birmingham, Coventry, Walsall, Southall, Wolverhampton, Slough and Gravesend. Written form of Indian Punjabi is Gurumukhi.

## **3 SYLHETI**

Sylheti is the language of Sylhet, the North Eastern province of Bangladesh and a few southern districts of Assam. It is also spoken by a significant population in the other north-eastern states of India. It is similar enough to Bengali for some to consider it a dialect, but is probably better seen as a separate language. Indeed it was formerly written in its own script, Sylheti Nagari, similar in style to Devanagari but significantly simpler. Now it is almost invariably written in Bengali script.

## **4 BANGLA**

Bengali or Bangla is an Indo-Aryan language of South Asia that evolved as a successor to the Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit languages. *Bengali* is the English word for the name of the language and for its speakers; in Bengali, the language itself is called *Bangla* a term that now has greater currency in English.

Bangla is native to the region of eastern South Asia known as Bengal, which comprises Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal. There are significant Bangla-speaking communities in the Indian states of Assam and Tripura and in

immigrant populations in the West and the Middle East. With more than 200 million native speakers, it is the 7th most widely spoken language in the world (after Mandarin Chinese, English, Hindi (Hindustani), Spanish, Russian and Arabic). Bangla is the second most commonly spoken language in India (after Hindi).

## 5 FRENCH

French is one of the most important Romance languages, after Spanish and Portuguese. In 1999 French was the 10th most spoken language in the world being spoken by about 77 million people (called Francophones) as a mother tongue, and by 128 million altogether including second language speakers. It is an official or administrative language in various communities and organizations (such as the European Union, IOC, United Nations and Universal Postal Union).

There are a number of languages of France, although the French language is by far the most widely spoken and the only official language of the country. However, several historical regional languages are still spoken, to some extent. French is spoken in France and 53 other countries. French is spoken as a native language on 5 continents. In many countries, French plays an important role, either as an administrative, commercial, or international language or simply due to a significant French-speaking population: Algeria, Cambodia, Egypt, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Morocco, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (Channel Islands), United States (Louisiana, New England), Vatican City, and Vietnam.

## 6. GUJARATI

Gujarati (also sometimes Gujrati) is a language native to the state of Gujarat in western India. It is an Indo-European language, of the Indo-Aryan family, spoken by about 46 million people worldwide, making it the 23rd most spoken language in the world. Of these, roughly 45.5 million reside in India, 150,000 in Uganda, 250,000 in Tanzania, 50,000 in Kenya and roughly 100,000 in Pakistan. Gujarati is the chief language of India's Gujarat state, as well as the adjacent union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. A considerable population of Gujarati speakers exists in North America and the United Kingdom as well. In the United Kingdom, Leicester (Midlands) and Wembley (North London) are two areas popular with Gujaratis. And in America, states such as New Jersey, New York, California, and Texas are quite popular with Gujaratis. Due to the sheer number of Gujarati population spread around the world, right from Africa, Middle-East to the UK and the United States, they are sometimes jokingly called *Non-Resident Gujarati* (NRG) rather than the official-term Non-Resident Indian (NRI). Gujarati is one of the 14 official regional languages of India. Gujarati was the mother-tongue of both Mohandas K. Gandhi, the "father of India" and Quaid-e Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the "father of Pakistan".

## 7. PUSHTO

Pushto is one of the national languages of Afghanistan (Dari Persian is the other). Major Pushto speaking cities in Afghanistan are Kandahar (Qandahar) and Kabul. There are over 9 million speakers of Pushto in Afghanistan.

Pushto is one of the East Iranian group of languages, which includes, for example, Ossete (North Ossetian, south Ossetian, Caucasus Soviet Socialist Republic) and Yagnobi (Tajikistan). East Iranian and West Iranian (which

includes Persian) are major sub-groups of the Iranian group of the Indo Iranian branch of the Indo European family of languages. Indo-Iranian languages are spoken in a wide area stretching from portions of eastern Turkey and eastern Iraq to western India. The other main division of Indo- Iranian, in addition to Iranian, is the Indo-Aryan languages, a group comprised of many languages of the Indian subcontinent. There are two major dialects of Pashto: Western Pashto spoken in Afghanistan and in the capital, Kabul, and Eastern Pashto spoken in north-eastern Pakistan.

## 8. POLISH

The language of Poland and spoken in the United States, Russia, the successor states of the Soviet Union and Canada. The Polish language is closely related to Czech , Slovak, and the Sorbian language found in Germany. Polish dialects include Little Polish and Silesian (spoken in the South of Poland) and Mazovian and Great Polish (spoken in the North). Kashubian (also spoken in the North of Poland) is often treated as a dialect of Polish, but has evolved into a separate West Slavic language.

## 9. ARABIC

ARABIC ranks sixth in the world's league table of languages, with an estimated 186 million native speakers. As the language of the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, it is also widely used throughout the Muslim world. It belongs to the Semitic group of languages which also includes Hebrew and Amharic, the main language of Ethiopia.

There are many Arabic dialects. **Classical Arabic** – the language of the Qur'an – was originally the dialect of Mecca in what is now Saudi Arabia. An adapted form of this, known as **Modern Standard Arabic**, is used in books, newspapers, on television and radio, in the mosques, and in conversation between educated Arabs from different countries (for example at international conferences). **Local dialects** vary, and a Moroccan might have difficulty understanding an Iraqi, even though they speak the same language

## 10. PAHARI

Pahari is a language of the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It derives its name from Pahar meaning "hills and mountains " for it is spoken over a very large area starting from Nepal and running throughout the foothills of the Himalayas, in the Hamachal Pardesh (Northern Indian province), the Indian controlled part of the state of Jammu Kashmir, the Pakistani controlled Jammu Kashmir and throughout the Northern Pakistan, up to River Indus and Chitral. Pahari like many other languages of the world has seen rise and fall in the course of history,

It's written historical storey is as old and as complex as the language itself. Pahari was initially written in Landa script and Landa is a form of Sharada which was invented by Buddhasits. Sharada was a Buddhist university which is situated in Neelam valley (Kishan Ganga) in the Azad Jammu Kashmir.

## 11. CHINESE (MANDARIN)

The Chinese language is a tonal language and a member of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. Although Chinese is often regarded for cultural reasons as a single language, its range of regional variation is comparable to that of the Romance languages. However, all of the users of spoken varieties of Chinese have always used a common formal written language, which has since the beginning of the twentieth century been Vernacular Chinese (based on Mandarin), written using a nearly identical set of Chinese characters.

About one-fifth of the world speaks some form of Chinese as their native language, making it the language with the most native speakers. The Chinese language, spoken in the form of Standard Mandarin, is the official language of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan, as well as one of four official languages of Singapore, and one of six official languages of the United Nations. Spoken in the form of Standard Cantonese, Chinese is one of the official languages of Hong Kong (together with English) and of Macao (together with Portuguese). Mandarin Chinese is on the top of World Language League Table.

## **12. CANTONESE**

Cantonese (Gwong Dung Wah) is one dialect or form of the Chinese language. It is spoken in the most south-easterly province of China, of which Canton is the capital. Cantonese refers to the dialect spoken in Canton city, but also include a whole group of similar dialects spoken in the area of the western half of Kwantung province and southern half of Kwangsi province. Outside of China, Cantonese is the most widely spoken form of the Chinese language and is the native speech of both Hong Kong and Macao.

The majority of overseas Chinese living in England, Europe, America and Canada are predominately Cantonese speakers. This provides students in the Western countries with opportunities in hearing Cantonese spoken by native speakers, an advantage much less available to students of Mandarin, the official language of China. Most Chinese migrants to the U.K. came from the new territories of Hong Kong, and this accounts for the fact that the major dialect spoken amongst Chinese people here is Cantonese.

Since the late 1970s, Many ethnic Chinese have come to Britain from Vietnam as refugees, 80% of them speak Cantonese. You will find Cantonese speakers in Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zeland and Cambodia.

## **13. FARSI**

Persian Language, also known as Farsi, is the most widely spoken member of the Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages, a subfamily of the Indo-European languages. It is the language of Iran (formerly Persia) and is also widely spoken in Afghanistan and, in an archaic form, in Tajikistan and the Pamir Mountain region.

Persian is spoken today primarily in Iran and Afghanistan, but was historically a more widely understood language in an area ranging from the Middle East to India. Significant populations of speakers in other Persian Gulf countries (Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates), as well as large communities in the USA.

Total numbers of speakers is high: over 40 million Farsi speakers (about 50% of Iran's population); over 7 million Dari Persian speakers in Afghanistan (25% of the population); and about 2 million Dari Persian speakers in Pakistan.

## **14. UKRAINIAN**

Ukrainian, like some other Slavic languages as Russian, Belorussian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Serbian and non Slavic as Kazakh, Kyrghyz, Uzbek, Tajik, Azeri, Yakut, Chukchi, Karelian and many other peoples of former Russian empire uses the Cyrillic alphabet and is written in Cyrillic letters. The closest languages it is similar are: Belorussian, Russian, Polish, Slovak and Old Church Slavonic as well as to other Slavic languages such as Czech, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian and Slovenian.

It belongs to Eastern group of Slavic (Slavonic) languages and is the most ancient live Slavic language, being the most closely related language to Old Church Slavonic, the common language of ancestors of modern Slavs as well as like Sanskrit it is one of the closest languages to the common language of the first Indo-Europeans (Aryans).

Ukrainian is spoken mainly in Western part of Ukraine (where it undergone some Polish influence) and in rural areas of Eastern Ukraine.

## **15. RUSSIAN**

With the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Soviet Union as it was more often called in 1991, fourteen independent Republics were formed. Russia, or the Russian Federation to give it its full title, covers the majority of the land mass of the former USSR.

The Russian language history is connected to the other Slavic languages. Russian is of course the most important of the Slavic languages. It is closely related to Ukrainian and Belarusian.

All the Republics retain Russian as one of their official languages, alongside the local languages.

## **16. SPANISH**

Spanish, a Romance language, that is, one of the modern spoken forms of Latin, is the speech of the larger part of the Iberian or most westerly peninsula of Europe. It belongs to the more central part of the region: Portuguese is spoken in the western part, Basque in the Pyrenees district and adjacent territory, and Catalan in the east.

By colonial operations Spanish has been carried to the Western Hemisphere, and over 40,000,000 of persons use it in South America (where Brazil and the Guianas are the most important tracts escaping its sway), in Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and sporadically in southern parts of the United States, such as Texas, California, New Mexico, and places near by.

As the official language it has long prevailed in the Philippines, although it has been far from supplanting the native dialects, for the reason that the Catholic missionaries, to whom the civilization of the islands is due, set themselves the task of learning the native Oriental dialects, rather than the easier one of teaching the inhabitants their own Spanish idiom. In the earliest period of Spanish geographical exploration the language was carried to the Canaries.

## **17. ALBANIAN**

The Albanian language is a branch of the Indo-European family tree, and consists of only one language, which is the official language of Albania (about 3.3 million speakers). It is furthermore spoken in Kosova, Montenegro and South Serbia (Former Yugoslavia; about 3 million speakers); Macedonia (700.000), Greece (ca. 140.000; Attica, Bocotia, South Euboea and on the island Salamis; Region of Epirus and Athens), Turkey (ca. 300.000) and Italy (ca. 90.000).

Albanian is considered to be the only language derived from the extinct Illyrian language.

There are two main dialects of Albanian: Gegë, which is spoken in northern Albania, in the regions of Former Yugoslavia that are populated by Albanians and in northern and western Macedonia, and Toskë, which is spoken in southern Albania, as well as in Greece (Toskë/Arvanitika) and in Albanian language isles in Sicily and Calabria (Italy; Toskë/Arbëresh).

## **18. KURDISH**

Kurdish language belongs to the Indo-European family of languages. Kurdish dialects are members of the north-western subdivision of the Iranic branch of this largest family of language in the world. The Kurdish language is an independent language, having its own historical development, continuity, grammatical system and rich living vocabularies. The Kurdish language was derived from the ancient "Median" language or "Proto-Kurdish". 30 million people in the high land of Middle East, Kurdistan, speak different dialect of Kurdish.

Kurdish dialects divide into three primary groups: 1) the Northern Kurdish dialects group also called Kurmanjî and Badînanî, 2) Central Kurdish dialects group also called Soranî (see also basic linguistic differences between these two major branches) and 3) the Southern Kurdish dialects group also called Pehlewani or "Pahlawanik" group in some sources. The two other major branches of Kurdish language are, Dimîlî group also called "Zaza" and Hewramî group also called Goranî (Gûranî) in some sources.

## **19. MIRPURI**

Mirpuri is a dialect of the Districts Mirpur which located at the extreme South of the State and is linked with Pakistan and the districts of Azad Kashmir through several routes. District Mirpur comprises partly plain and partly hilly areas. Its hot climate and other geographical conditions closely resemble to those of Jhelum and Gujrat, the adjoining districts of Pakistan. The people of this area are basically agriculturists. During the last four decades a large number of people from this district have gone abroad, especially to United Kingdom for earning their livelihood. As such, they are today the major foreign exchange earning resource for Pakistan.

The population of Azad Kashmir comprises the Hindko, the Potwari (whose language includes the Mirpuri dialect) and the nomadic Gujjars, who largely inhabit the upper hills and slopes. Tribes or clans (biraderi) are important: groups in Azad Kashmir include the Sudhans, Rajputs, Mirpuri Jats, and Gujjars.

## **20. HINDI**

With over 900 million people and more than one thousand languages, India is certainly one of the multilingual nations in the world today. It is home to the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian language families, two of the world's largest. Languages of the Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman language families are also spoken in India, though by relatively few people compared to speakers of the other two families. This multitude of languages reflects India's lengthy and diverse history. During the last few thousand years, the Indian sub-continent has been both united under various empires as well as fragmented into many small kingdoms. This has helped spread many common linguistic features among Indian languages without allowing any particular language to become overwhelmingly dominant. Having attained independence from the British in 1947, Indian leaders chose Hindi as the official language of India in the hope that it would facilitate regional communication and encourage national unity. They were aware of many of the difficulties inherent with instating a single language in India's multilingual environment, and they accordingly laid out a clear timeline and plan for introducing Hindi and phasing English out. Despite this planning, Hindi and English today still share their status as official languages

## **21. GERMAN**

German is a popular language in New Zealand. German and English are closely related; German is more similar to English than any other language.

About 100 million people in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and other European countries speak German. New Zealand and Germany share many close links through tourism, trade, and cultural and educational exchange. It is fun learning German and communicating with German speakers.

German is the native language of about 100 million people, chiefly in the countries Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein. It is also the mother tongue of a considerable number of people in small neighbouring areas of Belgium, France and the north of Italy. German is spoken as a second language in many countries in Eastern Europe where German culture and language have been an important common bond through the centuries.

This makes German by far the most widely spoken native language in Europe. It is also spoken by many people in scattered areas around the world, for example in various parts of South America.

## **22. HUNGARIAN**

The Hungarian language is a Finno-Ugric language spoken in Hungary and in adjacent areas of Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia, Austria, Slovenia (all territories lost after World War I). The Hungarian name for the language is Magyar.

There are about 14.5 million speakers, of whom 10 million live in Hungary.

Hungarian is generally believed to be a member of the Ugric languages, a sub-group of the Finno-Ugric language family, which in turn is a branch of the Uralic languages. There are various alternative theories about the origins of Hungarian language, but these are dismissed by most linguists owing to a lack of evidence.

### **23. LINGALA**

Lingala is one of the Bantu Languages spoken throughout the north-eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa) and a large part of the Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), as well as to some degree in Angola and the Central African Republic. It has over 10 million speakers.

#### **History**

In the 19th century, the lingua franca used along the Congo river was called *Lobangi*. That language was learned and influenced by the African helpers the Westerners brought in from other places (Zanzibar, Comoros and the Tanganyikan inland). Later on, the Westerners began to learn the language themselves. After 1880 the language became known as *Bangala* and around 1900 it was replaced by term *Lingala*. *Bangala* now refers to another language, sharing its roots with *Lingala*. The term first appears in a written form in a publication by the missionary Egide De Boeck (1903). Lingala's vocabulary has borrowed much French. There is also some English and Portuguese influence.

### **24. ROMANIAN**

Romanian, the official language of Romania is an Eastern Romance language, spoken natively by about 26 million people, most of them in Romania and Vojvodina. In linguistic terms, Romanian and Moldovan, the official language of Moldova, are the same language, although Moldovan has been "called" a distinct language for political reasons, since Stalin's era onwards

### **25. SOMALI**

Somali is a Cushitic (and thus Afro-asiatic) language spoken by about nine million people, mainly in Somalia (including the now effectively independent region known as Somaliland), Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya. Standard Somali is based on northern dialects, and is said to be fairly close to the coastal Benaadir dialect of Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. The course consultant, Fouzia Musse, is a native of Mogadishu. The written standard, created in 1972, uses roman characters.

### **26. HINDKO**

Hindko is an old and important language spoken in parts of Northern Pakistan. There are various dialects of this Indo-Aryan language. The population of Hindko speaking people is nearly four million and make up 2.4% of the country's total population. They are primarily located in the North-western Frontier. There is good number of Hindko speaking people in Kashmir region. Hindko is divided into two sub-groups, Northern and Southern, as well as a number of dialects, including Kaghani. Unfortunately, very little detail is known about the specific lifestyle or culture of this people group on international level and in cyber space.

Hindko is spoken in Peshawar, Nowshera, Mansehra all these areas lie in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan where majority language is Pashto, but Hindko speakers area also found in sizable numbers.

### **27. POTHARI**

"Pothohari" can mean either an inhabitant of Pothohar, an area in the north of now Pakistani Punjab province, or the language spoken in the region. Many Pothohari men join the Pakistan Army. The Pothohari language is a dialect of Punjabi and differs from other dialects, namely Maajhi, the standard Punjabi

dialect, in slight pronunciation. Pothohari is a member of the Western Pahari ('Pahaari') group of dialects; Western Pahari dialects include: Potwari, Kangri, Kullu, etc. The term Pahaari/Pahari in Hindi, Urdu, or Punjabi means "language of the mountain people".

## **28. SWAHILI**

Swahili is the official language of Tanzania and Kenya. Spoken by 130 million people, it is the lingua franca throughout most of East Africa, as well as parts of Central Africa. The language is heavily influenced by Arabic -- a result of the long-standing trading relationships in the region -- while many contemporary words are adapted from English. The main dialects of Swahili, or Kiswahili, as it is also called, are Kiunguja, Kimvita, and Kiamu.

Swahili has a long tradition of literary production, and poetry has been written in Swahili since at least the middle of the 17th century. It draws on Arabic, Persian, and Urdu literary sources. Though Swahili was originally only written in Arabic script, Latin script became more popular in the mid-19th century, and has since become standard.

## **29. VIETNAMESE**

Vietnamese is a tonal language spoken in a majority of Vietnam. There are three regional dialect distinctions: North, Central, and Southern Vietnamese. Vietnamese has often been mis-associated with Chinese but is more often classified as a Austroasiatic language. Vietnamese was originally written using modified Chinese characters. However, the already spoken form of Vietnamese, had closer linguistic connections to Southeast Asian languages such as Khmer (spoken in Cambodia) and Mon (spoken in Burma).

## **30. DARI**

Dari is the local name for the variety of Persian spoken in Afghanistan. It is the major language of the country and is spoken in the northern and western parts including the capital Kabul in the east. Approximately 60% of the population of Afghanistan, speaks Persian, with bilingualism widespread. It is the primary language of the Tajik, Hazara, and Chahar Aimak peoples. The language serves as the means of communication between speakers of different languages in Afghanistan.

The syntax of Afghanistan's Persian does not differ greatly from Iran's Persian (locally called Farsi), but the stress accent is less prominent in Afghanistan's Persian than in Iran's Persian. To mark attribution, spoken Afghan Persian uses the suffix -ra. The vowel system also differs from that of Iranian Persian, to some degree.

## **31. PORTUGUESE**

Portuguese) is a Romance language predominantly spoken in Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, and East Timor. With more than 200 million native speakers, Portuguese is one of the few languages spoken in such widely-distributed parts of the world, and is the fifth or sixth most-spoken first language in the world. Since Brazil, with 172,000,000 inhabitants, has about 51% of South America's population, Portuguese is the most widely spoken language in South America.

The language was spread worldwide in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as Portugal created the first and the longest lived modern-world colonial and commercial empire (1415–1975), spanning from Brazil in the Americas to Macau in China. As a result, Portuguese is now the official language of several independent countries and is widely spoken or studied as a second language in many others. There are still more than 20 Portuguese Creole languages. In Brazil one will find different accents from one region to other (like English in the USA). It is an important minority language in Andorra, Luxembourg and Namibia. Large Portuguese-speaking immigrant communities exist in many cities around the world, including Paris in France and Boston, New Bedford, Cape Cod, and Newark in the United States.

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