



THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

*executed by Denis Tsel,
the student of IN-14-1*

Anglo-Saxon Period



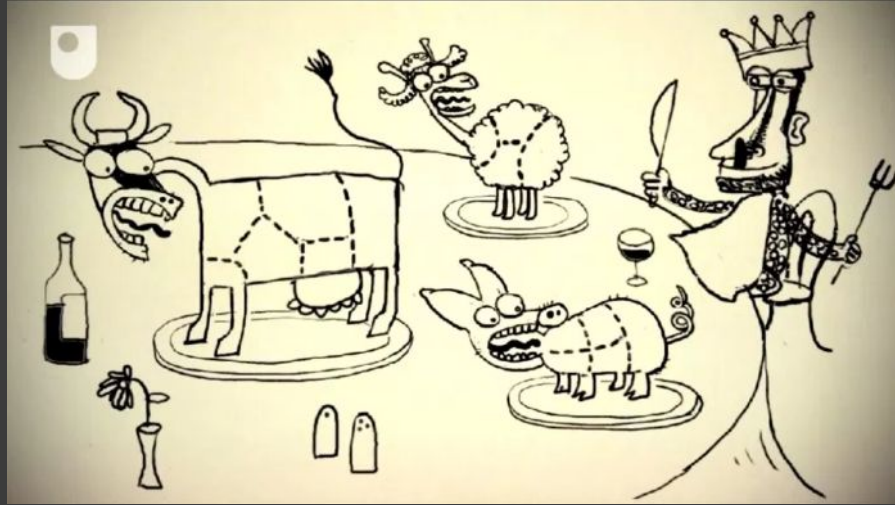
- The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD 410 to 1066.
- The Picts and Scots from the north, and the Anglo-Saxons from the sea attacked Britain.
- The most famous of all Anglo-Saxon kings was Alfred called 'Great' because he fought the Vikings and made English and Vikings settle down to live together in peace.
- Alfred 'Great' encouraged people to learn, and he tried to govern well and fairly.
- The Anglo-Saxons were great craft workers and keen storytellers.



monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday
friday	saturday	sunday	monday

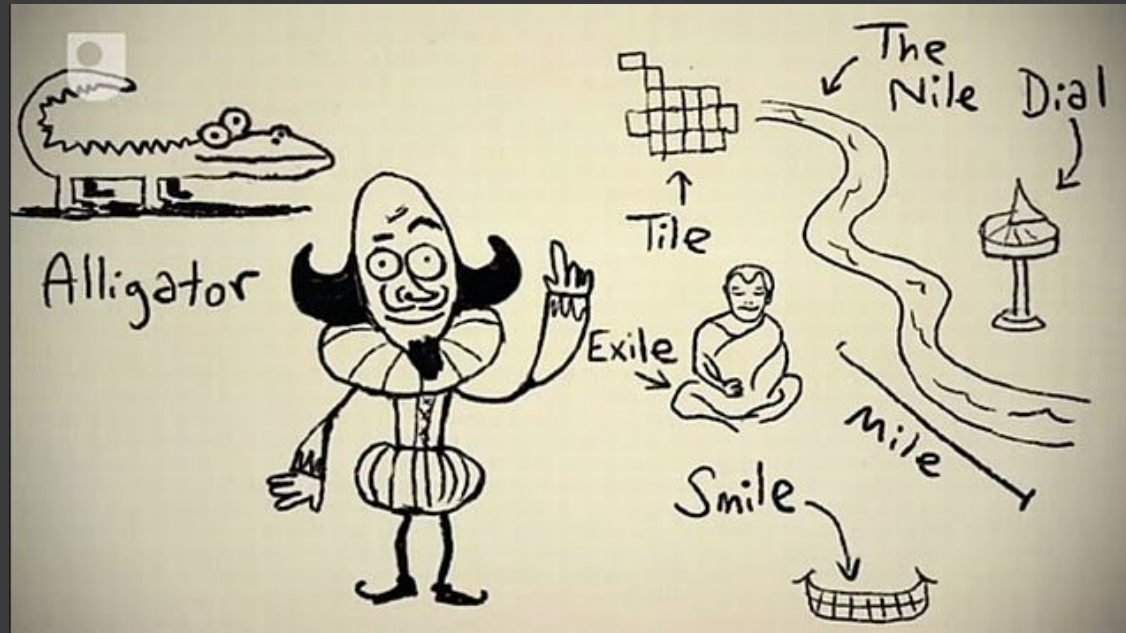
- Many simple words, such as *'house,' 'woman,' 'loaf,'* or *'wolf,'* for everyday usage appeared.
- Anglo-Saxons also had **four** weekdays named in honor of their gods. They did not have weekends.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST, OR EXCUSE MY ENGLISH



- Britain was successfully invaded by a Norman army from France in 1066. This is one of the most well-known dates in English history.
- William the Conqueror made **Saxons** merely an unpaid workforce for their new lords, **Normans**.
- Words like **cow**, **sheep**, and **swine** come from the English-speaking farmers, while **beef**, **mutton**, and **pork** come from the French-speaking toffs.

SHAKESPEARE OR A PLAQUE ON BOTH OF HIS HOUSES



William Shakespeare gave us handy words like eyeball, puppy dog, anchovy, and more show-offy words like dauntless, besmirch, and lackluster. He came up with the word alligator, soon after he ran out of things to rhyme with crocodile

The King James Bible or Let There be Light Reading



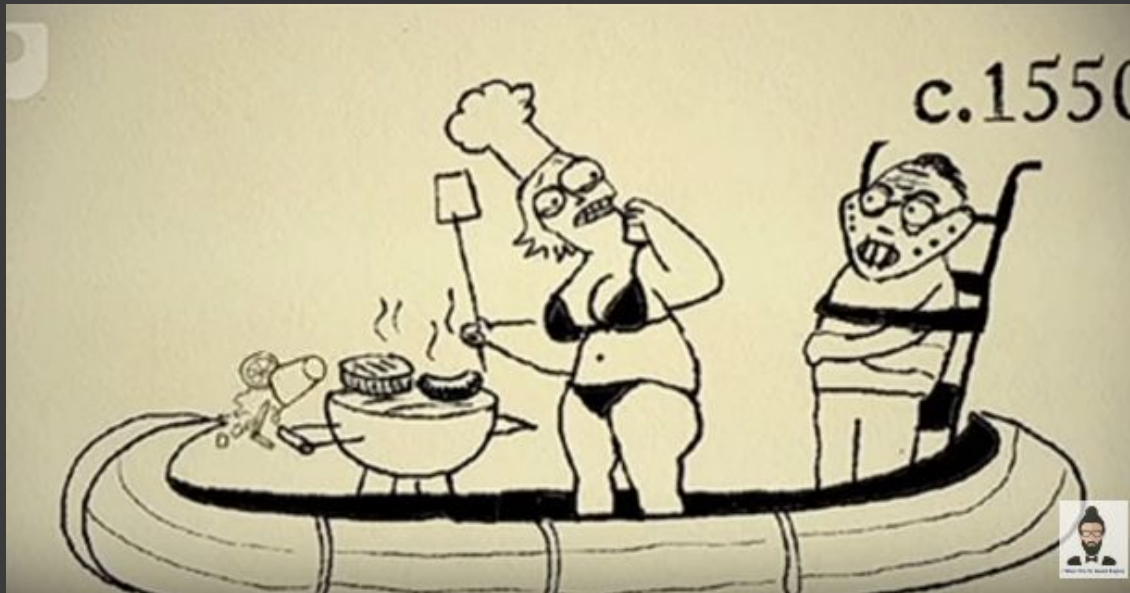
- *The King James Bible* was in handy little books with fire and brimstone preachers reading it in every church
- The King James Bible taught people that *a leopard can't change its spots*, that *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, that *a wolf in sheep's clothing is harder to spot than you would imagine*, and how annoying it is to have *a fly in your ointment*.

English of Science or How to Speak with Gravity



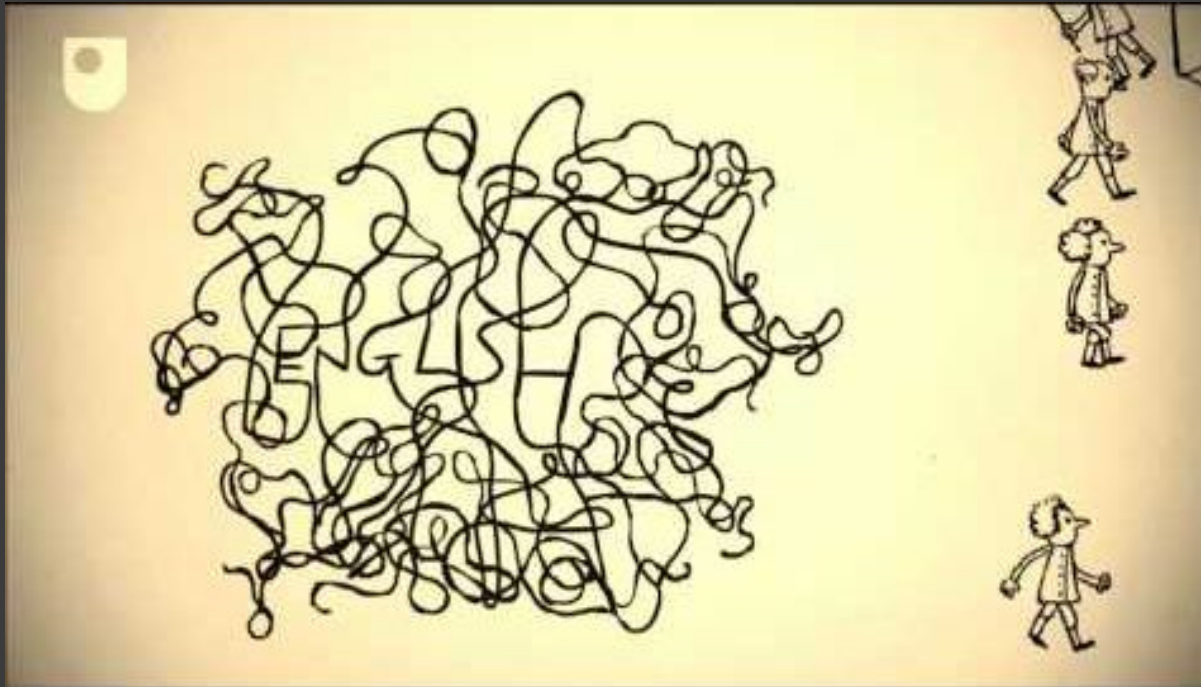
- Britain was full of physicists, who spoke Latin at first, but then they realized they all spoke English and they could transform the understanding of the universe quicker by talking in their own language.
- New words like *cardiac*, and *tonsil*, *ovary* and *sternum* made education classes a bit easier to follow.

English and Empire, or the Sun Never Sets on the English Language



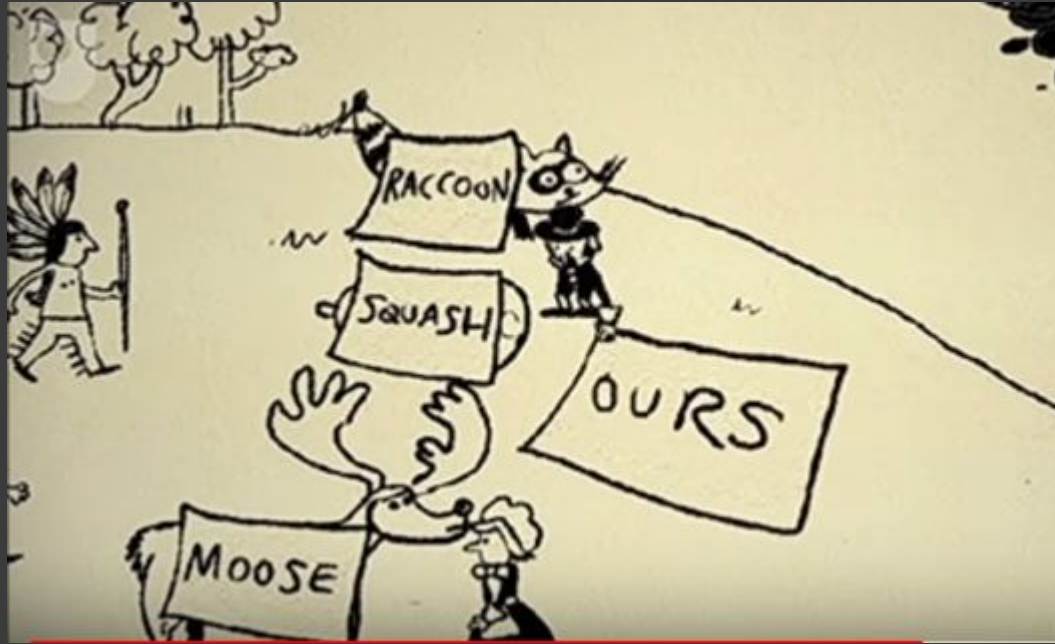
- British went to the Caribbean looking for gold and a chance to really unwind, discovering the *barbeque* (1550), the *canoe*, a good recipe for rum punch, and a *cannibal* to make their trip sound more exciting.
- *Yoga* (1820) from India, *voodoo* (1850) and *zombie* (1871) from Africa, nugget, boomerang, and walkabout (1828) from Australia

Age of the Dictionary, or the Definition of a Hopeless Task



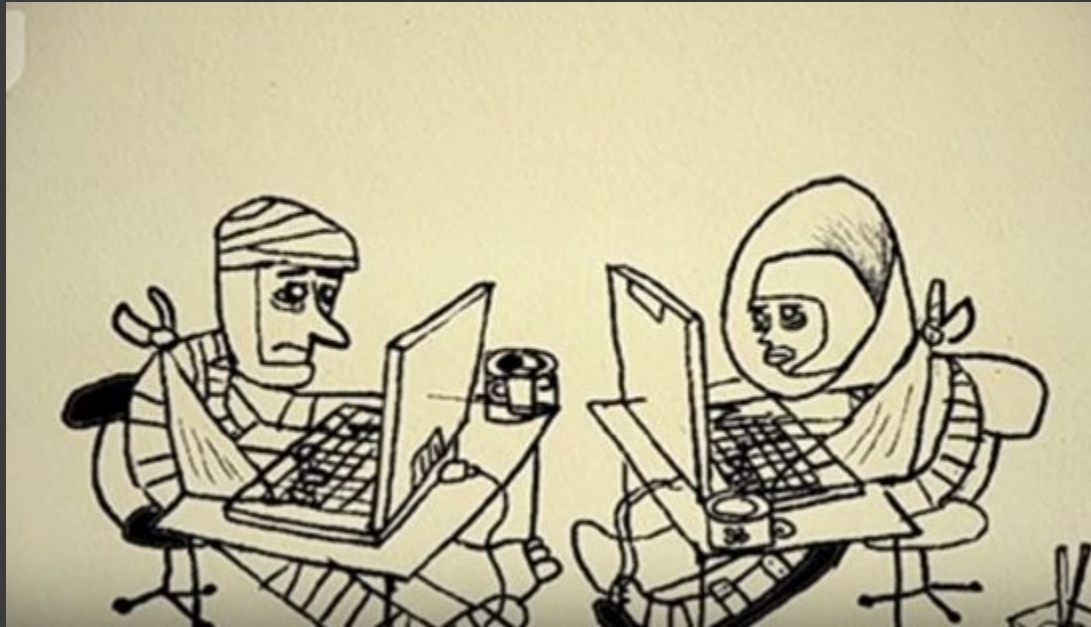
- Dr. Johnson wrote Dictionary of the English Language from 1746 to 1755.
- In 1857, the Oxford English Dictionary started.

American English or Not English



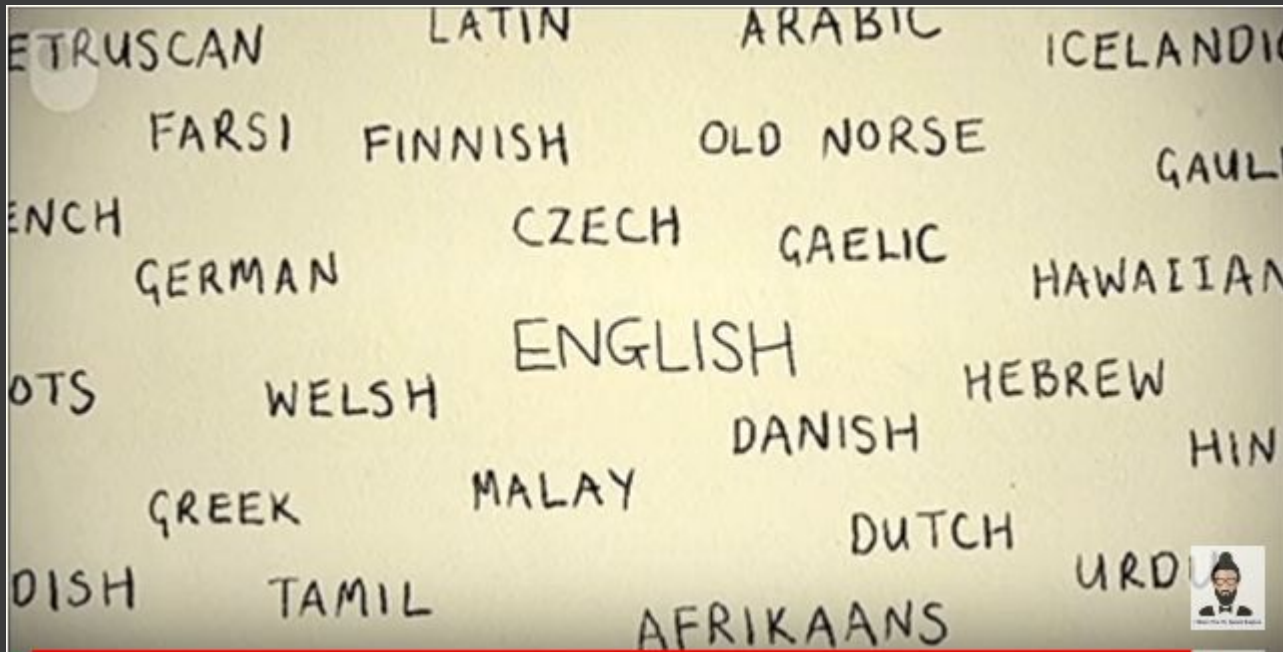
- From the moment Brits first landed in America, they needed names for all the new plants and animals so they borrowed words like **raccoons**, **squash** and **moose** from the Native Americans as well as most of their territory.
- Immigrants were hungry for new words.
- America spread a new language of capitalism, getting everyone worried about the **break-even** or **the bottom line**, whether they were **blue chip** or **white-collar**.
- America so they carried on using **fall**, **faucets**, **diapers** and **candy** while the Brits moved on to autumn, taps, nappies and NHS dental care

Internet English or Language Reverts to Type



- The Internet arrived and made people *download* anything, use a *toolbar*, and set up a firewall.
- Writing a sentence turned into an abbreviation. For instance, *in my humble opinion* became *IMHO*, *by the way* became *BTW*, *life-threatening accident* simply became *FAIL*, *LOL* mean *laugh out loud*, but *UG2BK* - *You got to be kidding*.

Global English or Whose Language is it Anyway?



- Over 350 languages influenced English nowadays.
- Right now, around 1.5 billion people speak English.
- 1/4 of native speakers, 1/4 of speakers as their second language and 1/2 is able to ask for directions to a swimming pool. Hinglish, which is Hindi English, Chinglish, which is Chinese English and Singlish, which is Singaporean English, is speaking now in the world.

*Thank you
for
your
attention!*