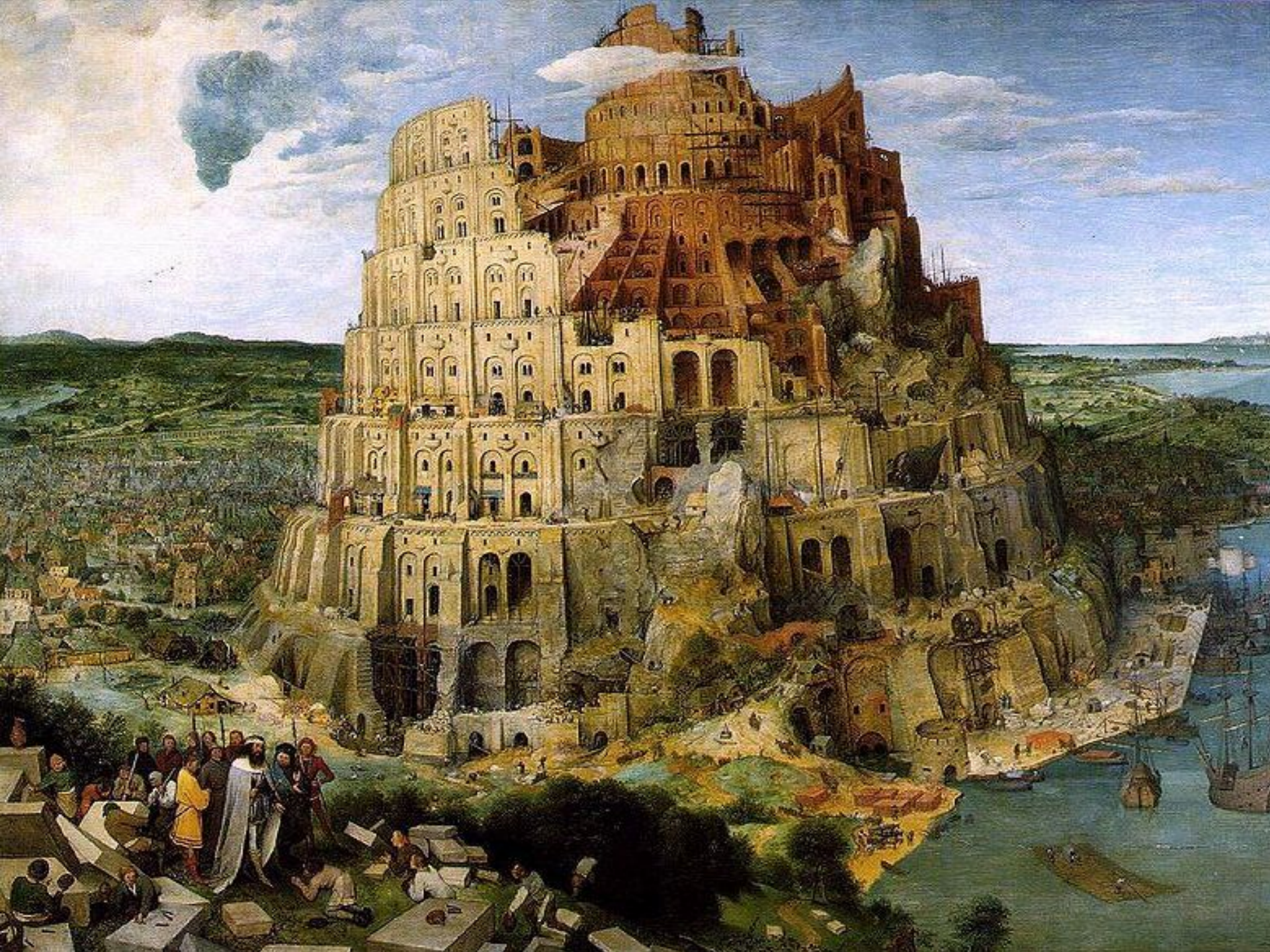


*English and its
Historical
Development*

John 1:1

*In the beginning was
the Word,
and the Word was
with God,
and the Word was
God.*

*The Tower of
Babylon*



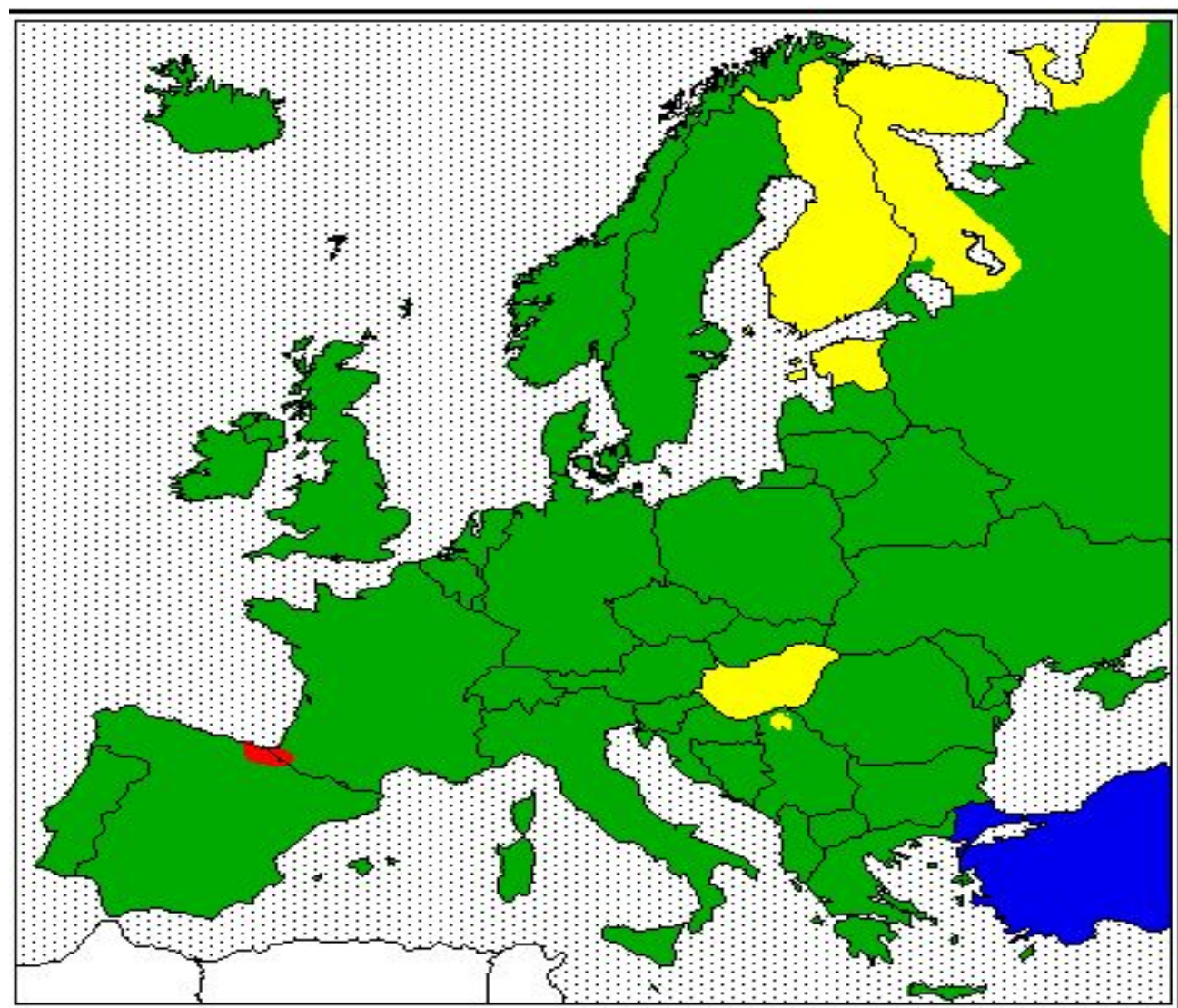
*How many languages
are there in the world?*


*The Ethnologue:
Languages of the
World (in the 15th
edition, released in
2005) contains
statistics for 6,912
languages.*

The top ten language families :

- **Indo-European languages (449 languages)
(Europe, South Asia, America, Oceania)**
- **Sino-Tibetan languages (East Asia)**
- **Niger-Congo languages (Sub-Saharan Africa)**
- **Afro-Asiatic languages (North Africa to Horn of Africa,
Southwest Asia)**
- **Austronesian languages (Oceania, Madagascar,
maritime Southeast Asia)**
- **Dravidian languages (South Asia)**
- **Altaic languages (Central Asia, Northern Asia,
Anatolia, Siberia)**
- **Austro-Asiatic languages (mainland Southeast Asia)**
- **Tai-Kadai languages (Southeast Asia)**
- **Japonic languages (Japan)**

Language Families in Europe



 Indo-European

 Finno-Ugric (Uralic)

 Basque

 Turkic (Altaic)

Indo-European (Proto - language)

- The Germanic languages: **English**, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish.
- The Roman languages: Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.
 - The Celtic languages: Welsh and Gaelic.
- The Slavic languages: Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian.
- The Baltic languages: Lithuanian and Latvian.
- The Iranian languages: Persian and Pashto.
 - The Indic languages: Sanskrit and Hindi.
 - Other miscellaneous languages; such as, Albanian and Armenian.

English ***father*** , Dutch ***vader***, Gothic ***fadar***, Old Norse ***fadir***, German ***Vater***, Greek ***pater***, Sanskrit ***pitar***, and Old Irish ***athir***;

English ***brother***, Dutch ***broeder***, German ***Bruder***, Greek ***phrater***, Sanskrit ***bhratar***, Old Slavic ***bratu***, Irish ***Brathair***.

The Germanic languages



The West Germanic

The North Germanic



Anglo-Frisian



English

*The Celts
settled in
Britain in
about 500 B.C.*

(Gaelic and Welsh)



The most important Celtic words in modern English are names of places, especially in Scotland and Ireland.

Aberdeen (from **aber** – **mouth**)

Dunbar, Dundee (from **dun** – a **protected place**)

Kilkeny (from **kil** - **church**);

and a few common words such as **bog**,
crag, willow.

The Romans invaded Britain and ruled the Celts from A.D. 43-410



The Romans left behind them memories of camps, roads, and military colonies in such endings in geographical names, as **-caster**, **-cester** or **-chester** (from **castra** - **camp**), **-coln** (from **colonia**), the words **street** (from **strata**), **mile** (from **millia passuum** - a **thousand paces**)

A.D. 450-1150, Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Period



West Germanic invaders from Jutland and southern Denmark: **the Angles** (whose name is the source of the words England and English), **Saxons**, and **Jutes**, began populating the British Isles in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.

About half of the most commonly used words in modern English have Old English roots. Words like *be*, *water*, and *strong*, for example, derive from Old English roots.

Written *Old English* is mainly known from this period. It was written in an alphabet called **Runic**, derived from the Scandinavian languages.



feoh - f "wealth" ur - u "cattle" þorn - þ "thorn" os - o "mouth" rad - r "ride" cen - c "torch" ziefu - ʒ "gift" pynn - p "joy" hægyl - h "hail"



nyd - n "need" is - i "ice" jear - j "year" eeoh - eo "yew" peorð - p "game" eolxec3 - x "elk-sedge" sizel - s "sun" tyr - t "Tyr" beorc - b "birch"



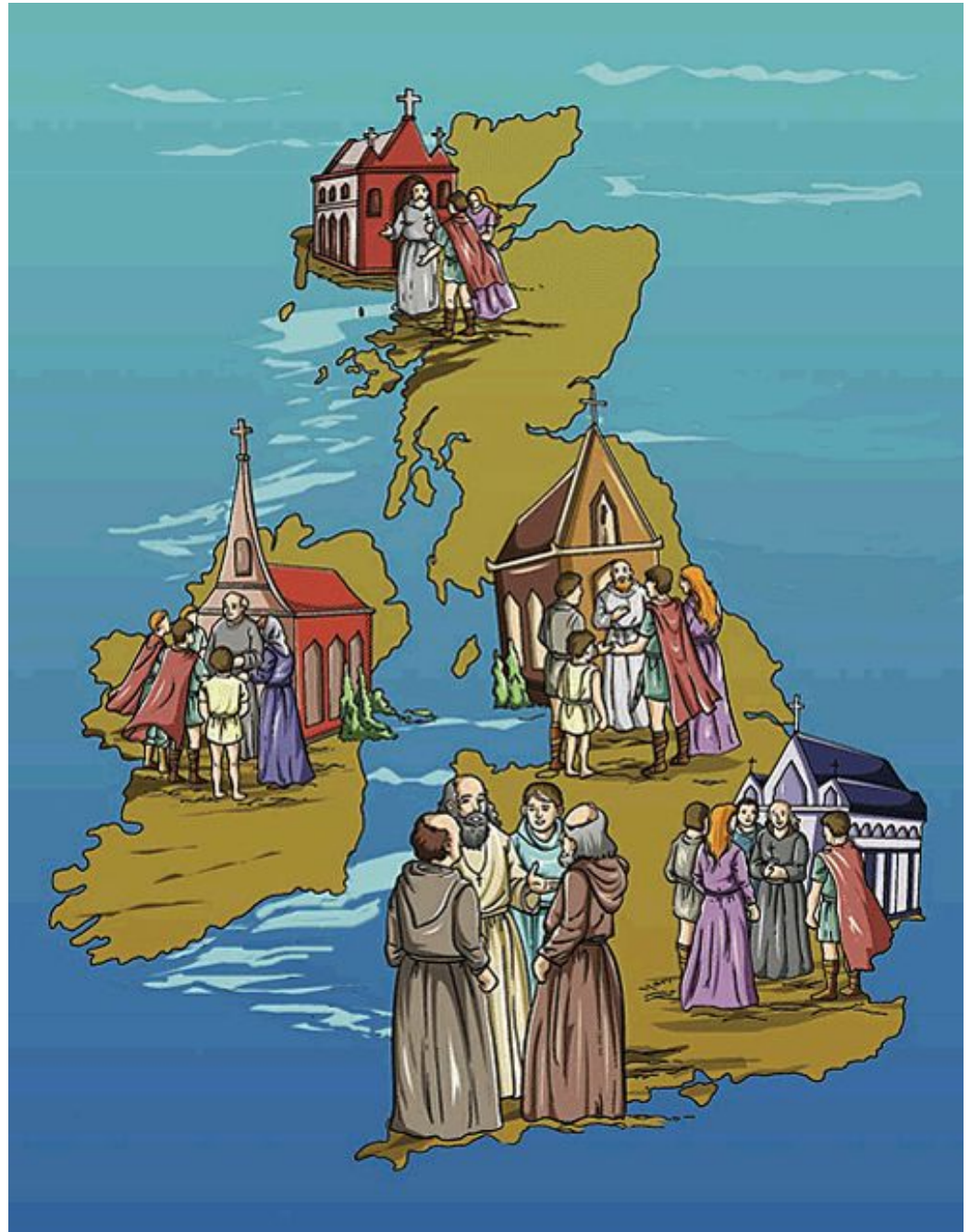
eoh - e "horse" man - m "man" lagu - l "lake" ing - ŋ "Ing" œðel - œ "estate" dæg - d "day" ac - a "oak" æsc - æ "ash"



yr - y "bow" ear - ea "earth" iar - ia "serpent" kalc - k "chalice" kalc - kk "spear" gar - g "fire" cpeorð - cp "stone"



**In A.D. 597,
St. Augustine
arrived in
England and
converted
Anglo-Saxon
s to
Christianity.**



With Christianity many Latin words were introduced into English:

altar, church, bishop, priest, angel,

but also a number of common words,

esp. names of plants, animals and

food: *plant, lily, cheese,* and others.

Roman handwriting replaced the old runic alphabet.

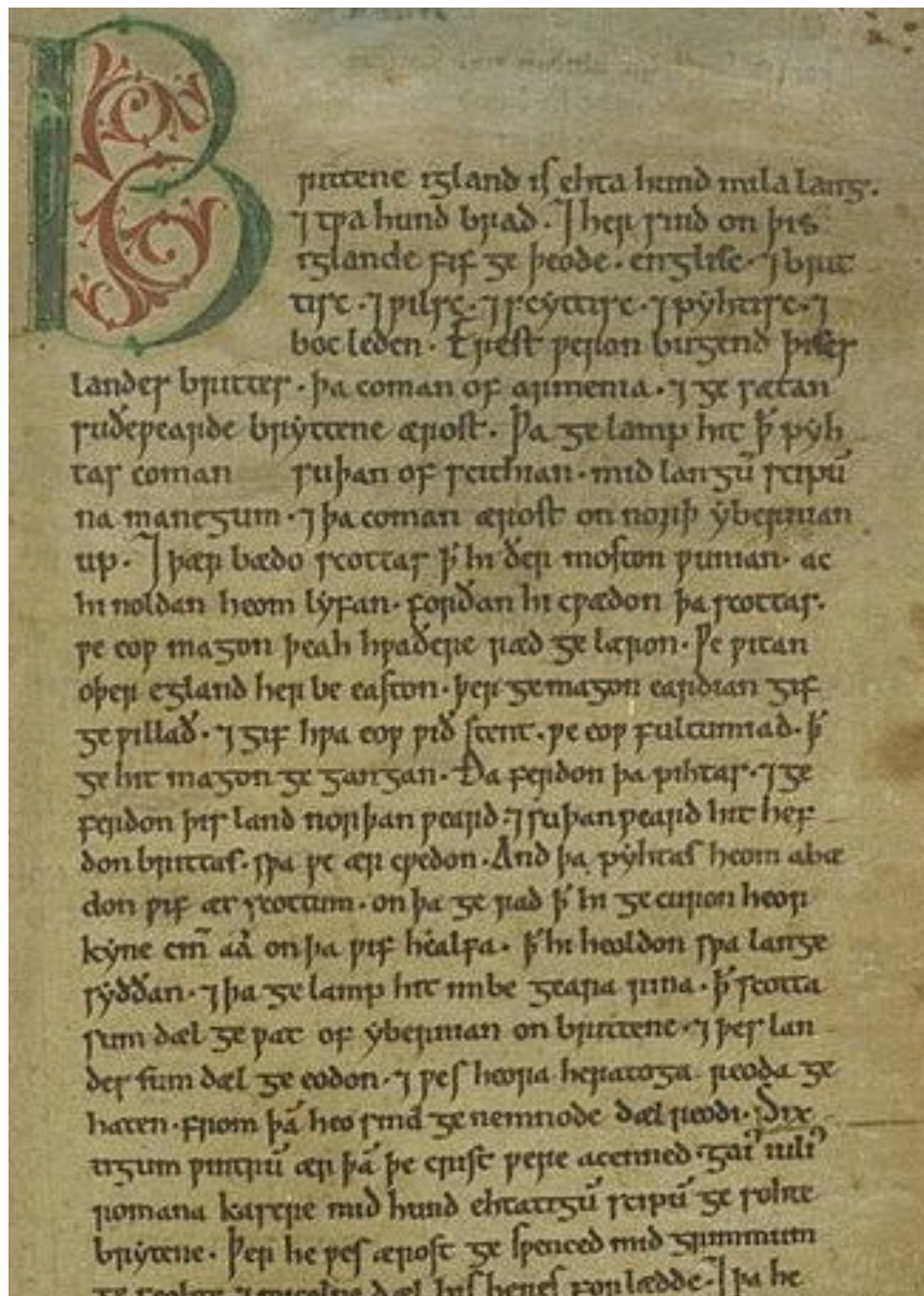
The Vikings added many Norse words: *sky, egg, cake, leg, window, husband, skill, anger, flat, ugly, get, give, take, raise, call, die, they, their, them.*

Today familiar English and American patronymic ending in *son*; such as Jackson, Robertson, Stevenson, etc. clearly are also of Scandinavian origin.

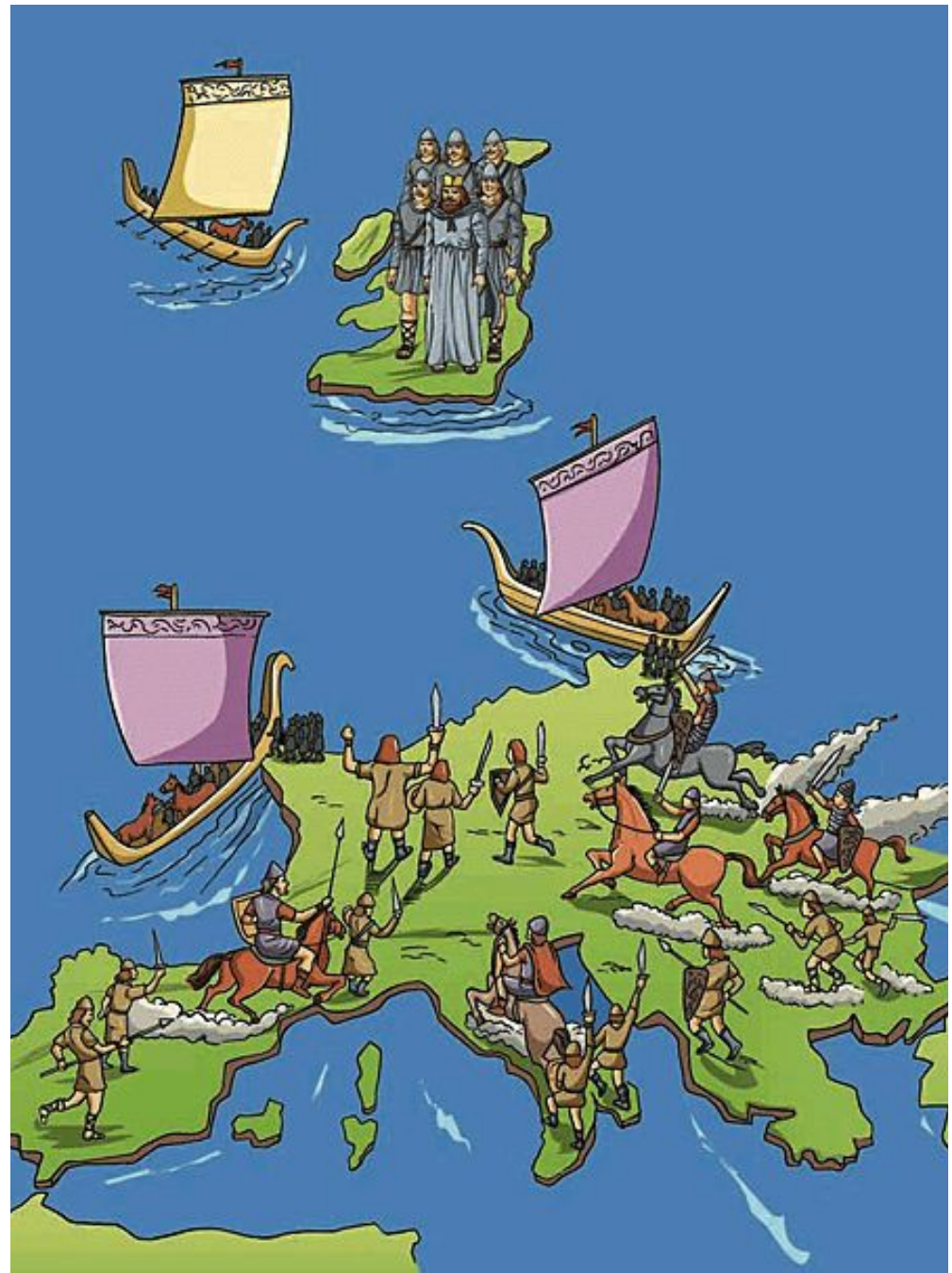
Alfred the
Great,
871-899,
the first king
of England



The Anglo-Saxon n Chronicle



**William the
Conqueror
invaded
England in
1066 A.D.
(The Middle
English period
1150—1500)**



Sometimes French words
replaced Old English words;
crime replaced *firen* and
uncle replaced *eam*.

In other times, French and Old English components combined to form a new word; such as, the French *gentle* and the Germanic *man* formed *gentleman*.

Sometimes, both English and French words were used alongside:

French	English
close	shut
reply	answer
odour	smell
desire	wish
chamber	room

The Germanic form of plurals (*house-housen; shoe-shoen*) was replaced by the French method of making plurals: adding an "s" (*house-houses; shoe-shoes*). Only a few words have retained their Germanic plurals: *men, oxen, feet, teeth, children.*

French also affected spelling greatly, for example Old English **cw** became **qu**; thus ***cween*** became **queen**.

Modern English: 1500 on

Old English
From *Beowulf*,
11th century

HRÆTT PE EARDE

na in gearddazum, þeodecýninga

þrym zefrunon huða æþelinzar ellen

fræmedon. Oft fcyld fcefnz fceafen [a]

5. þneatum moneszum [m] mæzþum meodo fetla 5.

ofteah ezgode eorl Syððan eperc pearð

fea fceapft funden he þær frofne zebad

peox under wolcnum peorð myndum þah

oðþ him æzhpyle þaana ymbfittendra

10. ofer hron rade hyran fcolde zomban 10.

zýldan þæt zod cýningz. ðæn eafena pær

æfter cenned zeonz in gearrdum þone zod

fende folce tofrofne fýnen ðearfe on

zeat ð he ær dmuzon aldor [le] afe. lanze



Middle English

From The Canterbury Tales

by Geoffrey Chaucer, 14th century

Whan that Aprill, with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,
And smale fowles maken melodye,
That slegen al the nyght with open eye
(So priketh hem Nature in hir corages);
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages

Early Modern English

From Paradise Lost

by John Milton, 1667

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,
Sing, Heavenly Muse, that on the secret top
Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspire
That shepherd, who first taught the chosen seed,
In the beginning how the Heavens and Earth
Rose out of chaos: or if Sion hill
Delight thee more, and Siloa's brook that flowed
Fast by the oracle of God, I thence
Invoke thy aid to my adventurous song,
That with no middle Flight intends to soar
Above the Aonian mount, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

Modern English

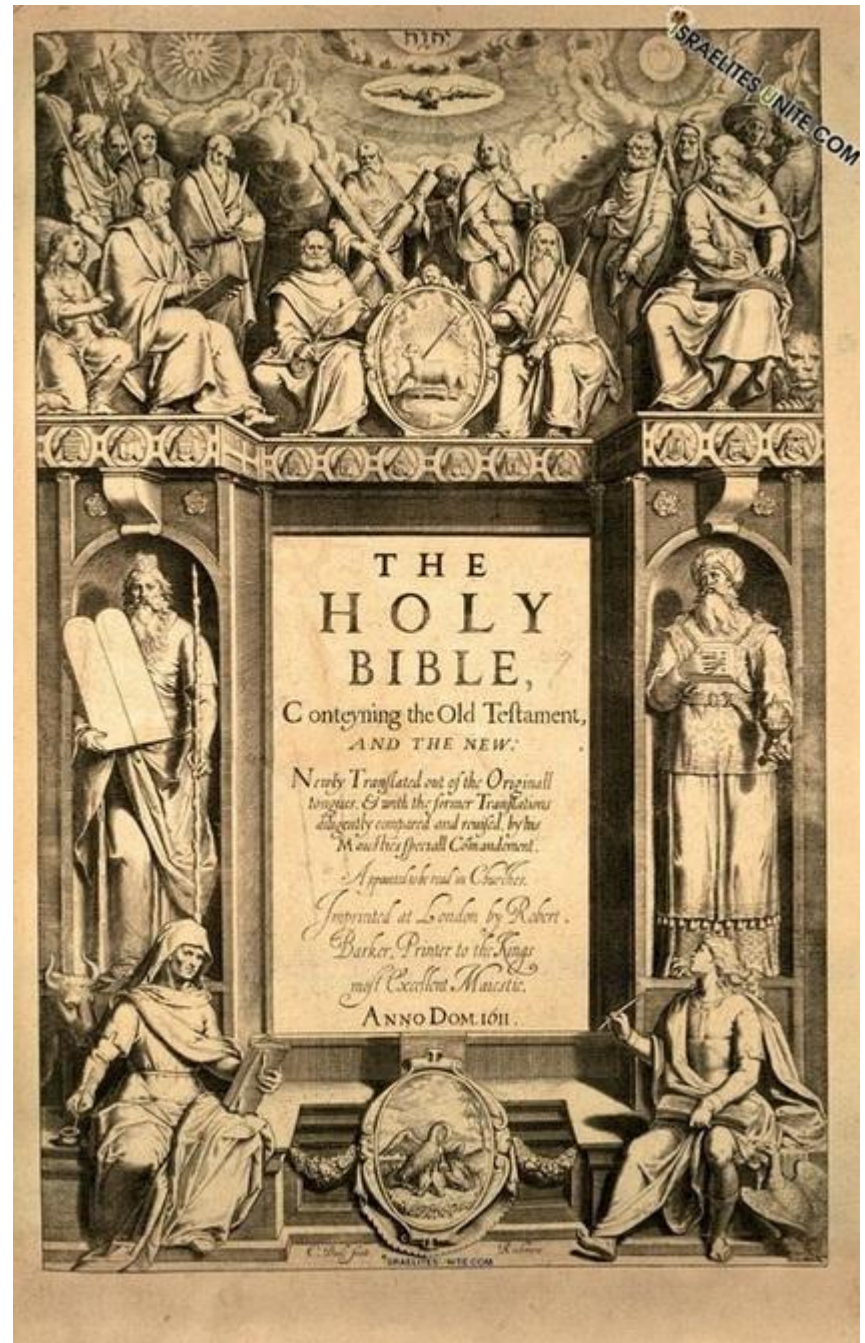
*from **Oliver Twist**, 1838*

by Charles Dickens

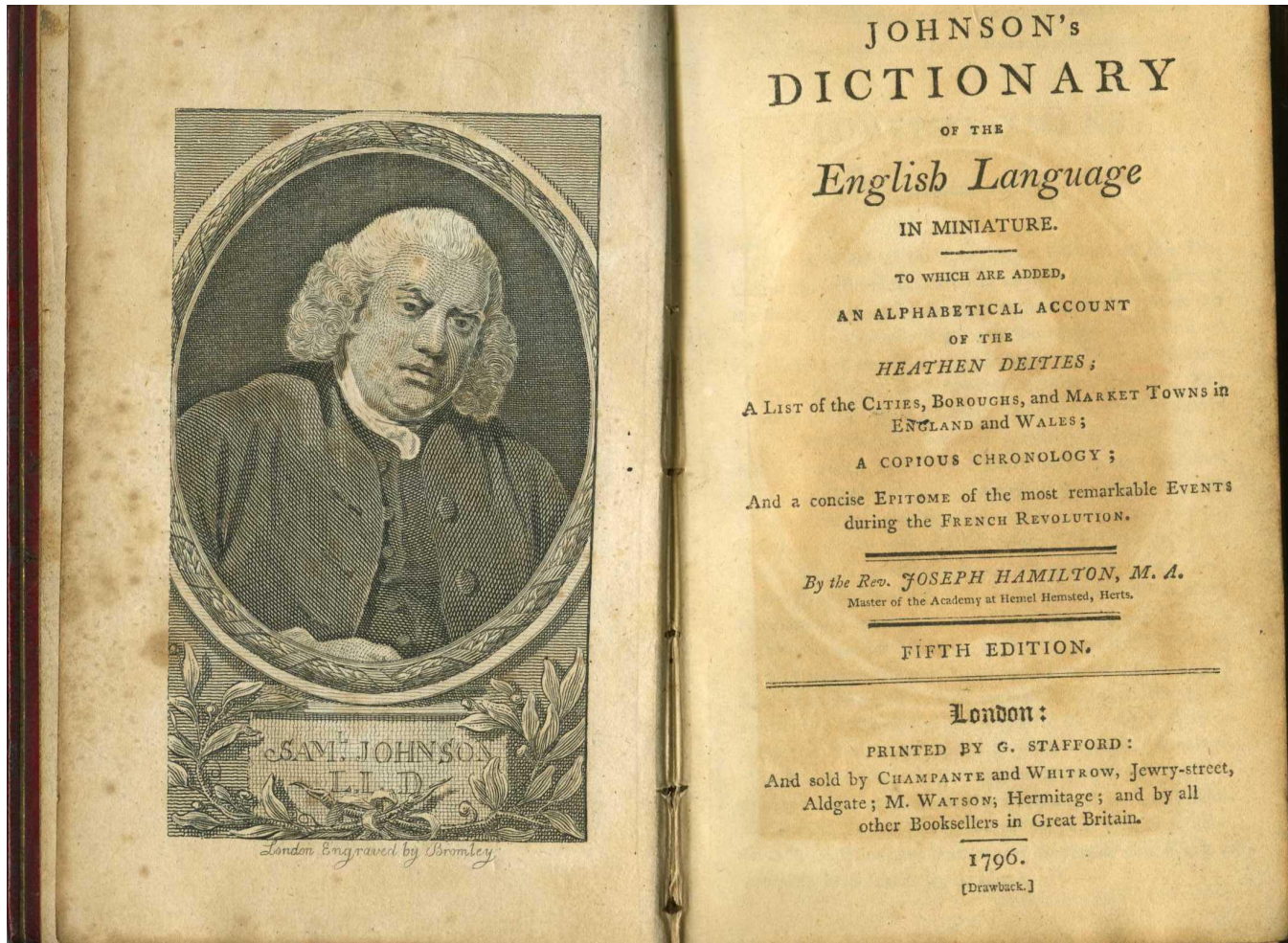
The evening arrived; the boys took their places. The master, in his cook's uniform, stationed himself at the copper; his pauper assistants ranged themselves behind him; the gruel was served out; and a long grace was said over the short commons. The gruel disappeared; the boys whispered each other, and winked at Oliver; while his next neighbours nudged him.

King James Bible 1611

This translation became one of the most commonly used Christian bibles in the world.



Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755, standardized the usage of the English language.

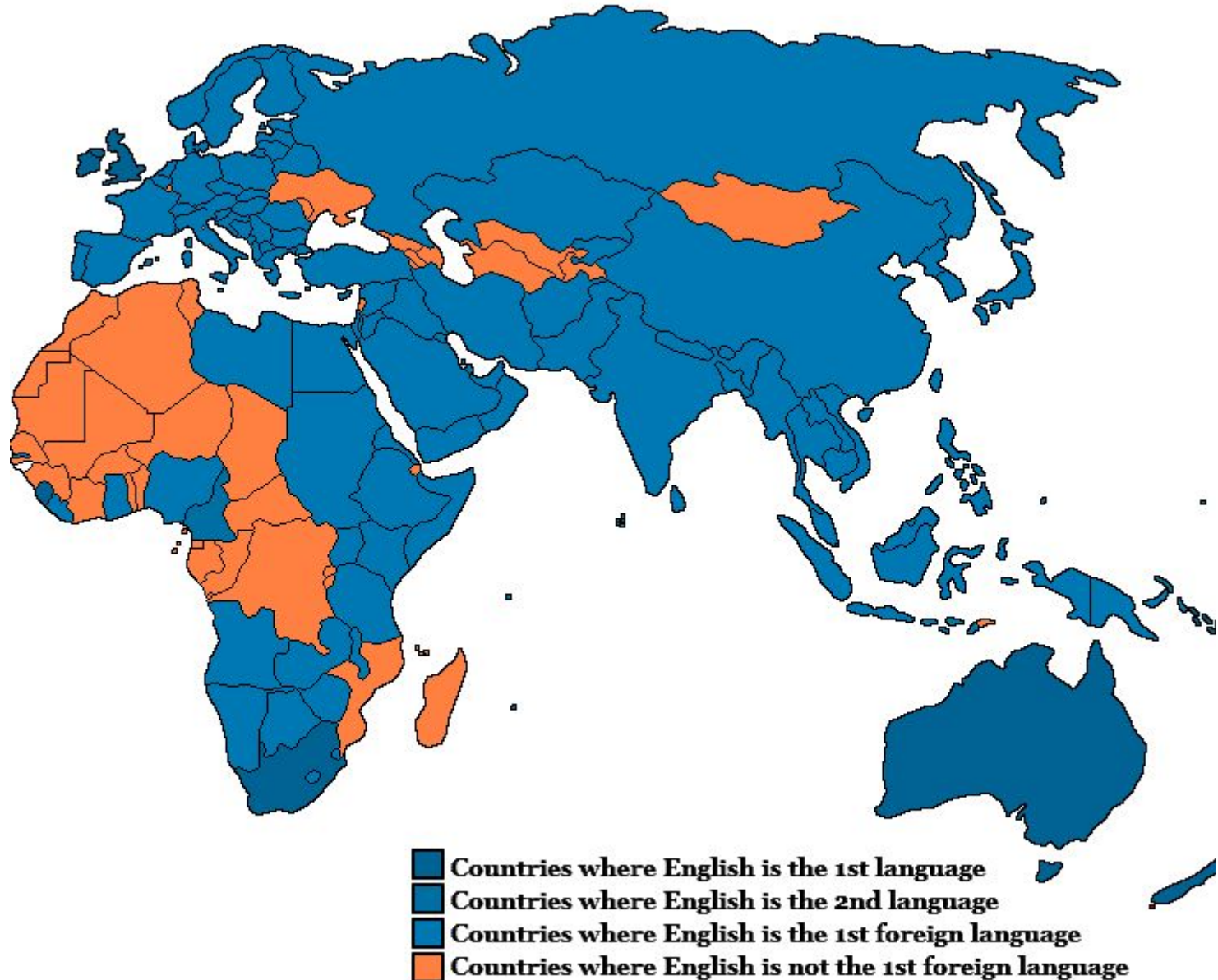


English in a Global Context

More than 40 countries around the world consider English their primary language

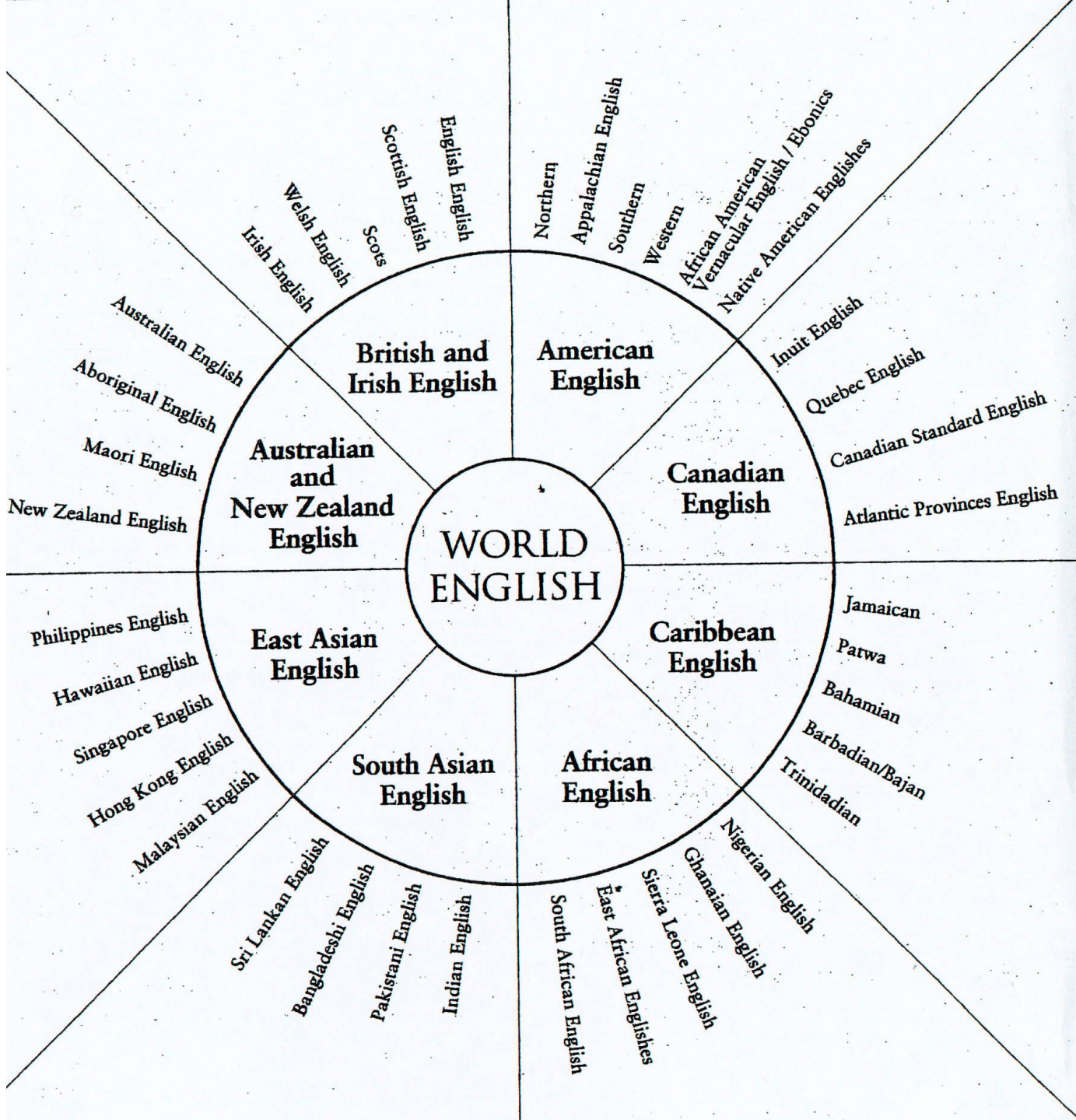
Antigua, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Dominica, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Micronesia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Swaziland, The Grenadines, The Philippines, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

English in the World



English in the World



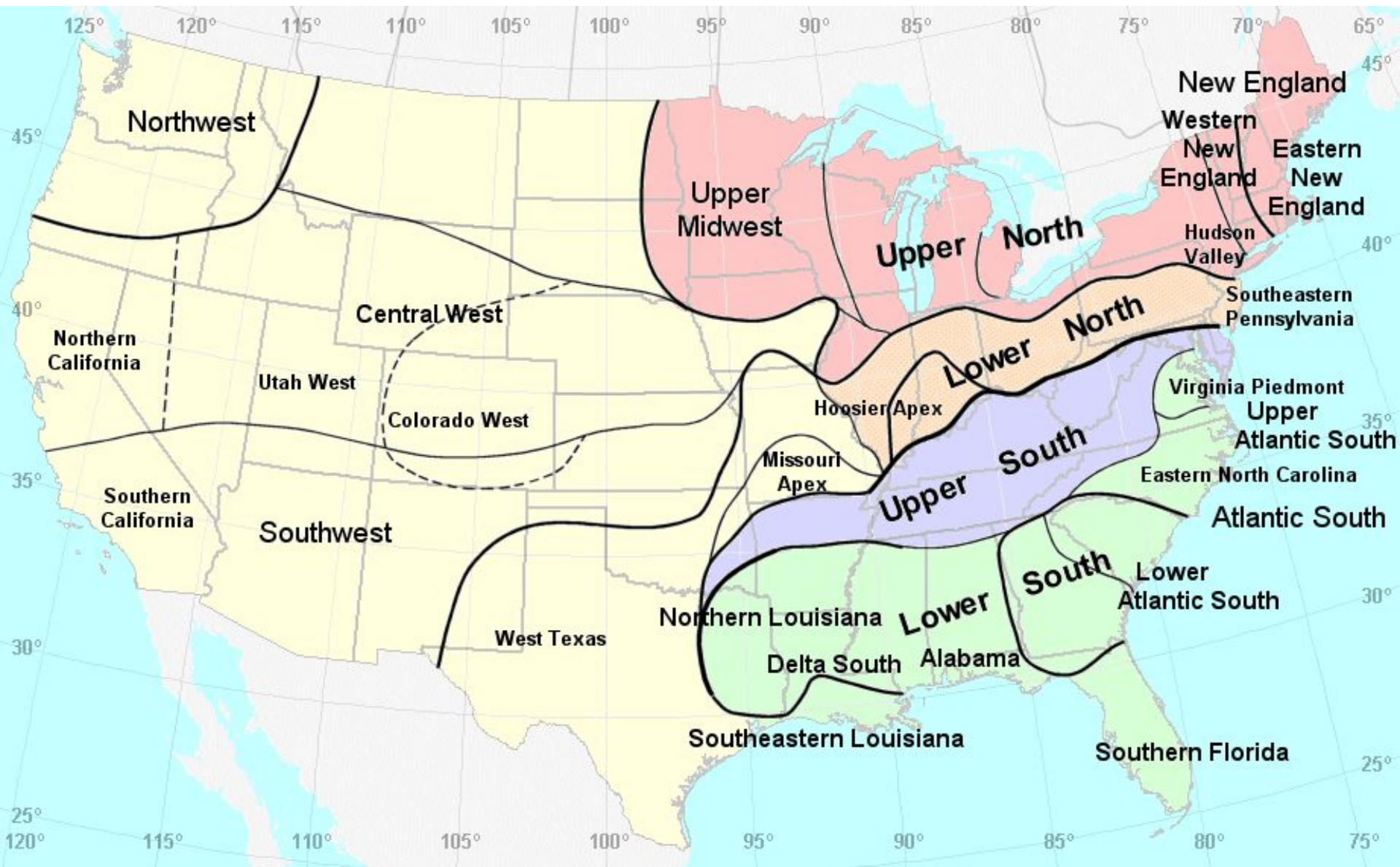


Standard English

Standard English, also known as **Received Pronunciation (RP)**, the **Queen's English**, or **BBC English**, is a form of British English regarded as the standard accent in the United Kingdom.

Selected Languages and Accents of British Isles







"Lovely day, isn't it?"
("Hello!")

ENGLAND



English around the world

Im englischsprachigen Raum ist Englisch nicht gleich Englisch. DAGMAR TAYLOR berichtet über einige typische Abweichungen von Land zu Land. **medium**

If you **look up** a word in a dictionary of British English, the pronunciation is given in an accent called "received pronunciation" or "RP". Here, the meaning of "received" is "accepted". This accent is sometimes referred to as "Queen's English", "Oxford English" or "BBC English". It is how people such as Prime Minister David Cameron and the members of the royal family speak.

Most people in England speak and write standard English — the national norm for grammar, vocabulary and spelling — but many also have their own local words for everyday objects and actions, and have stronger or weaker regional accents. It is estimated that only two per cent of the British population speak with an RP accent. Native British English speakers will be able to say roughly where their **compatriots** come from when hearing them speak. But English is spoken in many other countries and in many varieties.

We invite you to follow our journey round the English-speaking world and discover differences in accents and vocabulary, along with some interesting regional **peculiarities**.

compatriot [kəm'pɛtriət]	Landsmann, Landsfrau
look up [lʊk 'ʌp]	nachschlagen
peculiarity [pɪ,kjuːlɪ'ærəti]	Eigenheit, Besonderheit



COCKNEY

"I didn't see nuffink."
("I didn't see anything.")

One of the most recognizable varieties of British English is the cockney dialect, the name of the type of English traditionally spoken by working-class Londoners in the East End.

Cockney is famous for its rhyming slang, where common words are replaced with a rhyming phrase of two or three words. Often, only the first word is spoken: **have a butcher's** ("butcher's hook") is rhyming slang for "have / take a look"; **plates** ("plates of meat") are "feet". Many Londoners use double negatives as in **I didn't do nothing**.

In contrast to standard English, a feature of a strong London accent is pronouncing "th" [θ] as [f], so the word "think" becomes "fink". The "h" at the beginning of a word is often dropped as well; for example, "happy" becomes "appy"; and the **glottal stop** is used, so that the [t] in the middle of "bottle" is not pronounced.

SCOTLAND
"Ach, awa wi ye."
("Oh, I don't believe you.")

In Scots — a regional dialect of English — vocabulary and some aspects of grammar **differ** from standard English. In Scotland, you will certainly hear **bairn** [beɪn] for child, **bonnie** for beautiful and **wee** for small. **Awa** [ə'wɑ] (away) can mean "go", but it is also used on its own or in the phrase **awa wi ye** [ə'wɑ wi jɪ] to express **disbelief**. **Deich** [dɪɪx] is a peculiarly Scots word that can describe grey, miserable weather.

The Scottish accent differs from standard English in that the "r" is pronounced with a rolling sound. Scottish English also has a sound that is difficult for most English people to pronounce: [x], found at the end of words such as **loch** — and German *ach*.

Gaelic is spoken by as few as one per cent of the Scottish population today, but it can still be seen in written form on road signs, as many place names are of Gaelic origin. The **ben** in Ben Nevis means "mountain", the **loch** in Loch Ness means "lake" and the **glen** in Glenlivet means "valley".



WALES
"Happy I am, me."
("I'm happy.")

Especially when compared to either Scottish or Irish English, the English spoken in Wales does not differ greatly from standard English. One of its most general features is its **lilting intonation**, characterized by the rise-fall at the end of sentences.

For emphasis, the word order may be reversed, as in: **Coming to stay with us, she is.**

Although the Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 and 1543 **imposed** English as the official language, Welsh is still very much alive. Since 1999, the teaching of Welsh has been **compulsory** in schools. Most road signs in Wales are bilingual, and when you enter the country, you will probably see a sign that says: "Welcome to Wales" — **Croeso i Gymru**.



IRELAND
"What's the craic?"
("What's happening?"; craic [kræk] = fun, enjoyment)

Ireland hasn't always been an English-speaking country. English became the dominant language only in the mid-19th century. Although only a very small minority of the population now speaks Gaelic, certain Irish words are rarely translated into English: **for instance**, government positions: the prime minister is the **Taoiseach** ['tɔ:ʃək], and Ireland's police force is referred to as the **Garda**. **Eire** ['eərə], the Irish word for Ireland, can be seen on Irish euro coins and on postage stamps. Gaelic is still a part of everyday speech in Ireland, however, in the form of words such as **fáilte** ['fɑ:lɪtʃ] (Welcome!) and **Stáinte** ['stɑ:ntʃ] (Good health!).

The Irish accent has a noticeable **lilt**, and people talk about a "**brogue**". Many Irish people don't pronounce "th" [θ] or [ð], but use a [t] or a [d] instead: "thirty-three", for example, sounds like "tirty-tree".



brogue [brɔ:ɡ]	(ing.) irischer Akzent
compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri]	obligatorisch
differ from [dɪfə frəm]	sich unterscheiden von

disbelief [dɪs'bi:li:f]	Zweifel, Unglaube
for instance [fɔ'ɪnstəns]	zum Beispiel (→ p. 61)
glottal stop [glɒtəl 'stɒp]	(ling.) Glottisschlag, Knacklaut
impose [ɪm'pəʊz]	(gesetzlich) einführen, anordnen
in contrast [ɪn 'kɒntrəst tə]	im Gegensatz zu
intonation [ɪn'tə'neɪʃn]	Satzmelodie
lilt [lɪlɪ]	singender Tonfall