


**LINGUACULTURAL
STUDIES AS A SUBJECT OF
THE CURRICULUM.
THE LANGUAGE MAP OF
THE WORLD. ANCIENT
BRITAIN.**



TERMINOLOGY:

- ▣ **LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES -**
ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО.
- ▣ **NATIONAL STUDIES -** КРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО.
- ▣ **LANGUAGE UNITS -** МОВНІ ОДИНИЦІ.
- ▣ **BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE —** ФОНОВІ
ЗНАННЯ.



▣ **LINGUACULTURAL
STUDIES - *THE STUDY OF A
NATURAL LANGUAGE IN ALL
ITS VARIOUS CULTURAL AND
SOCIAL ASPECTS.***



▣ **NATIONAL STUDIES** *IS INTERESTED IN THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY ITSELF WHILE*

▣ **LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES** *IS AIMED AT EXTRACTING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INFORMATION FROM LANGUAGE UNITS.*



▣ **LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES** *IS THE LINGUISTIC GROUND OF TRANSLATION SINCE IT HELPS TO SOLVE ONE OF THE MAIN PHILOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, THAT IS TO UNDERSTAND AND TRANSLATE THE GIVEN TEXT ADEQUATELY.*



LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES

DEALS WITH QUITE A RANGE OF PROBLEMS, SUCH AS

- ▣ - LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS,**
- ▣ - LANGUAGE AND GENDER (SEX),**
- ▣ - LANGUAGE AND NATION,**
- ▣ - LANGUAGE AND ETHNIC**



"LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS"

□ SPEAKER A

1. *I DONE IT YESTERDAY*

2. *HE AIN'T GOT IT*

3. *IT WAS HER WHAT SAID IT*

□ SPEAKER B

1. *I DID IT YESTERDAY*



"LANGUAGE & GENDER"

- *THE RELATIONSHIP "LANGUAGE & GENDER" (SEX) IMPLIES SEX DIFFERENTIATION IN SPEECH STYLES.*

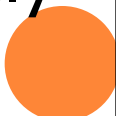
*SEX IS A BIOLOGICAL DETERMINANT,
WHILE*

*GENDER CARRIES PSYCHOLOGICAL AND
SOCIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS.*

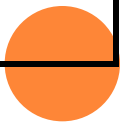
*IN ENGLISH THERE ARE NO GRAMMATICAL
FORMS, LEXICAL ITEMS, OR PATTERNS OF
PRONUNCIATION THAT ARE USED*




SPEECH PATTERNS

Men	Women
They speak in a louder voice	They speak in a softer voice
They use loudness to emphasize points	They use pitch and inflection to emphasize points
They sound more monotonous in speech. They use approximately 3 tones when talking	They sound more emotional in speech. They use approximately 5 tones when talking 


Men	Women
They interrupt others more and allow fewer interruptions	They interrupt others less and allow more interruptions
They disclose less personal information about themselves	They disclose more personal information about themselves
They make direct accusations (i.e., "You don't call")	They make more indirect accusations. They use "why", which sounds like nagging (i.e., "Why don't you ever call?")



Men	Women
They make more direct statements and "beat around the bush" less often	They make more indirect statements
They use less intensifiers	They use more intensifiers such as "few", "so", "really", "much", "quite"
They make more declarative statements (i.e., "It's a nice day.")	They make more tentative statements and use "tag endings" or upward inflections which make statements sound like questions (i.e., "It's a nice day, isn't it?")



Men	Women
They use more interjections when changing topics (i.e., "Hey!", "Oh", "Listen!")	They use more conjunctions when changing topics (i.e., "and", "but", "however")
They ask fewer questions to stimulate conversation	They ask more questions to stimulate conversations
They rarely discuss their personal life in business	They tend to establish more business relationships through discussing their personal life




LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES DEALS WITH

- ▣ *THE ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES AND PERSONAL NAMES,*
- ▣ *THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANGUAGE AND ITS DIALECTS AND VARIATIONS.*



LINGUISTS CLASSIFY LANGUAGES USING TWO MAIN CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS: TYPOLOGICAL AND GENETIC.

- ▣ *A **TYPOLOGICAL** CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM ORGANIZES LANGUAGES ACCORDING TO THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THEIR STRUCTURES. LANGUAGES THAT SHARE THE SAME STRUCTURE BELONG TO THE SAME TYPE, WHILE LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT STRUCTURES BELONG TO DIFFERENT TYPES.*
 - ▣ *ACCORDING TO **GENETIC** CLASSIFICATION RELATED LANGUAGES (THAT IS, LANGUAGES EVOLVED FROM THE SAME ORIGINAL LANGUAGE) ARE GROUPED INTO LANGUAGE*
- 

	English	Ukrainian -Russian	Latin	Greek	Sanskrit	Gothic
Noun	brother	брат	frater	phrator	Bhratar	broar
Adjective	new	новий(ый)	novus	ne(v)os	navas	nivjis
Numeral	two	два	duo	duo	dva	twa 

- *WE MAY CONCLUDE THAT ALL THESE LANGUAGES HAVE SPRUNG FROM THE SAME SOURCE, I.E. FROM ONE COMMON LANGUAGE WHICH IS CALLED THE PARENT LANGUAGE, IN OUR CASE IT IS "PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN".*



INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY HAS 10 BRANCHES:

- *ANATOLIAN (EXTINCT).*
- *BALTO-SLAVONIC.*
- *GERMANIC.*
- *INDO-IRANIAN.*
- *TOCHARIAN (EXTINCT).*
- *ARMENIAN.*
- *ALBANIAN.*
- *ITALIC.*
- *CELTIC.*
- *GREEK.*



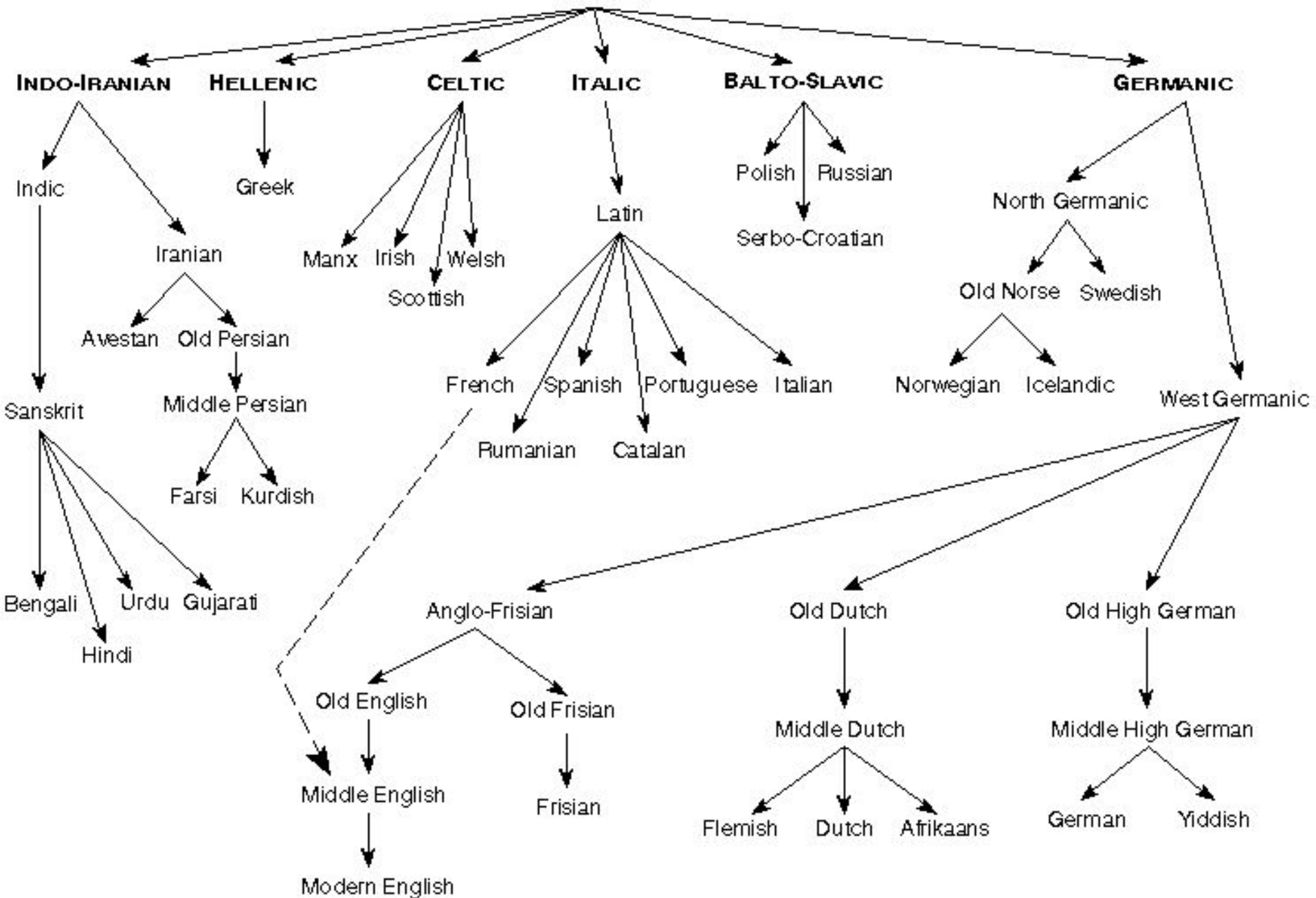
THE GERMANIC GROUP OF LANGUAGES

THREE DISTINCT SUB-GROUPS:

- ▣ EAST GERMANIC – NO EAST GERMANIC LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN TODAY, AND THE ONLY WRITTEN EAST GERMANIC LANGUAGE THAT SURVIVES IS GOTHIC.
- ▣ NORTH GERMANIC EVOLVED INTO THE MODERN SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES OF SWEDISH, DANISH, NORWEGIAN, AND ICELANDIC (BUT NOT FINNISH, WHICH IS RELATED TO HUNGARIAN AND ESTONIAN AND IS NOT AN INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE).
- ▣ WEST GERMANIC IS THE ANCESTOR OF MODERN GERMAN, DUTCH, FLEMISH,



Proto-Indo-European

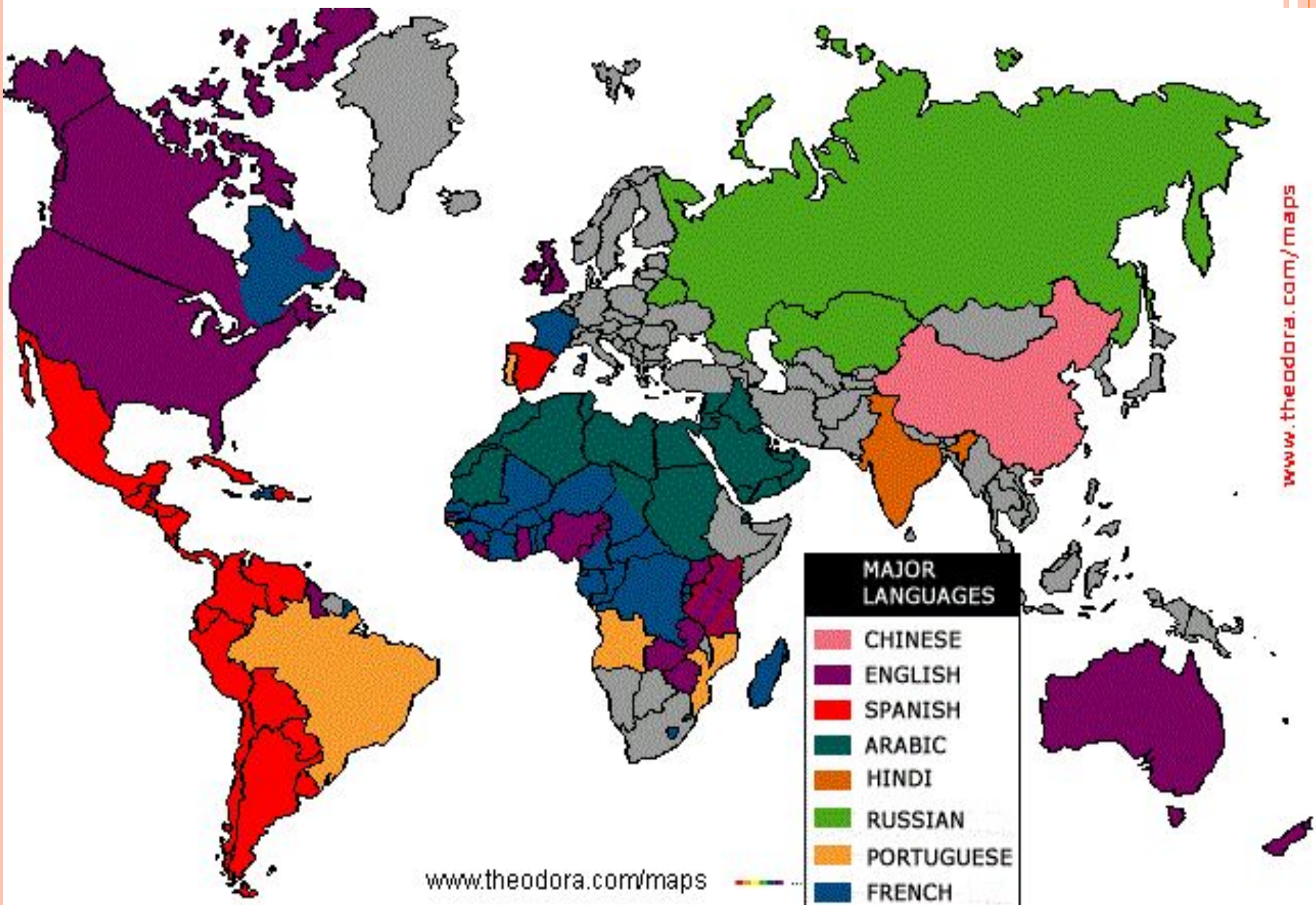


CHINESE IS SPOKEN BY 1,917 MLN PEOPLE, BUT ENGLISH IS THE MOST WIDESPREAD.

BESIDES CHINESE AND ENGLISH, THE MOST WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- ▣ SPANISH, 406 MILLION;*
- ▣ ENGLISH, 341 MILLION;*
- ▣ HINDI, 260 MILLION;*
- ▣ ARABIC, 223 MILLION;*
- ▣ PORTUGUESE, 202 MILLION;*
- ▣ BENGALI, 193 MILLION;*
- ▣ RUSSIAN, 162 MILLION;*
- ▣ JAPANESE, 122 MILLION;*
- ▣ GERMAN, 98 MILLION.*





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THE MOST WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGES IN THE WORLD

If all of the languages spoken in the world were proportionally represented by 100 people at a party,



17 would speak **Chinese**,



6 would speak **Spanish**,



5 would speak **English**,



4 would speak **Hindi**,



3 would speak **Arabic**,



3 would speak **Portuguese**,



3 would speak **Bengali**,



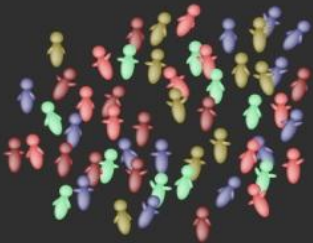
2 would speak **Russian**,



and 2 would speak **Japanese**.



Without a fellow speaker of their native language to talk to at the party, **the other 55* would just dance awkwardly.**



*Representing Javanese, German, Panjabi, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, French, Vietnamese, Korean, Urdu, Italian, and about 6,000 other languages.

□ *ENGLISH IS SPOKEN NOW BY ABOUT 1/3 OF THE WORLD*

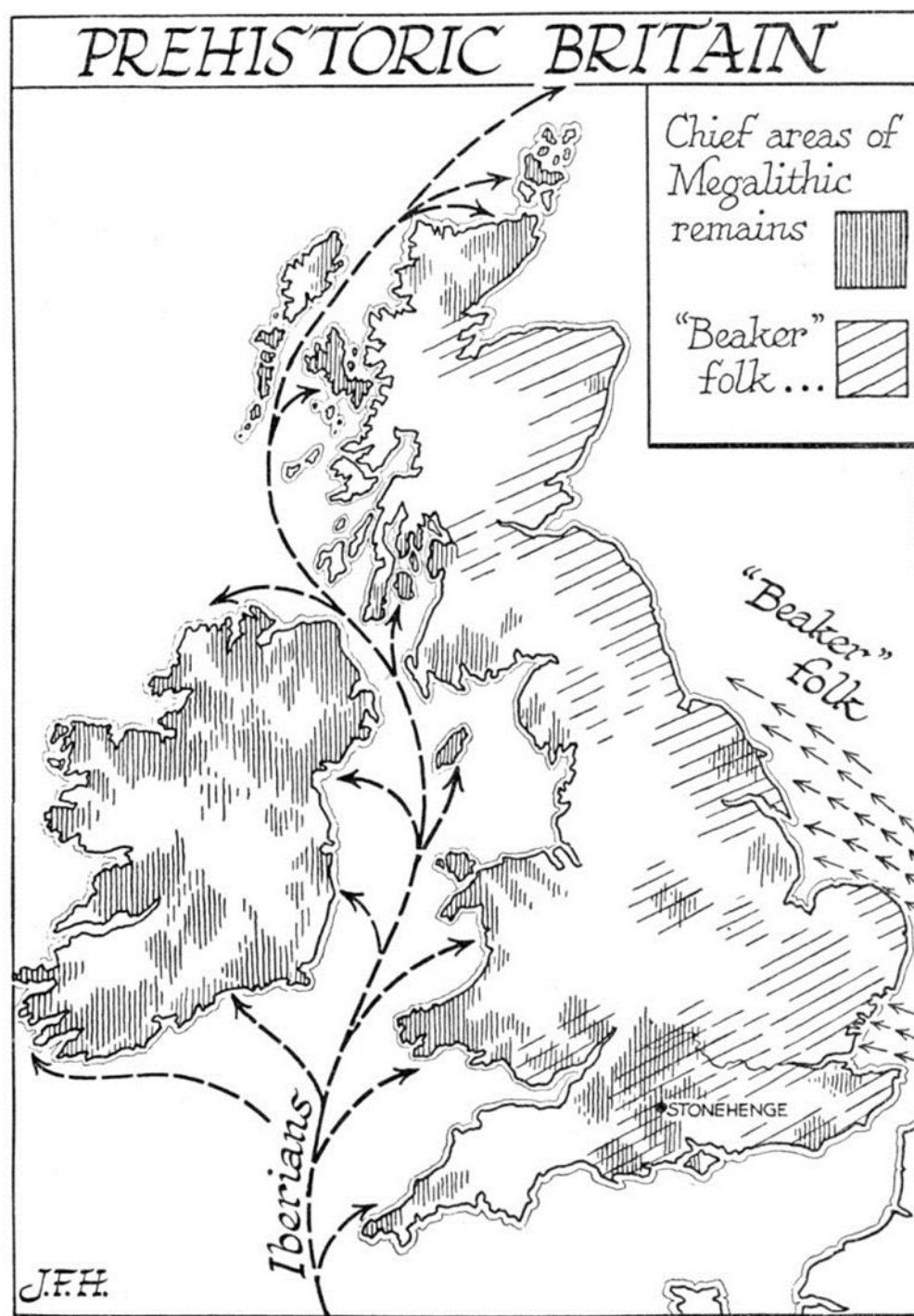
□ *OVER 2/3S OF THE WORLD SCIENTISTS WRITE IN ENGLISH*

□ *3/4 OF THE WORLD'S MAIL IS WRITTEN IN ENGLISH.*

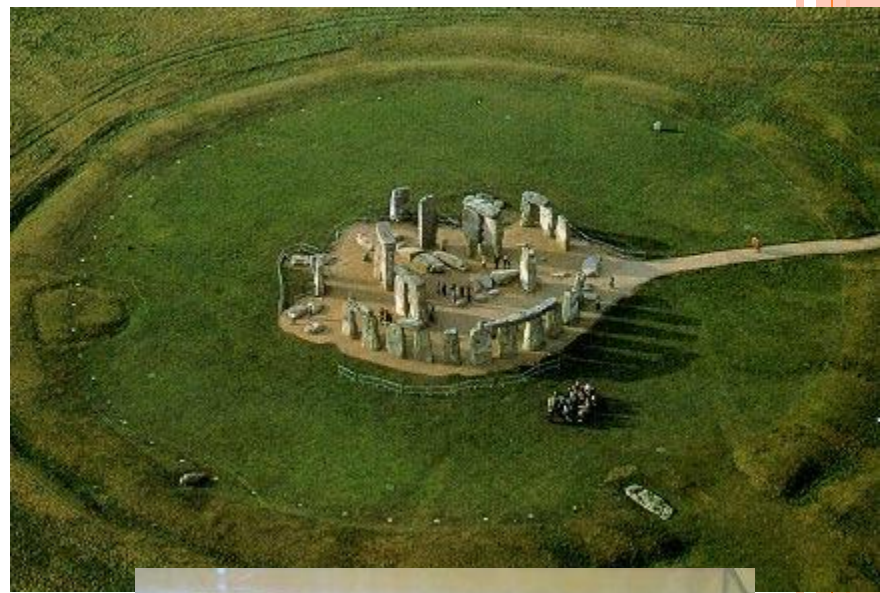


ANCIENT BRITAIN

- ▣ *THE NOMADIC STONE AGE HUNTERS CROSSED THE SEA TO BRITAIN TO THE WEST OF THE CHANNEL AND SETTLED ALONG THE WESTERN SHORES.*
- ▣ *THE IBERIANS OR MEGALITHIC MEN HAVE ARRIVED FROM THE REGION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LIVED THERE BETWEEN 3000 AND 2000 BC*



□ *SOON AFTER 2000 BC, A NEW RACE OF ALPINE STOCK CAME FROM THE EAST OF EUROPE. - THE BEAKER FOLK.*



□ *THE RACE WAS CERTAINLY FAMILIAR WITH THE USE AND WORKING OF BRONZE.*

□ *THEY USED STONE WEAPONS AND TOOLS AND THE ART OF GRINDING AND POLISHING STONE WAS*



THE CELTS (CELTIC TRIBES)

THERE WERE THREE DISTINCT WAVES:

- ❑ *THE GOIDELS OR GAELS. (700 B.C.) → THE PICTS / THE SCOTS.*
- ❑ *THE BRYTHONIC CELTS OR BRYTHONS (600 AND 500 BC)*
- ❑ *THE BELGAE FROM NORTHERN GAUL, CONTAINING MANY PEOPLE OF TEUTONIC ORIGIN (400 BC)*

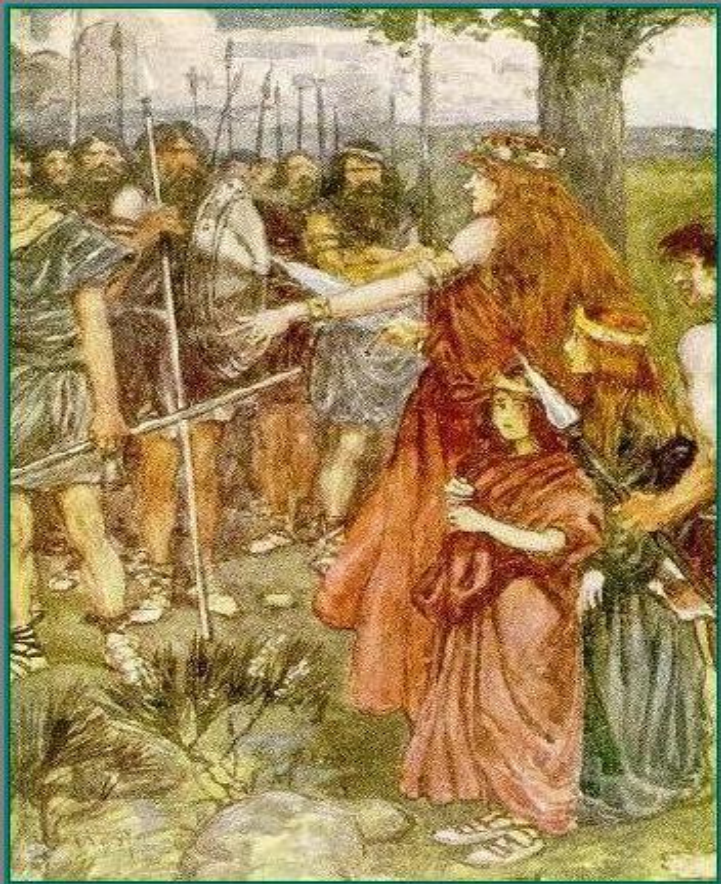
- ❑ *BRYTHONS + BELGAE = BRITONS OR BRITS. THE SOUTHERN PART WAS NAMED BRITAIN AFTER THE BRITONS.*



- ❑ *IN THE CELTIC SOCIETY THE TRIBAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT PREVAILED.*
- ❑ *PEOPLE LIVED IN CLANS, CLANS WERE UNITED INTO LARGE KINSHIP GROUPS, GROUPS WERE UNITED INTO TRIBES.*
- ❑ *A TRIBE WAS GOVERNED BY A COUNCIL OF*
D BY THE



- ❑ *THE WOMEN IN THE TRIBE HAD THE RIGHTS EQUAL WITH THE MEN'*
- ❑ *AS ALL THE TRIBESMEN BECAME WARRIORS IN WARTIME, WOMEN CO JOIN THE FIGHTERS ALSO.*



THE EARLY BRITISH AND IRISH CIVILIZATIONS WERE ILLITERATE.

▣ **THE DRUIDS**— IN PRE-CHRISTIAN SOCIETY FORMED AN INTELLECTUAL CLASS OF PHILOSOPHERS, JUDGES, TEACHERS, DOCTORS, ASTRONOMERS AND ASTROLOGERS. VERY OFTEN THE DRUIDS WERE EVEN MORE POWERFUL THAN TRIBAL CHIEFS, BECAUSE IN ALL DIFFICULT MATTERS

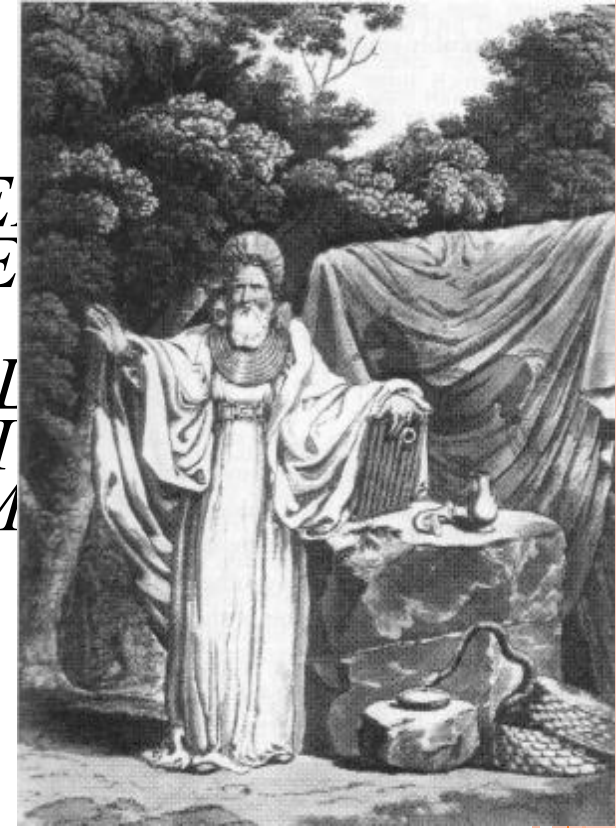
▣ THE WORD "DRUID" IS OF CELTIC ORIGIN, EMERGED FROM THE COMBINATION OF "DRU" (MEANING A TREE, USUALLY OAK), AND "WID" (MEANING KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM).



▣ SO IN THE CELTIC SOCIAL SYSTEM "DRUID" WAS A TITLE GIVEN TO LEARNED MEN AND WOMEN POSSESSING "OAK KNOWLEDGE" (OR "OAK

❑ *TO BECOME A DRUID STUDENTS ASSEMBLED IN LARGE GROUPS FOR INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING. THIS PERIOD OF TRAINING COULD LAST UP TO TWO YEARS.*

❑ *MANY STUDENTS WERE WOMEN. CELTIC WOMEN HAD MORE FREEDOM AND RIGHTS THAN WOMEN IN ANY OTHER CONTEMPORARY CULTURE.*



THEY COULD BECOME WARRIORS, FIGHT IN BATTLES, DIVORCE HUSBANDS AND RULE THE TRIBE.



▣ *THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ANCIENT CELTS LIVE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE BRITISH ISLES. THE WELSH WHO LIVE IN WALES ARE OF CELTIC ORIGIN. WELSH IS A CELTIC TONGUE*

▣ *IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND AS WELL AS IN THE WESTERN PART OF IRELAND THE PEOPLE SPEAK A TONGUE OF CELTIC ORIGIN TOO.*



THE WORDS WITH CELTIC ORIGIN

- ❑ *SEVERAL RIVERS CALLED "AVON" (IN CELTIC "RIVER").*
- ❑ *SOME RIVERS HAVE THE NAME OF DERWENT WHICH IN CELTIC MEANS "CLEAR WATER".*
- ❑ *THAMES IS ALSO OF CELTIC ORIGIN.*
- ❑ *THE CHALK HIGHLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN PARTS OF ENGLAND ARE CALLED "THE DOWNS" - THAT COMES FROM THE CELTIC WORD "DOWN" WHICH MEANS "BARE OPEN HIGHLAND"*



- *TOWN NAMES INCLUDE DOVER (“WATER”),*
- *PENDLE (“PEN” – “TOP” IN WELSH),*
- *KENT (MEANING IS UNKNOWN),*
- *ABERDEEN (“ABER” – “MOUTH”; “DEE” - THE NAME OF THE RIVER),*
- *CARDIFF (“CAER” - FORT; “TAF” - THE NAME OF THE RIVER).*

THERE ARE SOME WORDS OF EVERYDAY SPEECH:

- *“CRAG” (СКЕЛЯ) (CREIK - ROCK),*
- *“BIN” (BINNE - BASKET),*
- *“BROCK” (BROC – БОРСУК).*



THE ROMAN INVASION



JULIUS CAESAR

□ *IN 55 B.C. THE ROMAN ARMY OF 10000 MEN CROSSED THE CHANNEL AND INVADED BRITAIN, BUT THEIR ATTEMPT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL .*

□ *IN 54 B.C. THE ARMY OF 25000 WELL-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED LEGIONARIES CAME AGAIN, BUT IN FACT, HE COULD NOT CONQUER*

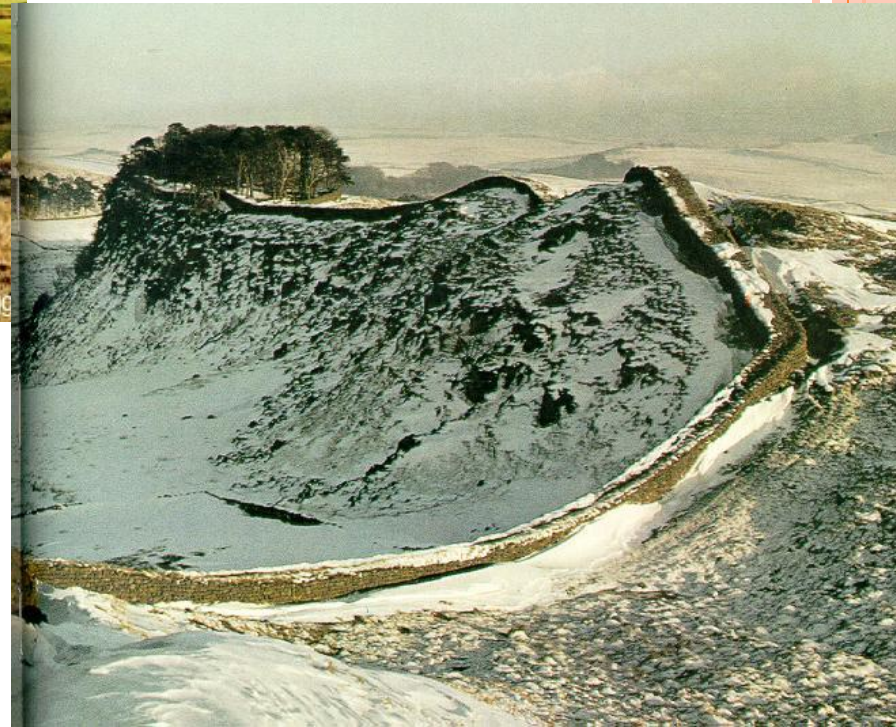


THE ROMAN EMPEROR CLAUDIUS

- ❑ *IN 43 AD A LARGE ARMY WAS SENT TO THE BRITISH ISLES. THE ARMY INVADED BRITAIN AND CONQUERED THE SOUTH-EAST;*
- ❑ *OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WERE TAKEN FROM TIME TO TIME DURING THE NEXT 40 YEARS.*
- ❑ *MANY DEFENSIVE WALLS, BRIDGES OF STONE, STRAIGHT ROADS OF SEVERAL LAYERS OF STONES, LIME, GRAVEL*



BY COMMAND OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN.



□ *THE CIVILIZED ROMANS BEGAN TO BUILD TOWNS, PUBLIC BATHS, SPLENDID VILLAS.*

□ *YORK, GLOUCESTER, LINCOLN, LONDON BECAME THE CHIEF ROMAN TOWNS.*

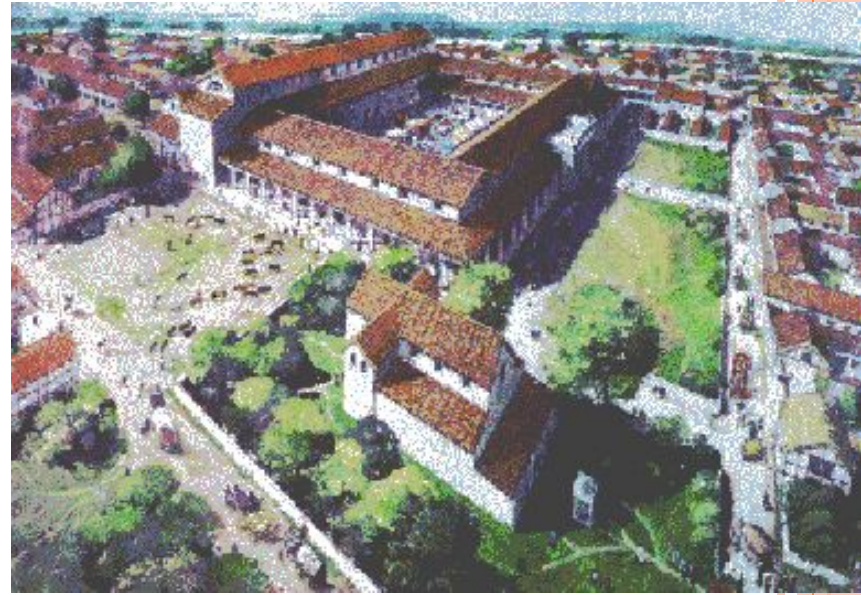
□ *LONDON WHICH HAD BEEN A SMALL TRADING SETTLEMENT BEFORE THE CONQUEST NOW BECAME A CENTRE FOR TRADE BOTH BY ROAD AND RIVER.*

□ *THERE WERE ALSO ABOUT 50 OTHER SMALLER TOWNS.*

□ *THE TOWN OF BATH BECAME FAMOUS FOR ITS HOT SPRINGS.*

□ *ALL THE TOWNS WERE FORTIFIED.*

□ *EVERY ROMAN TOWN HAD A DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND A GOOD SUPPLY OF PURE WATER.*



□ *ONE OF THE CHIEF ROADS WAS WATLING STREET WHICH RAN FROM DOVER TO LONDON, THEN TO CHESTER AND INTO WALES.*



□ *THE ROMANS REMAINED IN BRITAIN FOR ABOUT 4 CENTURIES AND DURING THAT TIME BRITAIN WAS A ROMAN PROVINCE GOVERNED BY ROMAN GOVERNORS AND PROTECTED BY ROMAN LEGIONS.*

□ *IN THE 3RD – 4TH CENTURIES THE POWER OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE GRADUALLY WEAKENED. IT HAPPENED DUE TO A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CAUSES*

❑ *THE SLAVE-OWNING SYSTEM SLOWED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE. CONSTANT REVOLTS OF THE SLAVES WEAKENED THE EMPIRE TOO. THE ROMANS WERE COUPLED WITH THE ATTACKS OF THE BARBARIAN TRIBES FROM OUTSIDE.*

❑ *AT THE END OF THE 4TH CENTURY SOME GERMANIC TRIBES INVADED THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE AND EARLY IN THE 5TH CENTURY (407) THE ROMAN LEGIONS WERE RECALLED FROM BRITAIN TO DEFEND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE BARBARIC TRIBES.*


THE WORDS WHICH THE ROMANS LEFT BEHIND

- ▣ *ALBION — A WORD USED TO REFER TO ENGLAND IN POETIC CONTEXT. THE ROMANS TOOK THIS NAME FROM THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND SAID THAT IT MEANT "WHITE", BECAUSE THE FIRST VIEW FOR MOST VISITORS CROSSING THE CHANNEL WAS THE WHITE CLIFFS NEAR DOVER.*
- ▣ *BRITANNIA — THE NAME USED BY THE ROMANS TO REFER TO THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY. LATER THIS NAME WAS GIVEN TO THE FEMALE EMBODIMENT OF BRITAIN, WHO IS ALWAYS SHOWN WEARING A HELMET AND HOLDING A TRIDENT.*



- ❑ *BRITON — THE NAME GIVEN TO THE CELTIC TRIBE, WHO LIVED IN ENGLAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE ROMAN OCCUPATION. TODAY THIS WORD IS USED IN OFFICIAL CONTEXTS TO DESCRIBE A CITIZEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.*
- ❑ *CALEDONIA — THE ROMAN NAME FOR SCOTLAND.*
- ❑ *CAMBRIA — THE ROMAN NAME FOR WALES.*
- ❑ *HIBERNIA — THE ROMAN NAME FOR IRELAND.*
- ❑ *"STREET" CAME FROM LATIN "STRATA" (ROAD)*
- ❑ *"PORT" FROM LATIN "PORTUS"*
- ❑ *"WALL" FROM "VALLUM".*



- ❑ *THE ROMAN TOWNS WERE STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND WERE CALLED "CASTRA", WHICH MEANS "CAMP". THIS WORD CAN BE RECOGNIZED IN VARIOUS FORMS IN SUCH NAMES AS CHESTER, WINCHESTER, MANCHESTER, LEICESTER, GLOUCESTER, DONCASTER, LANCASTER.*
 - ❑ *ANY ENGLISH TOWN TODAY WITH A NAME ENDING IN "CHESTER", "CESTER", OR "CASTER" WAS ONCE A ROMAN CAMP OR CITY.*
 - ❑ *THE TOWN NAME LINCOLN COMES FROM THE LATIN "COLONIA", AND COLCHESTER FROM "COLN" AND "CHESTER" (FROM BOTH "COLONIA" AND "CASTRA").*
 - ❑ *SOME OTHER LATIN BORROWINGS ARE*
- 

**▣ *THANK YOU FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!***

