

**Presentation  
on the topic : Celtic  
Languages and Cultural  
Identity.**

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# Celtic languages . History and classification



# Celtic languages are divided into :

1. Brythonic languages ( the similarity with the Gallic tongue and goydelskimi languages ) .
2. Gaelic ( Irish are closely related , the Scottish ( Gaelic ) and Manx languages )

# Brythonic languages

- ▣ Welsh language: a) an ancient Welsh (VI-X centuries .) b) Middle Welsh (X-XII centuries .) c) Welch (from XIII century).





# Brythonic languages

- ▣ Breton : a) An ancient Breton language (VI-XI cc.) b) Middle Breton (XII-XVII centuries). c) Breton .



# Brythonic languages

- ▣ Cornish Language : a) The ancient Cornish language (VI-XI cc.) b) Middle Cornish Language (XII-XVI centuries . ) c) New Cornish Language (XVII-XIX centuries . ) d) Cornish Language (from the XX century. )





# Gaelic

- ▣ Scots language



# Gaelic

- ▣ Irish : a) Writing ancient Celts (II-IV century . )  
b) The ancient Irish (V-IX centuries . ) c)  
Average Irish (X-XI centuries . ) d) The Irish  
language (c XII in . )





# Classification

- ▣ Classification of Celtic languages can be divided into ancient and modern Celtic languages : the latter include now live , or at least not so long ago disappeared ( Cornish and Manx ) Celtic languages .

# Classification

- ▣ Regarding internal genealogical classification of the Celtic languages , there are two main hypotheses: the island and the Gallo- Brythonic

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# THE END

