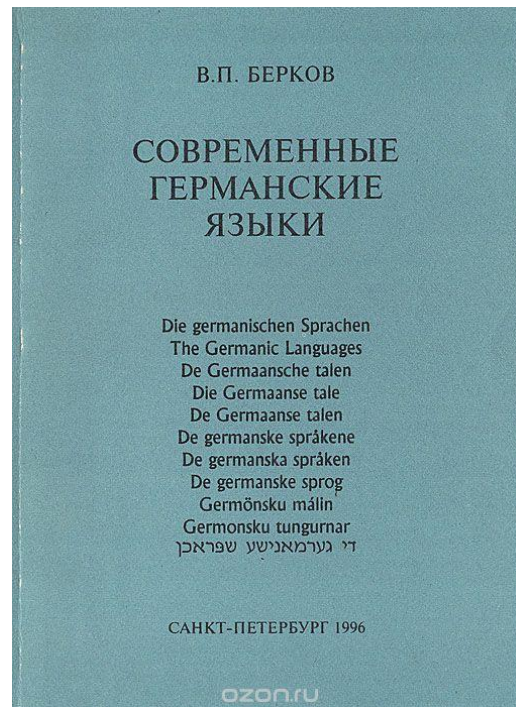
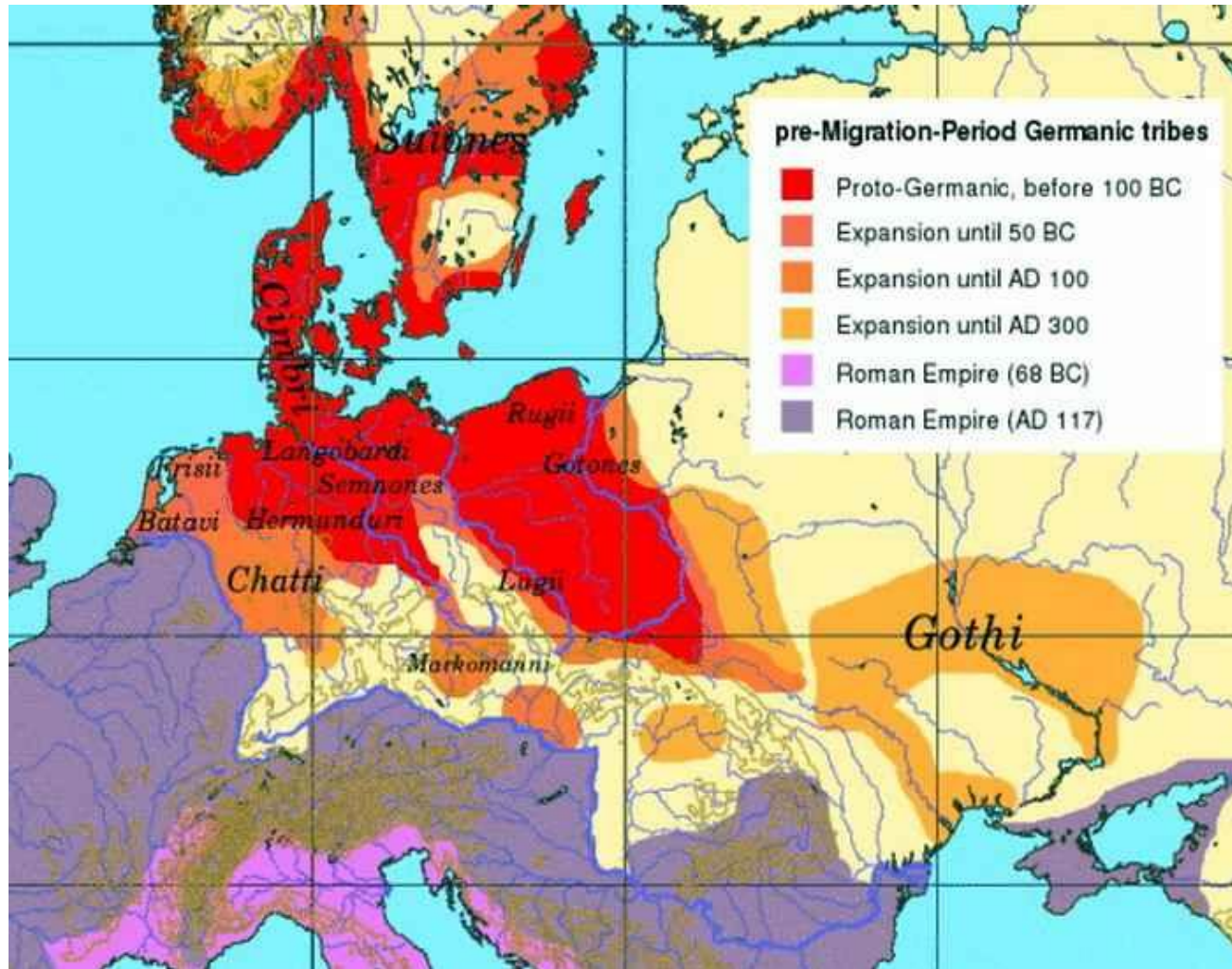


Modern Germanic Languages



Pre-Migration-Period Germanic Tribes

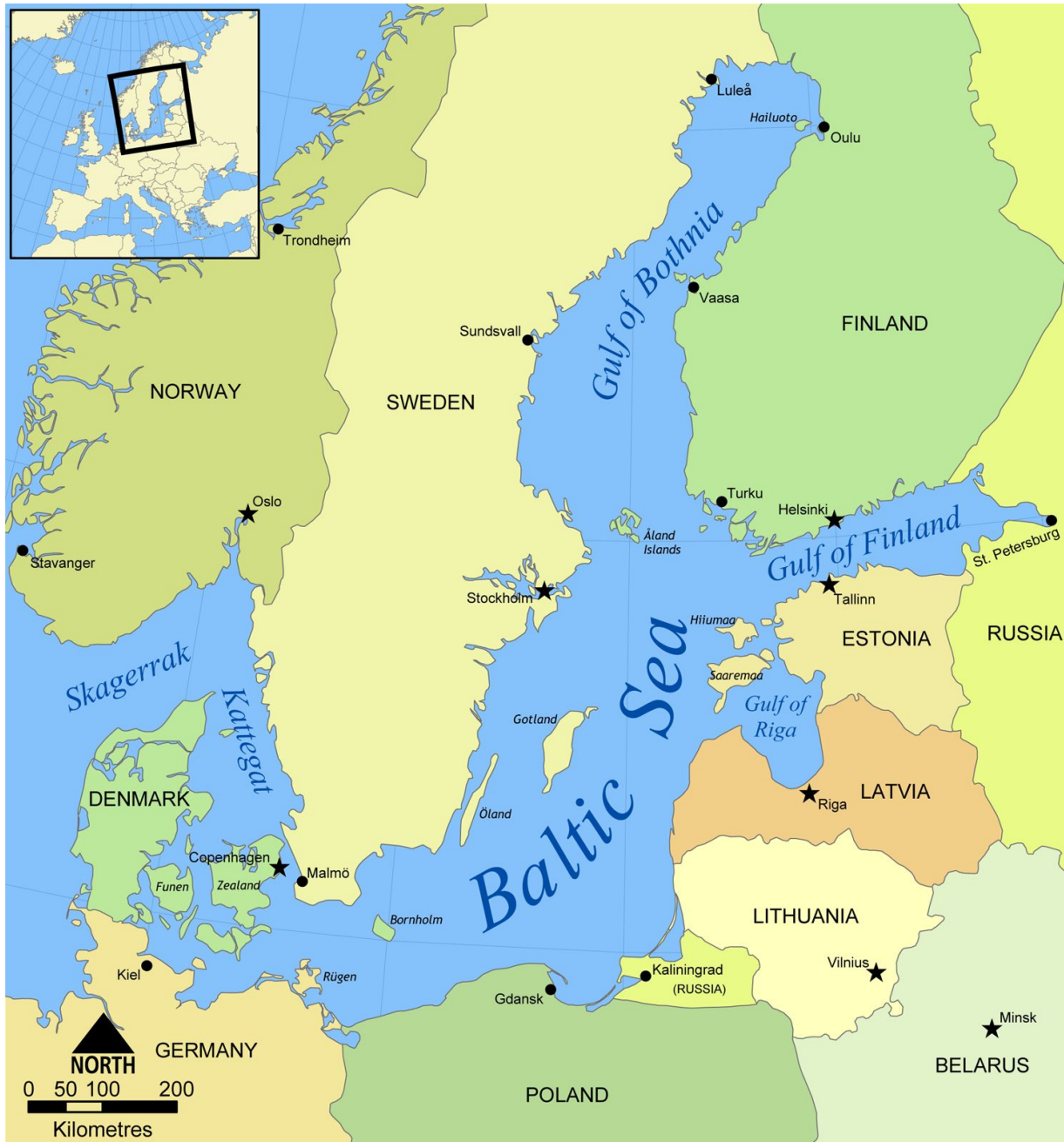


The Proto-Germanic Language

- The history of the Germanic group begins with the appearance of the Proto-Germanic language (PG) between the **15th and 10th centuries BC**.
- The Proto-Germanic Language is the parent-language of the Germanic group of languages.
- The ancient Germans (or Teutons /'tju:t(ə)nz/) settled on the southern coast of the Baltic Sea in the region of the Elbe (*the most probable original home of the Germans*).

Development of the Proto-Germanic Language

- Proto-Germanic is an entirely pre-historical language. It was never recorded in written form. In the 19th century it was reconstructed by methods of comparative linguistics.
- At the earliest stages of history Proto-Germanic was fundamentally one language, though dialectally coloured.
- Towards the beginning of our era the Germanic language was divided into dialectal groups and tribal dialects.



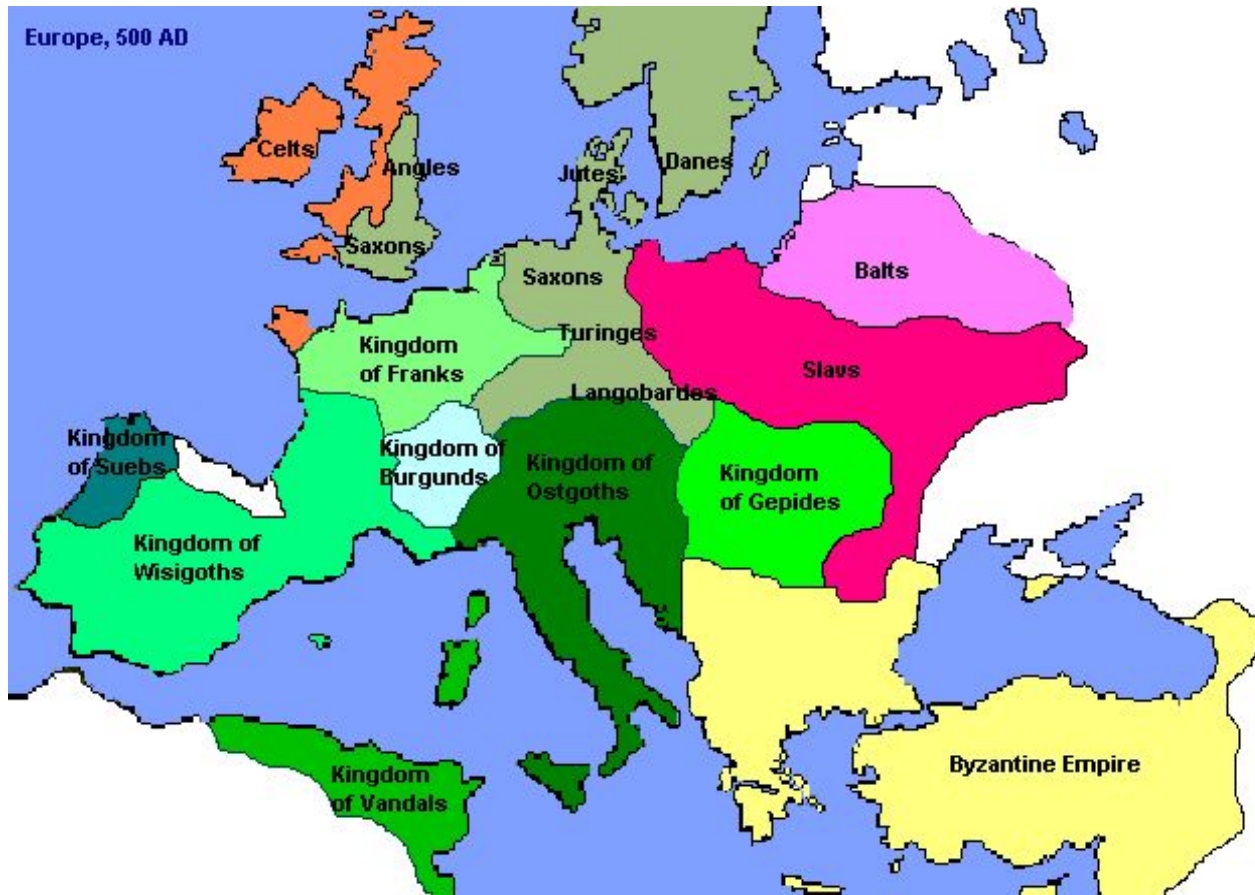
Germanic Group of Languages

A few centuries before our era the Germanic tribes moved north, to the Scandinavian peninsula.

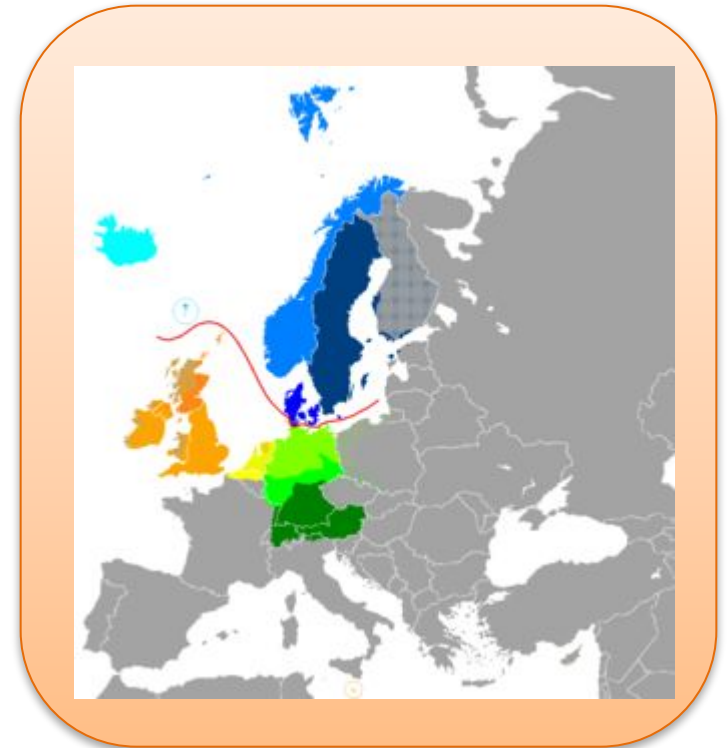
At the beginning of our era some tribes returned to the mainland. From this stage of their history the Germanic languages can be described under 3 headings:

***East Germanic,
North Germanic
and West Germanic.***

EUROPE in 500 AD



Germanic Languages in Europe



Germanic languages are classified into three subgroups:

East Germanic Group	West Germanic Group	North Germanic Group
<i>This group is extinct</i>	<i>The groups have survived until nowadays</i>	
Gothic	English	Norwegian
Burgundian	German	Danish
Vandalic	Netherlandish	Swedish
	Frisian	Faroese
	Luxembourgish	Icelandic
	Yiddish	
	Afrikaans	

North Germanic Languages

The Germanic tribes who stayed in Scandinavia after the departure of the Goths gave rise to the **North Germanic group** of languages. North Germanic parent ['pɛərənt] language is called Old Norse [nɔ:s] or Old Scandinavian. Now there are **5** separate languages in this group.

The principal linguistic differentiation ['dif(ə)renʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n] in Scandinavia corresponds to the political division into Sweden ['swi:d(ə)n], Denmark and Norway ['nɔ:wei], as we may say that there are really only two Scandinavian languages: **Continental** (Swedish, Danish, and two standard varieties [və'raɪətɪz] of Norwegian [nɔ:'wi:ɔʒ(ə)n]) and **Insular** ['ɪnsju:lə] (островной) (Icelandic and Faeroese [fɛərəu'i:z]).

Continental Countries and Continental Languages



Swedes [swi:dz], Danes [deinz], and Norwegians can understand each other's speech rather well.

But as soon as political and historical criteria [krai'tiəriə] are taken into account, we have to recognise three continental Scandinavian languages: Swedish ['swi:diʃ], Danish ['dæniʃ] and Norwegian [nɔ:'wi:dʒ (ə)n].



The Norwegian Language



Norway, officially the **Kingdom of Norway**, is a [sovereign](#), is a sovereign and [unitary](#), is a sovereign and unitary [monarchy](#).

One of the hypotheses of the origin of the name of the capital Oslo is from Old Icelandic 'Aesir god' + lo 'glade'.

Norwegian (*norsk*) is a [North Germanic](#) is a North Germanic [language](#) is a North Germanic language spoken primarily in [Norway](#), where it is the official language. There are two official forms of *written* Norwegian – [Bokmål](#) (literally "book tongue") and [Nynorsk](#) (literally "new Norwegian"). Nynorsk and Bokmål provide standards for how to write Norwegian, but not for how to speak the language. [Norwegians](#) [speak their own dialect](#) in all circumstances.



Royal Palace of Norway in Oslo



Oslo at Night

Examples of **Norwegian** (The Lord's Prayer) in **Nynorsk** and **Bokmål**.



Bokmål:

Fader vår, du som er i himmelen!
La ditt navn holdes hellig.
La ditt rike komme.
La din vilje skje på jorden
som i himmelen.
Gi oss i dag vårt daglige brød.
Forlat oss vår skyld,
som vi òg forlater våre
skyldnere.
Led oss ikke inn i fristelse,
men frels oss fra det onde.

Nynorsk:

Fader vår, du som er i himmelen!
Lat namnet ditt helgast.
Lat riket ditt koma.
Lat viljen råda på jorda
så som i himmelen.
Gje oss i dag vårt daglege brød.
Forlat oss vår skuld
som me òg forlet våre
skuldmenn.
Før oss ikkje inn i freisting,
men frels oss frå det onde.
For riket er ditt og makta i all
æve. Amen.

Swedish /ˈswɪːdʃ/ is a North Germanic language, spoken natively by about 9 million people predominantly in [Sweden](#) is a North Germanic language, spoken natively by about 9 million people predominantly in Sweden and parts of [Finland](#) is a Germanic language, spoken natively by about 9 million people primarily in Sweden and parts of Finland, where it has equal legal



Stockholm /ˈstɒkˌhoʊm/ is the capital of [Sweden](#) and the most populous city in the [Nordic region](#). The name *Stock-holm* means "Log-Islet".



Royal Palace in Stockholm



An example of the **Dalska** spoken in **Elvdalen** (The Lord's Prayer):
Dalska is a distinct [Swedish](#) dialect. It is archaic in several respects,
and it is incomprehensible to speakers of Standard Swedish.

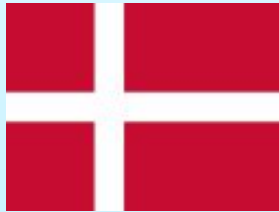
Fader uor, du so ir i imblum.
Mo namned dett werd elgad.
Mo ritsjed dett kumŒ.
Mo wila dai stsji nido juord'n,
hlaisog uppi imblam.
DsjŠv uoss i dag bršd uott fer da'n
Og felŒEt uoss skulder uorer,
hlaisog wid am felŠted diem
so irŒ stsjylduger uoss nod.
Og stell it uoss fšr frestelsum,
ŒEtŒ redd uoss fro uonda.
[Fer ritsjed ir dett og makte og Šrrligiete
i ievigiet. Amen.]





The Danish ['dæniʃ] Language

Denmark is the most southern of the [Nordic countries](#). The name of its capital derives from *Køpmannæhafn*, meaning "merchants' harbour".



Download from
Dreamstime.com
This watermarked comp image is for previewing purposes only.

19027904
Mycolors | Dreamstime.com

Much of Denmark is highly [urbanised](#), such as the capital city of Copenhagen.

An example of Danish (The Lord's Prayer):

Vor Fader, du som er i Himlene!
Helliget vorde dit navn;
komme dit rige;
ske din vilje
på jorden, som den sker i
Himmelen;
giv os i dag vort daglige brød;
og forlad os vor skyld,
som også vi forlader vore
skyldnere;
og led os ikke ind i fristelse;
men fri os fra det onde;



Keep Dog on Leash



Danish Runic Inscription



The Faeroese Language

Faroese



The Faroe Islands are a self-governin
gThe Faroe Islands are a self-governin
g country within the Danish Realm



/fərouˈiːz/, fərouˈiːz//, fərouˈiːz/) is a North Germanic language/, fərouˈiːz/) is a North Germanic language spoken as a native language by about 66,000 people, 45,000 of whom reside on the Faroe Islands («Овечьи острова») and 21,000 in other areas, mainly Denmark.



Tórshavn («гавань Тора»), the capital city of the Faroe Islands.



Lord's Prayer in Faeroese

Faðir vár

Faðir vár, Tú, sum ert í Himli.

Heilagt verði navn Títt.

Komi ríki Títt.

Verði vilji Tín,

sum í Himli, so á jørð.

Gev okkum í dag okkara dagliga breyð.

Og fyrigev okkum syndir okkara,

so sum vit eisini fyrigeva teimum, ið móti okkum synda.

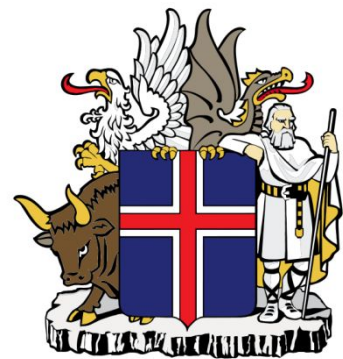
Leið okkum ikki í freistingar,

men frels okkum frá tí illa.

Tí at títt er ríkið, valdið og heiðurin um allar ævir.

Amen





Icelandic /aɪs'ləndɪk/, the language of *Iceland* («ледяная страна»)

The capital and largest city is Reykjavík («дымящаяся бухта»); the surrounding areas in the southwest of the country are home to two-thirds of the population. Iceland is volcanically; the surrounding areas in the southwest of the country are home to two-thirds of the population. Iceland is volcanically and geologically active.



Lord's Prayer in Icelandic

Faðir vor, þú sem ert á himnum.
Helgist þitt nafn.
Til komi þitt ríki.
Verði þinn vilji,
svo á jörðu sem á himni.
Gef oss í dag vort daglegt brauð.
Og fyrirgef oss vorar skuldir,
svo sem vér og fyrirgefum vorum skuldunautum.
Eigi leið þú oss í freistni,
heldur frelsa oss frá illu.
Því að þitt er ríkið, mátturinn og dýrðin
að eilífu.
Amen!



Modern Icelandic



- The origin of **Icelandic** [ais'läendik] goes back to the Viking ['vaikin] Age.
- Icelandic retains a four-case synthetic grammar, but considerably more conservative and synthetic than German.
- If the Norman Conquest had not occurred, tourist phrases in present-day English might have looked something like the following phrases in modern Icelandic!

I need to send a fax.

Eg karf að senda fax.

I need to buy a map.

Eg karf að kaupa kort.

Can you take us to the airport?

Geturðu farið með okkur a flugvöllinn?

Can you take us to our hotel?

Geturðu keyrt okkur a hotelið okkar?

West Germanic Languages

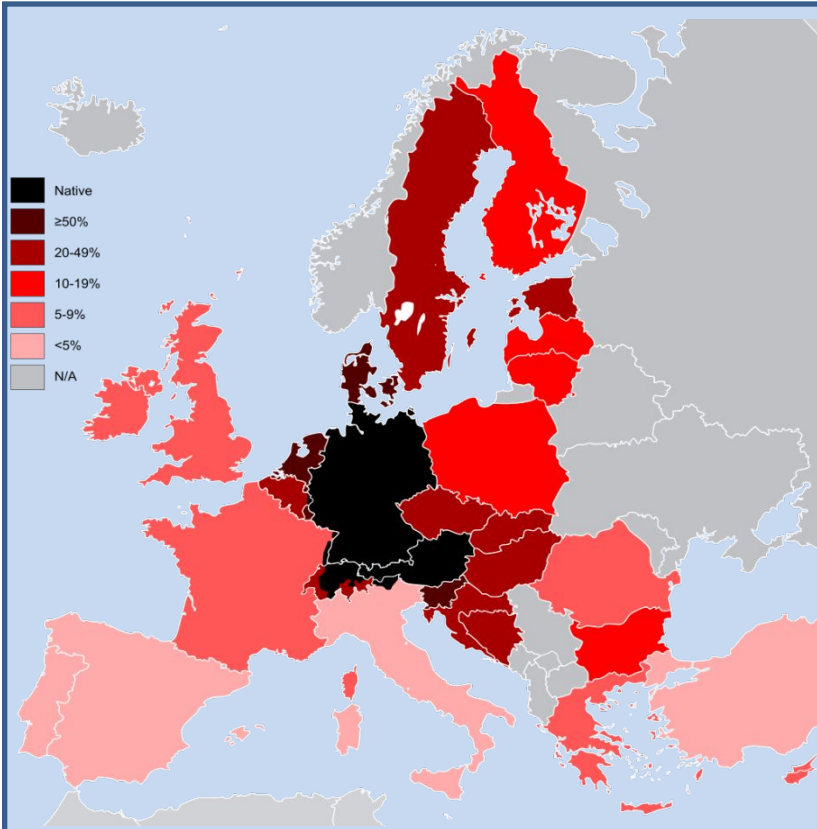
The **West Germanic languages**

constitute the largest of the three branches of the Germanic constitute the largest of the three branches of the Germanic family of languages and include German, English, Luxembourgish [ʌksəm' bə:giʃ], Netherlandish, Afrikaans, Frisian, and Yiddish.

The German Language

language in the European Union, with around 100 million native speakers. German is primarily spoken in Germany (where it is the first language for more than 95% of the population),

[Austria](#) The German language is the most widely spoken first language in the European Union, with around 100 million native speakers. German is primarily spoken in Germany (where it is the first language for more than 95% of the population), Austria (89%), [Switzerland](#) The German language is the most widely spoken first language in the European Union, with around 100 million native speakers. German is primarily spoken in Germany (where it is the first language for more than 95% of the population), Austria (89%),



Knowledge of the German language throughout Europe. German has around 100 million native speakers.



Liechtenstein



German speaking countries in Europe



Austria



Switzerland



Germany



DACH

D-A-CH or **DACH** is an [acronym](#) is an acronym used to represent the dominant states of the [German language Sprachraum](#). It is based on the [international vehicle registration codes](#) for:

[Germany](#) (D for *Deutschland*)

[Austria](#) (A for *Austria*, in [German](#) "Österreich")

[Switzerland](#) (CH for *Confoederatio Helvetica*, in [German](#) "(die) Schweiz")

"Dach" is also the German word for "roof", and is used in linguistics in the term [Dachsprache](#).



Beginning of German

The Germanic-speaking area of the Holy Roman Empire around AD 962.



Towards the 12th c. dialects of Middle and High Franconian eventually developed into the literary ['litərəri] (High) **German** language. The written standard of (High) German was established in the 16th c., though no spoken standard existed until the 19th c. as Germany remained politically divided into a number of states. To this day German is remarkable for great dialectal [dai'lektəl] diversity [dai'vø:siti] (многообразие) of speech.

german english

Hallo	Hello
Gute Nacht	Goodnight
Entschuldigung	Sorry
Gut	Good
Schlecht	Bad
Ja	Yes
Danke	Thank You
Willkommen	Welcome

✠ **Vater Unser** ✠
Vater Unser im Himmel,
Geheiligt werde Dein Name;
Dein Reich komme;
Dein Wille geschehe,
Wie im Himmel so auf Erden
Unser tägliches Brot gib uns
heute. Und vergib uns unsere
Schuld, Wie auch wir vergeben
unsern Schuldigern; Und führe
uns nicht in Versuchung,
Sondern erlöse uns von dem
Bösen. Denn Dein ist das Reich
und die Kraft und die
Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit.
✠ **Amen** ✠

The Netherlandish Language



Nowadays Dutch and its variant in Belgium, known as Flemish, are treated as a single language, **Netherlandish**. Netherlandish is spoken by almost 20 million people.



An example of Dutch (The Lord's Prayer):

Onze Vader in de hemel,
laat uw naam hierin geheiligd worden,
laat uw koninkrijk komen
en uw wil gedaan worden
op aarde zoals in de hemel.
Geef ons vandaag het brood
dat wij nodig hebben.
Vergeef ons onze schulden,
zoals ook wij hebben vergeven
wie ons iets schuldig was.
En breng ons niet in beproeving,
maar red ons uit de greep van het kwaad.
Want aan u behoort het koningschap,
de macht en de majesteit tot in eeuwigheid.
Amen.



The Luxembourgish Language



The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a landlocked country in northern Europe surrounded by Belgium to the west, France to the south and Germany to the east. Per capita (на душу населения), it is the richest country in the EU as well as being one of its smallest. It is largely made up of rolling hills and forests.



Luxembourgish [lʌksəm'bø:giʃ] is spoken in Luxembourg and some small regions of Belgium and France (about 400,000 people).

The Lord's Prayer in Luxembourgish

Eise Papp

Eise Papp am Himmel,
gehellegt sief däin Numm / däin Numm sief gehellegt.
Däi Räich soll kommen,
däi Wëll soll geschéien
wéi am Himmel sou op der Äerd.
Gëff eis haut eist deeglecht Brout,
verzei eis eis Schold,
wéi mer och deene verzeien,
déi an eiser Schold sinn.
Féier eis net an d'Versuchung,
mee maach eis fräi vum Béisen.
Well däint ass d'Räich an d'Kraaft
an d'Herrlechkeet an Éiwegkeet / an d'Herrlechkeet fir ëmmer an éiweg.
Amen.



The Afrikaans Language



In the 17th c. South Africa was colonized by Dutch migrants. Their dialects in Africa eventually grew into a separate West Germanic language, **Afrikaans** ['æfrikɑ:n(t)s]. It is spoken by 3 million 500 thousand people.



Slogan in front of the Afrikaans Language Monument, near Paarl, South Africa. Loosely translated, it reads "we are in earnest", or, literally, "this is our earnestness").



Afrikaans – Speaking Countries



Flag of South Africa



The Afrikaans language is an official language the Republic of South Africa and Na'mibia.



Flag of Namibia



Spoken mainly by the Afrikaners, descendants of Dutch and other 17th century colonists — it is a variety [və'raɪəti] of the Dutch language, modified by the influence of German, French, English as well as local languages. It became an independent standardized ['stændədaɪzd] written language in the end of the 19th c.





Map data ©2015

The Lord's Prayer in Afrikaans

Ons Vader wat in die hemel is,
laat u Naam geheilig word;
laat u koninkryk kom;
laat u wil ook op die aarde geskied,
net soos in die hemel.
Gee ons vandag
ons daaglikse brood;
en vergeef ons ons oortredings
soos ons ook dié vergewe
wat teen ons oortree;
en laat ons nie in die versoeking kom nie
maar verlos ons van die Bose.



Yiddish

Yiddish alphabet

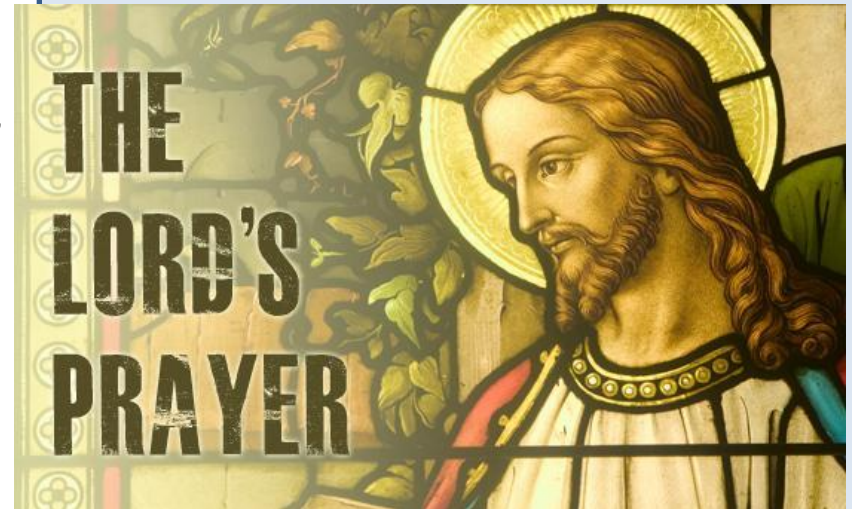
ז	ו	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	א	א
zayen (z)	melupm vov (u)	vov (u)	hey (h)	daled (d)	giml (g)	beyz (b)	kornets alef (o)	pasekh alef (a)	Shtumer alef (silent)
ן	נ	ם	מ	ל	ך	כ	י	י	ט
langer nun (n)	nun (n)	shlos mem (m)	mem (m)	lamed (l)	langer khof (kh)	khof (kh)	khirek yud (i)	yud (y, i)	tes (t)
ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	פ	ע	ס
shin (sh)	reysh (r)	kuf (k)	langer tsadek (ts)	tsadek (ts)	langer fey (f)	fey (f)	pey (p)	ayen (e)	samekh (s)
Used primarily in Hebrew and Aramaic loan words:				ת	ת	ש	כ	ה	ב
				sof (s)	tof (t)	sin (s)	kof (k)	khes (kh)	veyz (v)
Letter Combinations:				יי	יי	וי	שש	דזש	זש
				(ay)	(ey)	(oy)	(tsh)	(dzsh)	(zh)

www.JewFAQ.org

Yiddish ['jidiʃ] grew from the High German dialects which were adopted by numerous Jewish ['dʒu:iʃ] (еврейский) communities in Germany in the 11th-12th and Slavonic and developed into a separate West Germanic language with a spoken and literary form. Yiddish was ex'ported from Germany to many other countries: Russia, Poland, the Baltic ['bɔ:ltik] states, the USA. It is written in the Hebrew ['hi:bru:] (древнееврейский) alphabet and has many borrowed words (from Polish, Russian, Lithuanian [liθju'einiən] etc.). About 20 million people speak it.

The Lord's Prayer in Yiddish

Undzer voter, vos bist in himl:
geheylikt zol vern dayn nomen.
Zol kumen dayn malkhes.
Zol dayn rotsn geton vern oyf der erd,
azoy vi in himl.
Gib undz haynt undzer teglekh broyt.
Un zay undz moykhl undzere
shuldikeytn,
vi mir zenen oykh moykhl undzere
bale-khoyves.
Un breng undz nit tsu keyn nisoyen,
nayert zay undz matsil fun dem
shlekhtn.
Vorn dir gehert di melukhe un di
gvure un der koved oyf eybik.



Israel is the Only Jewish State in the World



Israel, officially the **State of Israel**, is a country in Western Asia, is a country in Western Asia, situated at the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

Israel's financial center is Tel Aviv Israel's financial center is Tel Aviv, while Jerusalem Israel's financial center is Tel Aviv, while Jerusalem is the country's most populous city and its designated capital.



Hebrew Hebrew (иврит) and Arabic Hebrew (иврит) and Arabic are the official languages of Israel.

The road sign is in Hebrew, Arabic and English.



On 29 November 1947, the [United](#)

The New State of Israel and Yiddish



recommended the adoption and implementation of the [Partition Plan](#) On 29 November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly recommended the adoption and implementation of the Partition Plan for [Mandatory Palestine](#) On 29 November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly recommended the adoption and implementation of the Partition

The modern [Hebrew language](#), which is spoken primarily in Israel today, stemmed from biblical Hebrew. Those who created the modern state of Israel did not want to take on Yiddish as a national language. They felt that Yiddish was a language of the shtetel (self-created ghetto) and that a modern nation needed a language of pride rather than one of shame.

On the eve of [World War II](#), there were 11 to 13 million Yiddish speakers.

Reports of the number of current Yiddish speakers vary significantly (5000 to 1,5 million).

Although used in various countries, Yiddish has attained official recognition as a minority language only in [Moldova](#) Although used in various countries, Yiddish has attained official recognition as a minority language only in Moldova, [Bosnia](#) and [Herzegovina](#) Although used in various countries, Yiddish has attained official recognition as a minority language only in Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the [Netherlands](#) Although used in various countries, Yiddish has attained official recognition as a minority language only in Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Netherlands and [Sweden](#).

Yiddish language distribution in USA

Hebrew and Yiddish

YIDDISH PROVERBS

- Иврит учат, а идиш знают.
- Кто не знает иврита, тот не образован, кто не знает идиша, тот не еврей.
- Бог говорит на идише в будни, а на иврите в субботу.

Hebrew had ceased to be an everyday spoken language somewhere between 200 and 400 CE (Common/ Christian Era). It survived into the medieval period as the language of Jewish liturgy, rabbinic (раввинский) literature and poetry. Then, in the 19th century, it was revived as a spoken and literary language, is now the language of 9 million people worldwide, of whom 7 million are from [Israel](#).

The Frisian Language



Frisia or Friesland (southeastern corner of the southeastern corner of Frisia is the traditional

The **Frisian** language is represented by several dialects. In Germany it is almost extinct (вымерший), but it has some literal importance in the North Frisian Islands and developed a considerable literature in the Netherlands.



ostal region along the coastal region along the German Bight (бухта). the traditional homeland

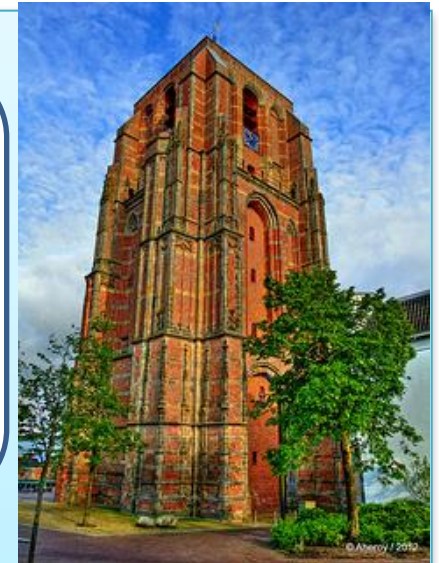
of the Frisians). Frisia is the traditional homeland of the Frisians, Frisia extends from the northwestern Netherlands). Frisia is the traditional homeland of the Frisians, Frisia extends from the northwestern Netherlands across northwestern Germany). Frisia is the traditional homeland of the Frisians, Frisia extends from the northwestern Netherlands across northwestern Germany to the border of Denmark). Frisia is the traditional homeland of the



The Dutch Province of Friesland



Leeuwarden /'le:wɑrdə/
(Ljouwert), the capital of Friesland in the Netherlands, is located on the Ee River, 112 km/70 miles northeast of Amsterdam.



The official languages of Friesland are [West Frisian](#) and [Dutch](#).



The [Lord's Prayer](#) The Lord's Prayer in Standard [Western Frisian](#) (*Frysk*):

Us Heit, dy't yn de himelen is
jins namme wurde hillige.
Jins keninkryk komme.
Jins wollen barre,
allyk yn 'e himel
sa ek op ierde.
Jou ús hjoed ús deistich brea.
En ferjou ús ús skulden,
allyk ek wy ferjouwe ús skuldners.
En lied ús net yn fersiking,
mar ferlos ús fan 'e kweade.
[Want Jowes is it keninkryk en de krêft
en de hearlikheid oant yn ivichheid.] "Amen"



Frisian Today



Bilingual sign in [Niebüll](#) Bilingual sign in Niebüll in [North Frisia](#) (Germany) with the German name above and the North Frisian name below.

Frisian is genetically the closest related language to English with up to 80% of lexical similarity.



Bilingual [Hindeloopen](#) signs

Bilingual signs Hindeloopen in [Friesland](#) (Netherlands) with the West Frisian name above and the German name below.

<i>Frisian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Dutch</i>	<i>German</i>
dei	day	dag	Tag
rein	rain	regen	Regen
wei	way	weg	Weg
neil	nail	nagel	Nagel

The English Language



In the 5th century a group of West Germanic tribes: the Angles ['æŋglz], the Jutes [dʒu:ts], part of the Saxons ['sæks(ə)nz] and Frisians ['friziənz] came to the 'territory of the British Isles. Their dialects developed into the **English** language. English is a national ['næʃ(ə)n(ə)l] language in Great Britain, the USA, Australia [ɔs'treiliə], New Zealand ['zi:lənd]. It is the second national ['næʃ(ə)n(ə)l] language in Canada and the South African Republic. 400 million and a half people in the world speak it as their mother tongue.

Thus, the West Germanic group of languages includes English, Frisian, (High) German, Netherlandish, Luxembourgish, Yiddish, and Afrikaans.

THANK YOU!