

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

**Completed student: Anna
Oleneva**

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

.

THE END

