

# Five events that shaped the history of English

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# The Anglo-Saxon Settlement

The Celts were already resident in Britain when the Anglo-Saxons arrived, but there are few obvious traces of their language in English today. Some scholars have suggested that the Celtic tongue might have had an underlying influence on the grammatical development of English, particularly in some parts of the country, but this is highly speculative.

«Британия» произошло от кельтского

— *brith* — **раскрашенный**.

Также из кельтского пришли такие слова как «*slogan*» = *sluagh* + *ghairm* = боевой клич, «*whiskey*» = *uisce* + *beathadh* = живая вода.

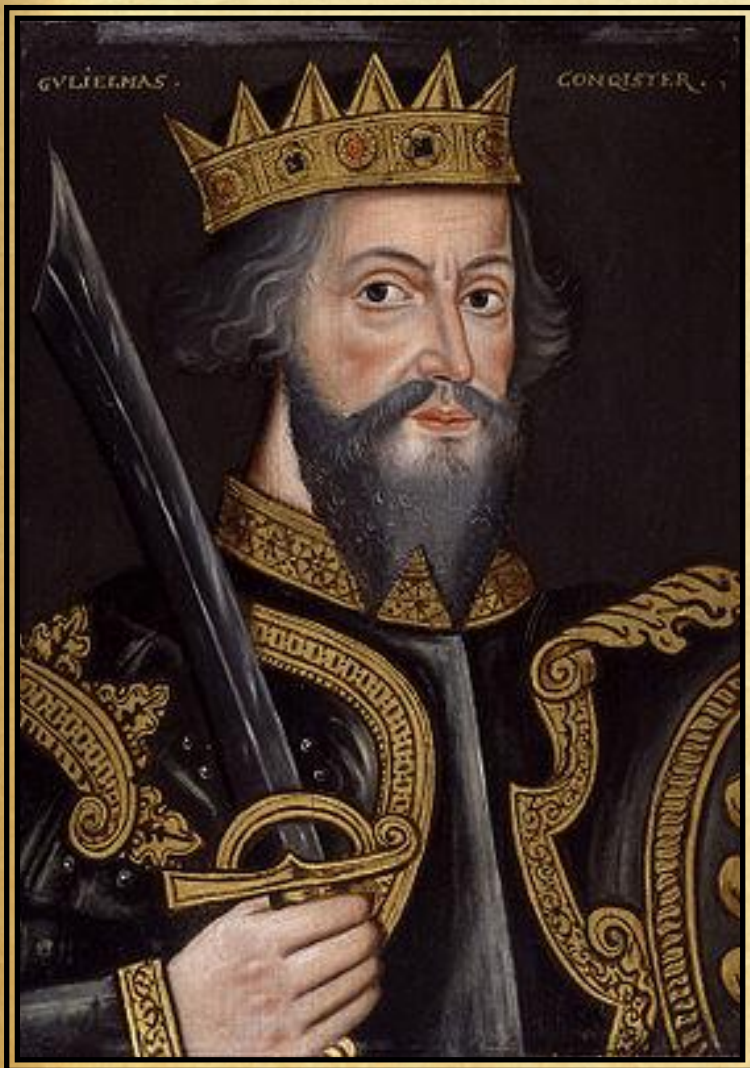


А B C D E F  
G H I J K L M  
N O P Q R S  
T U V W X Y Z

# The Scandinavian Settlements

- ◆ The next invaders were the Norsemen. From the middle of the ninth century large numbers of Norse invaders settled in Britain, particularly in northern and eastern areas, and in the eleventh century the whole of England had a Danish king, Canute. The distinct North Germanic speech of the Norsemen had great influence on English, most obviously seen in the words that English has borrowed from this source.
- ◆ Скандинавские викинги вступали в браки с англосаксами, смешивая свой древнеисландский язык с тем наречием, на котором общались местные народы. В результате в английский пришли слова из скандинавской группы: *amiss*, *anger*, *awe*, *aye*. Сочетание букв «sc-» и «sk-» в английских словах — явный признак заимствования из скандинавских языков. Например, *sky* "небо" (при исконно английском *heaven*), *skin* "кожа" (при исконно английском *hide* "шкура"), *skull* "череп" (при исконно английском *shell* "скорлупа; оболочка").

# Before and after 1066



The centuries after the Norman Conquest witnessed enormous changes in the English language. In the course of what is called the Middle English period, the fairly rich inflectional system of Old English broke down. It was replaced by what is broadly speaking, the same system English has today, which unlike Old English makes very little use of distinctive word endings in the grammar of the language. The vocabulary of English also changed enormously, with tremendous numbers of borrowings from French and Latin, in addition to the Scandinavian loanwords already mentioned, which were slowly starting to appear in the written language.

# Standardization

The late medieval and early modern periods saw a fairly steady process of standardization in English south of the Scottish border. The written and spoken language of London continued to evolve and gradually began to have a greater influence in the country at large.

The principal distinction between early- and late-modern English is vocabulary. The industrial and scientific revolutions created a need for neologisms to describe the new creations and discoveries. Words like oxygen, protein, nuclear, vaccine, horsepower, airplane, typewriter and etc.

Modern English dialects	Standard English Variants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ North</li><li>▪ Northeast</li><li>▪ Midlands<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• East Midlands</li><li>• West Midlands</li></ul></li><li>▪ South<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• East Anglian</li><li>• Estuary English</li><li>• Cockney</li><li>• Multicultural London English</li></ul></li><li>▪ West Country</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ British English (the United Kingdom)</li><li>▪ American English (the USA)</li><li>▪ Canadian English (Canada)</li><li>▪ Australian English (Australia)</li><li>▪ New Zealand English (New Zealand)</li><li>▪ Hiberno-English (also known as Anglo-Irish and Irish English, spoken in Ireland)</li><li>▪ Indo-Pakistani English (Hindustan)</li><li>▪ South African English (South Africa and in neighbouring countries (Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Lesotho))</li><li>▪ Caribbean English (the Caribbean, most countries on the Caribbean coast of Central America, and Guyana)</li></ul>
Scottish, Welsh and Manx English	

# Colonization and Globalization

Exploration



Colonization

Overseas trade



**Thank you for your  
attention!**

