


THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OVER THE YEARS

PREPARED BY CHERKASOVA NATALYA 11A


THE AIM

- ✓ To study how and why the English Language has changed over the years.

PROBLEMS

- ✓ To find out more about history of the English Language.
 - ✓ To find and analyze the reasons of changes in the English Language.
 - ✓ To make the presentation to show our results.
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 - 2) History of English Language
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 - 5) Modern English and
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now found
in North A
English
an Asiatic
now grown
(b) its nut.

Eñg'lish, n.

2. the lang
in the United
British Empire

3. the Engli
or place; as,
Middle English

4. a charact
usage as, the

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ORIGINS

- ❖ From the native Celts to the British colonizers, the English language has changed tremendously throughout its evolution.
- ❖ English has the largest vocabulary, over a million words
- ❖ English is a member of the Germanic family of languages, which is a branch of the Indo-European language family

(Germanic was the language of the Elbe River region 3,000 years ago (Czech Republic and Germany))


HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- ❖ The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD.
- ❖ These tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany.
- ❖ At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language.
- ❖ But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland.
- ❖ The Angles came from England and their language was called Englisc - from which the words England and English are derived.

GERMANIC INVADERS ENTERED BRITAIN ON THE EAST AND SOUTH COASTS IN THE 5TH CENTURY



OLD ENGLISH (450-1100 AD)

- ❖ The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which in Britain developed into what we now call Old English.
 - ❖ Old English did not sound or look like English today.
 - ❖ Native English speakers now would have great difficulty understanding Old English.
 - ❖ Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots.
 - ❖ The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.
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A PART OF BEOWULF, A POEM WRITTEN IN OLD ENGLISH

HWÆT FE GARDDE
na mæcra dazum. heod cynnig
hym se framon huda æbelingas elles
fre medon. oft seold sceapung sceapen
hæatun monegū mæshum meodo secl
of tealh esode eorl syddan aqert pæst
fæ sceapf funder he hæf trofne seba
peox undæ polenum peorð myndum þalm
od þ him æshyle þara ymb sitzen dria
of æ hron. mæde hysan seolde zomban
sylan þæs god cynnig. ðæm æftra paf
æftæ cenned seong mæardum þone god
sende folce tofroppe fymon ðæfpe on
zæit þ hie ær dæg on alde nase. lange
hpile hm þæs lip fæa puldæg. pælder
pæold aie for zæf. heafuþ. pæ. þien e
bled pæde sþrang. seoldal. æftra seode
landum in. sþa seald. æftra seode
se pæcæn. pæonum. pæh. æftra. æftra.

HWÆT FE GARDDE
na mæcra dazum. heod cynnig
hym se framon huda æbelingas elles
fre medon. oft seold sceapung sceapen
hæatun monegū mæshum meodo secl
of tealh esode eorl syddan aqert pæst

Sé cyning habban cóm - Old English

The king hath come - Early Modern English i.e.
Shakespearean English

The king has come - Modern English

~ Please learn this shit, thank you ~

- 1 Ðan she ðisse Old English Tunzan eode specan
- 2 Than she gan to-spaken dis Middle Englysshe Tongue
- 3 Then she wente to spake this Early Modern Englysh Tongue
- 4 Then she went to speak this Late Modern English Tongue


MIDDLE ENGLISH (1100-1500)

- ❖ In 1066 William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy (part of modern France), invaded and conquered England.
- ❖ The new conquerors (called the Normans) brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.
- ❖ For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division, where the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French.
- ❖ In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added.
- ❖ This language is called Middle English. It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (c1340-1400), but it would still be difficult for native English speakers to understand today.

AN EXAMPLE OF MIDDLE ENGLISH

The grene knyzt vpon grounde graypely hym dresses
A littel lut with þe hede, þe lere he discourere3
His longe louelych lokkez he layd ouer his croun
Let the naked nec to þe note schewe.
Gauan gripped to his ax & gederes hit on hyzt
þe kay fot on þe fold he before sette
Let hit doun lyztly lyzt on þe naked
þat þe scharp of þe schalk schyndered þe bones
& schrank þur3 þe schyire grece & scade hit in twynne,
þat þe bit of þe broun stel bot on þe grounde.
þe fayre hede fro þe halce hit to þe erþe
þat fele hit foyned wyth her fete þere hit forth roled.
þe blod brayd fro þe body þat blykked on þe grene
& nawþer faltered þe freke neuer þe helder
þot styþly he start þe on styf schonkes
þe runyschly he ran as renkke3 stoden,
þat to his lufly l... þe sone

MODERN ENGLISH AND EARLY MODERN ENGLISH (1500-1800)

- ❖ Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter.
 - ❖ From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world.
 - ❖ This, and the Renaissance of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language.
 - ❖ The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print.
 - ❖ Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English.
 - ❖ Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London, where most publishing houses were, became the standard. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.
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HAMLET'S FAMOUS "TO BE, OR NOT TO BE" LINES, WRITTEN IN EARLY MODERN ENGLISH BY SHAKESPEARE

Enter Hamlet.


Cor. Madame, will it please your grace
To leaue vs here?

Que. With all my hart. *exit.*

Cor. And here *Ofelia*, reade you on this booke,
And walke aloofe, the King shal be vnscene.

Ham. To be, or not to be, I there's the point,
To Die, to sleepe, is that all? I all:
No, to sleepe, to dreame, I mary there it goes,
For in that dreame of death, when wee awake,
And borne before an euerlasting Iudge,
From whence no passenger euer returnd,
The vndiscovered country, at whose sight
The happy smile, and the accursed damn'd.
But for this, the ioyfull hope of this,
Whol'd beare the scornes and flattery of the world,
Scorned by the right rich, the rich cursted of the poore?

LATE MODERN ENGLISH (1800-PRESENT)

- ❖ The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary.
 - ❖ Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors:
 - 1) the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words
 - 2) Secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the Earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.
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VARIETIES OF ENGLISH

- ✓ From around 1600, the English colonization of North America resulted in the creation of a distinct American variety of English.
- ✓ Some English pronunciations and words "froze" when they reached America.
- ✓ In some ways, American English is more like the English of Shakespeare than Modern British English is.
- ✓ Some expressions that the British call "Americanisms" are in fact original British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost for a time in Britain (for example *trash* for *rubbish*, *loan* as a verb instead of *lend*, and *fall* for *autumn*).
- ✓ Spanish also had an influence on American English (and subsequently British English), with words like *canyon*, *ranch*, *stampede* and *vigilante* being examples of Spanish words that entered English through the settlement of the American West.
- ✓ French words (through Louisiana) and West African words (through the slave trade) also influenced American English (and so, to an extent, British English).
- ✓ Today, American English is particularly influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet).
- ✓ But there are many other varieties of English around the world, including for example Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English.

POSITIONS OF THE PROJECT

✓ Director:

Slesarenko Anastasia Victorovna

✓ Participant:

Cherkasova Natalya

tolerance friends
empathy enjoyment
influence awareness
empowerment
Why learn a
scope
language
insight understanding
employability
opportunities
perspective
confidence

**Thanks a lot for
attention!**