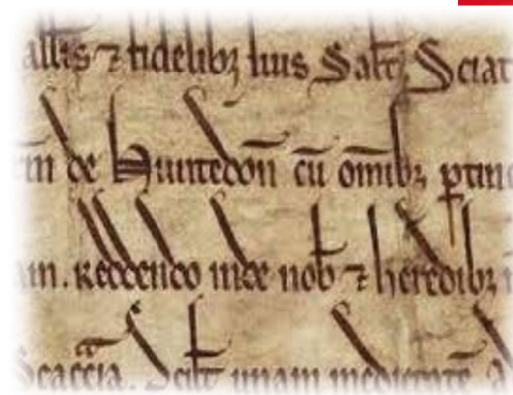
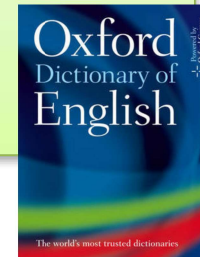


THE STORY OF ENGLISH



THE CELTS

From around 750 BC to 12 BC, the Celts were **the most powerful** people in central and northern Europe.

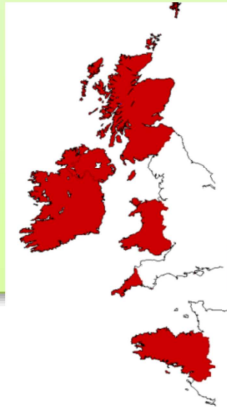


Celts are usually divided into the three groups:

- warriors
 - Druids , the religious leaders;
 - farmers
- No one called them **Celts** – this is the modern name invented in the 18th century!

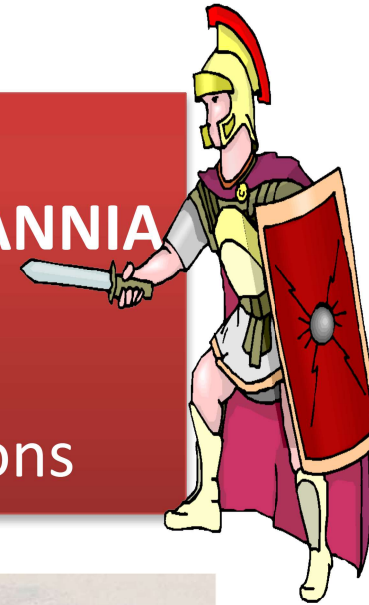
CELTIC languages

- CELTIC languages were widely spoken across the Europe
- Today they are spoken by less than 2 million of people altogether
- Irish Gaelic:
- DUBLIN – Bhaile Atha Clitah
- IRELAND – Eirinn



THE ROMANS

- 43 BC - Roman occupation of Britain
- Romans established their colony called **BRITANNIA**
- Celtic tribes were Romanized
- The Celts from Britannia were known as Britons





THE ANGLES, SAXONS AND JUTES

- Came to Britain in the 5th century (after the Romans left)
- They came across the North Sea in wooden boats from what is now Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- They were **looking for new places to farm**



King Arthur tried to fight them off, but they soon settled and stayed in what we now call **England** (meaning 'Angle Land').



















- Their languages slowly turned into the oldest form of English called **OLD ENGLISH**
- Many words in English have an Anglo-Saxon origin:
- *Everyday objects and things: milk, finger, horse*
- *Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday...*
- *Body parts: head, heart, arms...*
- *Names for family members: son, daughter...*









•They used the **futhork alphabet**.

•The letters were called **runes**.

Runes had lots of straight lines, because that made the runes easier to carve them onto **wood, stone or metal**.

							
feoh (cattle, weath)	ur (aurochs)	þorn (thorn)	ōs (god)	rād (journey/triding)	cen (torch)	giefu (gift)	wyn (joy)
f	u	þ	o	r	c	g[]	p

							
hægl (hall)	nied (necessity/trouble)	is (ice)	gear (year)	ēoh (yew)	peor (?)	eolh (sedge?)	sigel (sun)
h	n	i	j	3	p	x	s

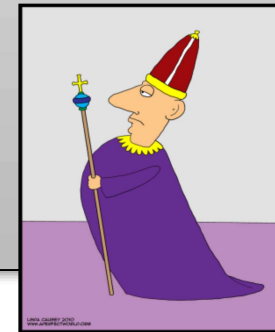
							
tiw/tir (Tiw - a god)	beorc (birch)	eoh (horse)	man (man)	lagu (water/sea)	Ing (a god)	eþel (land/estate)	dæg (day)
t	b	e	m	l	ng	ce	d

CHRISTIANITY

- Anglo-Saxons were pagans
- conversion to Christianity began in **597**

LATIN was the language used by Church
WRITING came with Christianity.
Futhork was replaced by LATIN script.

- a lot of words came into English from Latin
- *candle, rose, bishop*



THE VIKINGS

vikingr – “the one who came from fjords”
(Danes, Swedes, Norwegians)

- They came from Scandinavia
- Their language was called **OLD NORSE**
- A lot of words in English beginnig with **sk-** came from Old Norse: *sky, skin, skirt*



Here are some other words Vikings brought to English:

- **Gun** – from *gunn* (“war, battle”)
- **Hell** – from *Hel*, the **ruler** of the Underworld in Norse mythology.
- **Hit** – from *hitta* (“find”).
- **Husband** – from *husbondi* (“master of the house”).
- **Knife** – from *kniv, kvifr*. Any word starting with *kn-* is probably from old Norse.
- **Town** – from *tun*, referring to the open space between buildings.
- **Ugly** – from *uggligr* (“dreadful”).



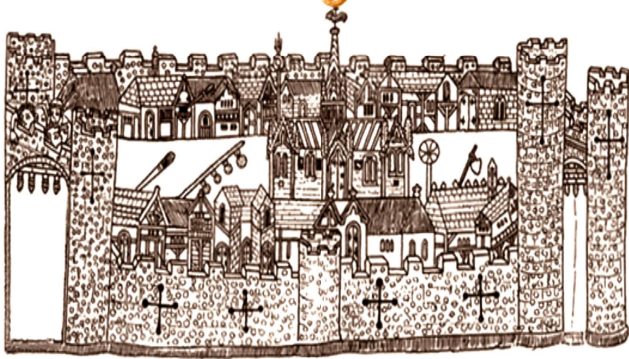
THE NORMANS

- In **1066** the Normans started ruling England
- They came from the northern part of France

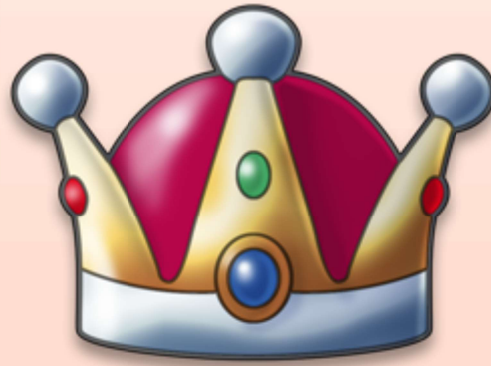


- FRENCH became the language of the **court, the government, the church, the army and the law**
- All the educated people who wanted to be successful had to speak LATIN or NORMAN FRENCH
- *government, honour, music, colour, costume,*
- *country, people, parliament, nation,*
- *crown, prince, noble, sir, madam...*

Medieval English Towns



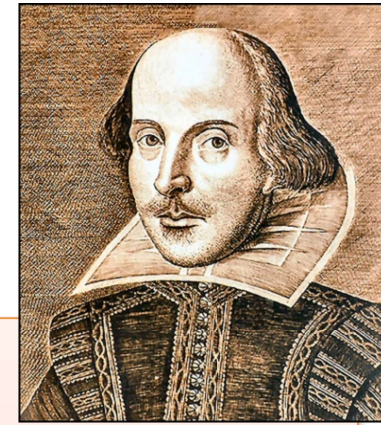
- Around the 14th century English again became spoken generally



- The English was widely spoken but the grammar and rules of English were not **standardized**



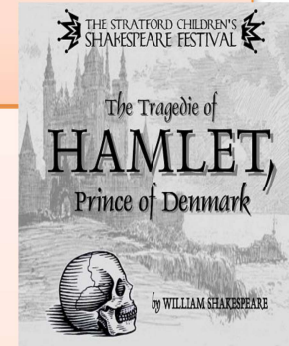
SHAKESPEARE



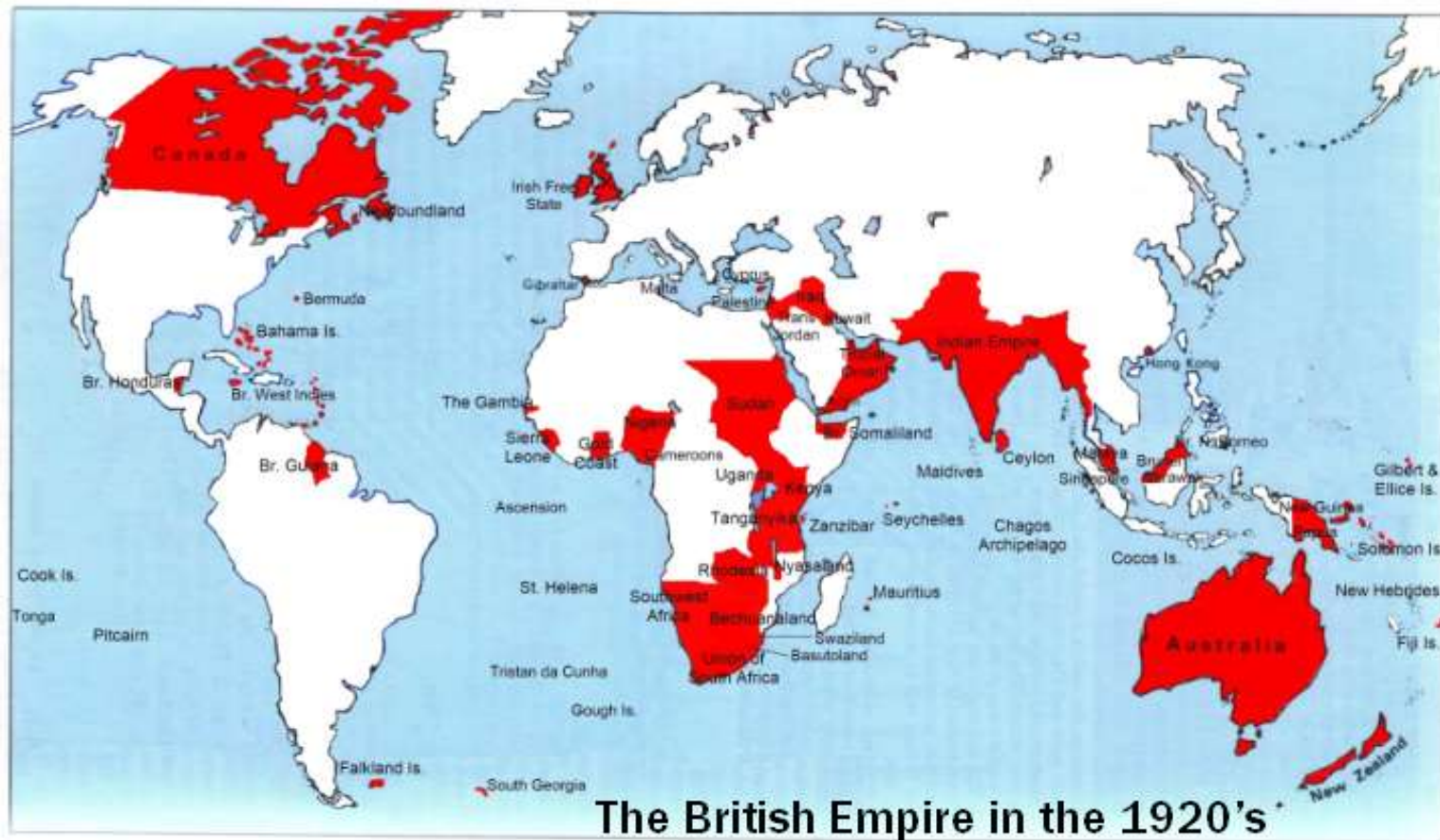
- in the late 17th and 18th centuries Shakespeare's plays became very popular
- his plays helped the standardization of the language
- Shakespeare also "invented" a lot o words and phrases, for example:
- **Bump, fortune-teller, gloomy, to gossip, successful, addiction**

Phrases:

- ***Wild-geese chase***
- ***Love is blind***
- ***A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!***
- ***Good riddance***
- ***Crack of doom***
- ***All's well that ends well***
- ***All that glitters is not gold***
- ***To be or not to be...***



- The expansion of the British Empire

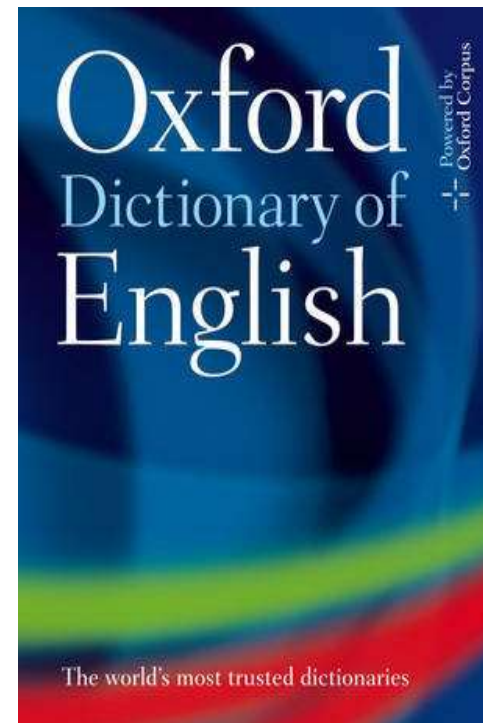


Modern English

-There are many dialects of English spoken throughout the world:

American English, Australian English,
British English, Canadian English, Caribbean English,
Hiberno-English (Irish English),
Indo-Pakistani English, Nigerian English,
New Zealand English,
Philippine English,
Singaporean English,
South African English

- There are over **1 billion** speakers of English
- There are around million words in English
- Three most commonly used words: THE, OF, TO





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