

V: Story of English



English Official Language

Where did English come from?



A: Origins of English

ENGLISH	OLD GERMAN	LATIN	GREEK	SANSKRIT	JAPANESE
ONE	AINS	UNUS	HEIS	EKAS	HIITOTSU
TWO	TWAI	DUO	DUO	DVA	FUTATSU
THREE	THRIJA	TRES	TREIS	TRYAS	MITTSU
FOUR	FIDWOR	QUATTUOR	TETTARES	CATVARAS	YOTTSU
FIVE	FIMF	QUINQUE	PENTE	PANCA	ITSUTSU
SIX	SAIHS	SEX	HEKS	SAT	MUTTSU
SEVEN	SIBUM	SEPTEM	HEPTA	SAPTA	NANATSU
EIGHT	AHTAU	OCTO	OKTO	ASTA	YATTSU
NINE	NIUN	NOVEM	ENNEA	NAVA	KOKONOTSU
TEN	TAIHUM	DECEM	DEKA	DASA	TO

Old English

• 450CE-1100CE

Middle English

• 1100CE – 1470-CE

Modern English

• 1470CE – 1650CE

The Lord's Prayer in Old English

Fæder ure þu þe eart on heofonum;
Si þin nama gehalgod
to becume þin rice
gewurpe ðin willa
on eorðan swa swa on heofonum.
urne gedæghwamlican hlaf syle us todæg
and forgyf us ure gyltas
swa swa we forgyfað urum gyltendum
and ne gelæd þu us on costnunge
ac alys us of yfele soþlice

The Lord's Prayer in Middle English

Oure fadir that art in heuenes, halewid be thi name; thi kyndoom come to; be thi wille don in erthe as in heuene: gyue to us this dai oure breed ouer othir substaunce; and forgyue to us oure dettis, as we forgyuen to oure gettouris; and lede us not in to temptacioun, but delyuere us fro yuel.

The Lord's Prayer in Modern English

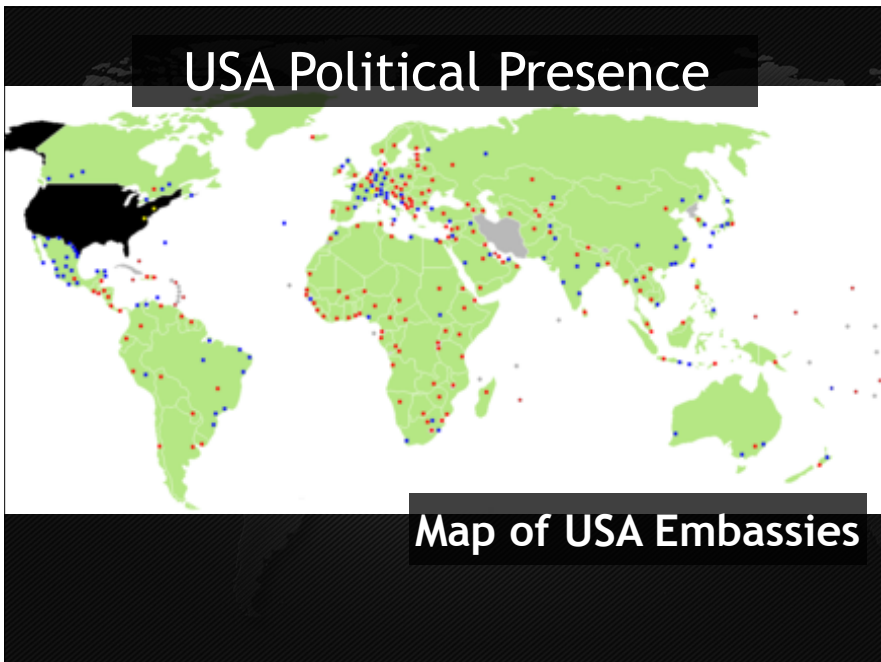
Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, The power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

B: Diffusion of English

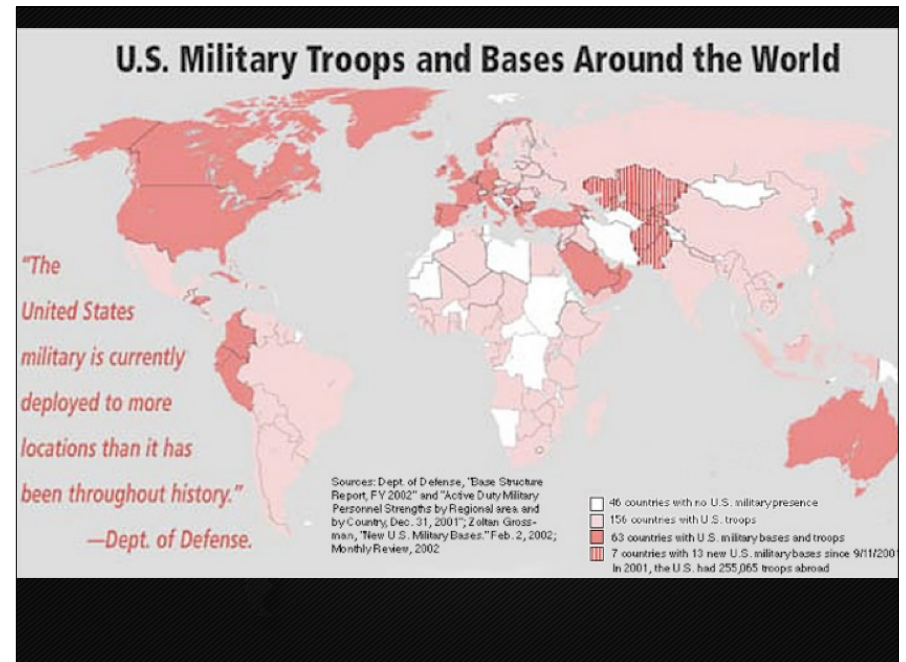




English Official Language



Map of USA Embassies



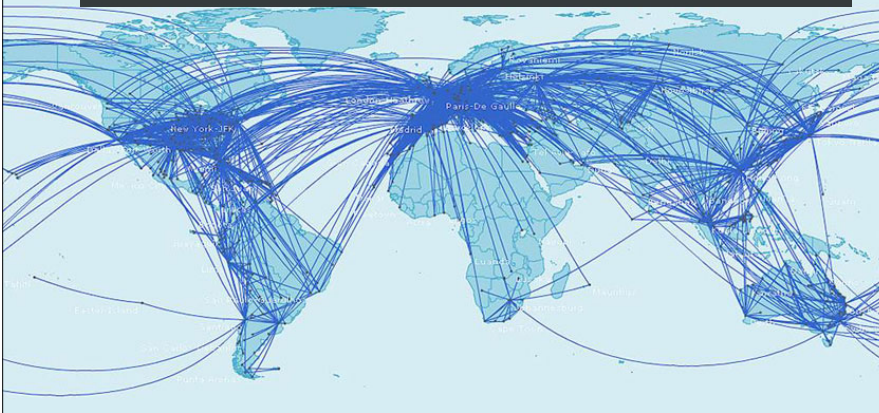
U.S. Military Troops and Bases Around the World

"The United States military is currently deployed to more locations than it has been throughout history."
—Dept. of Defense.

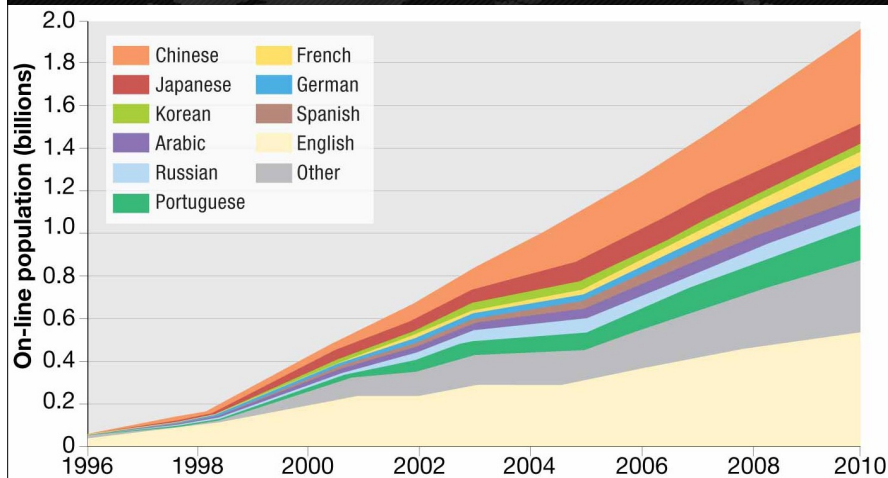
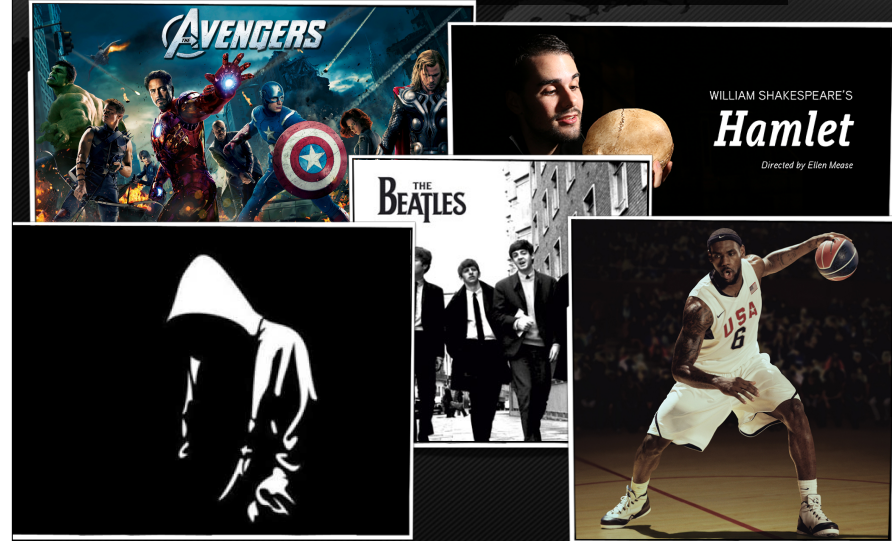
Sources: Dept. of Defense, "Base Structure Report, FY 2002" and "Active Duty Military Personnel Strengths by Regional Area and by Country, Dec. 31, 2001"; Zoltan Grossman, "New U.S. Military Bases," Feb. 2, 2002; Monthly Review, 2002

46 countries with no U.S. military presence
156 countries with U.S. troops
63 countries with U.S. military bases and troops
7 countries with 13 new U.S. military bases since 9/11/2001
In 2001, the U.S. had 255,065 troops abroad

USA/GB Driven Global Commerce & Internet



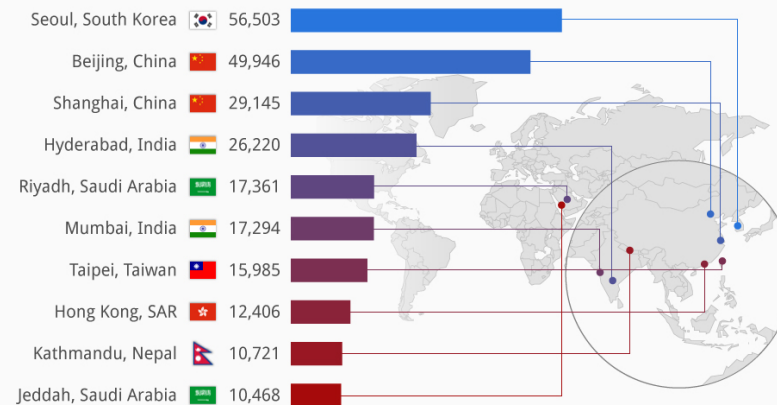
English Pop Culture (Movie, Books, Sports, Theatre)



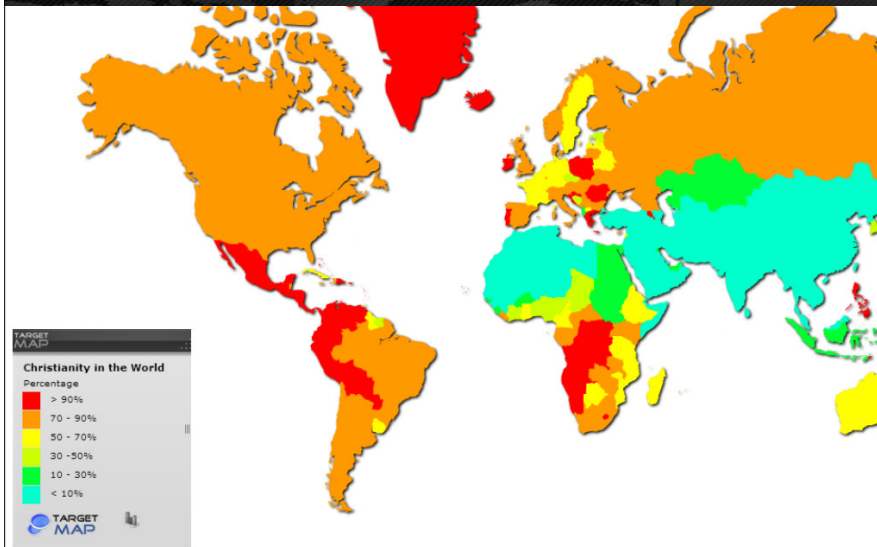
Elite Education = English Elite Language

Most International Students in the U.S. Come from Asia

Top cities/countries for international students in the United States (2008-2012)



Religion: Christian texts in English



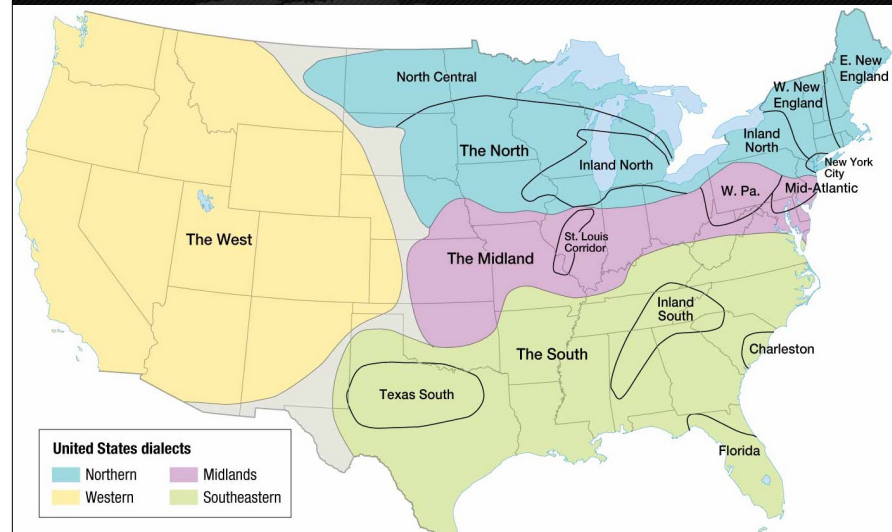
Projected 2015 tourist visits (in thousands)

Mexico	21,297
Canada	12,489
Other	8,535
Britain	2,546
France	2,491
Italy	2,237
Germany	1,721
Bahamas	1,615
Jamaica	1,426
China	1,251
Spain	1,174
Japan	1,155
India	940
Ireland	836
Netherlands	658
Hong Kong	643
South Korea	609
Switzerland	596
Taiwan	582
Australia	579
Brazil	474

American Tourism & Flights



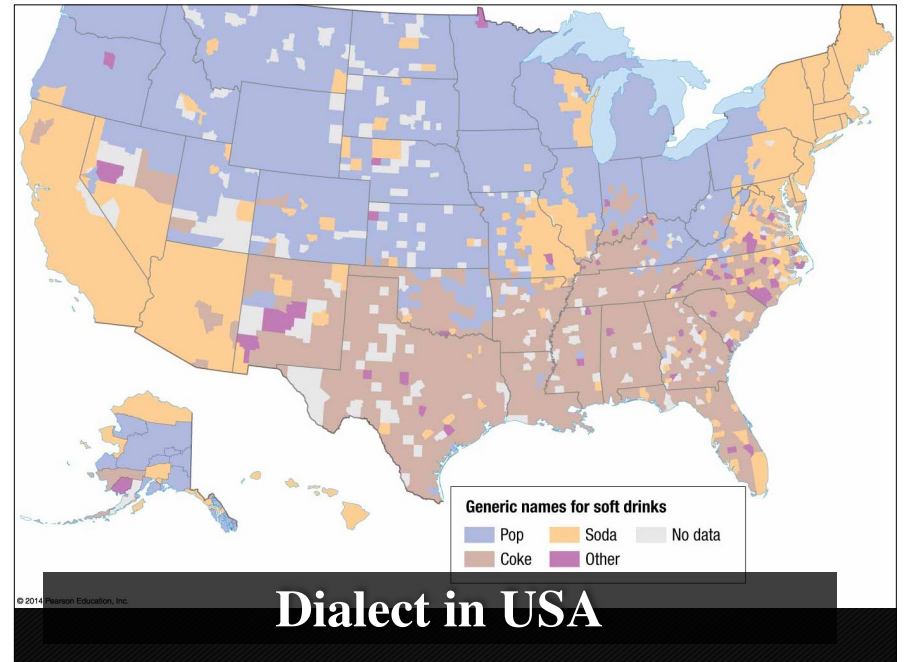
Political Borders are not Language Borders



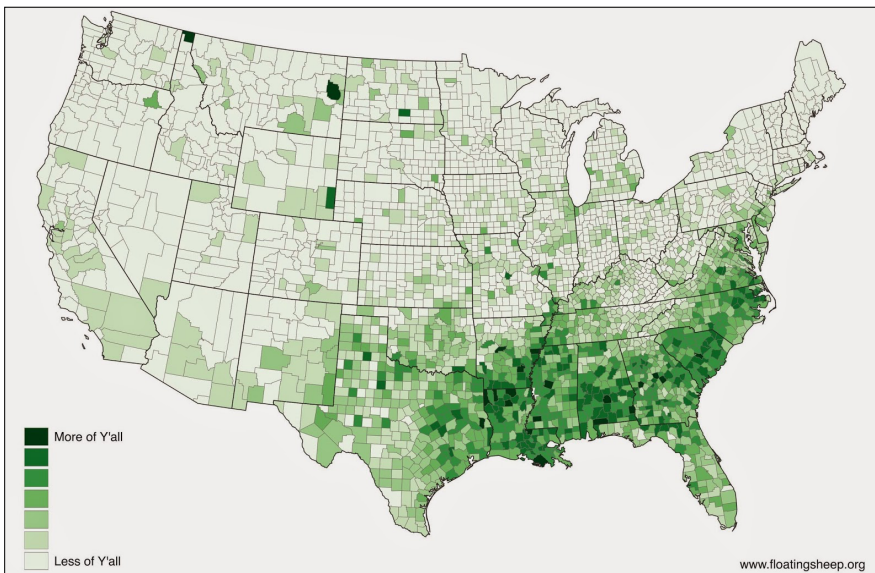
Isogloss in USA

Discussion

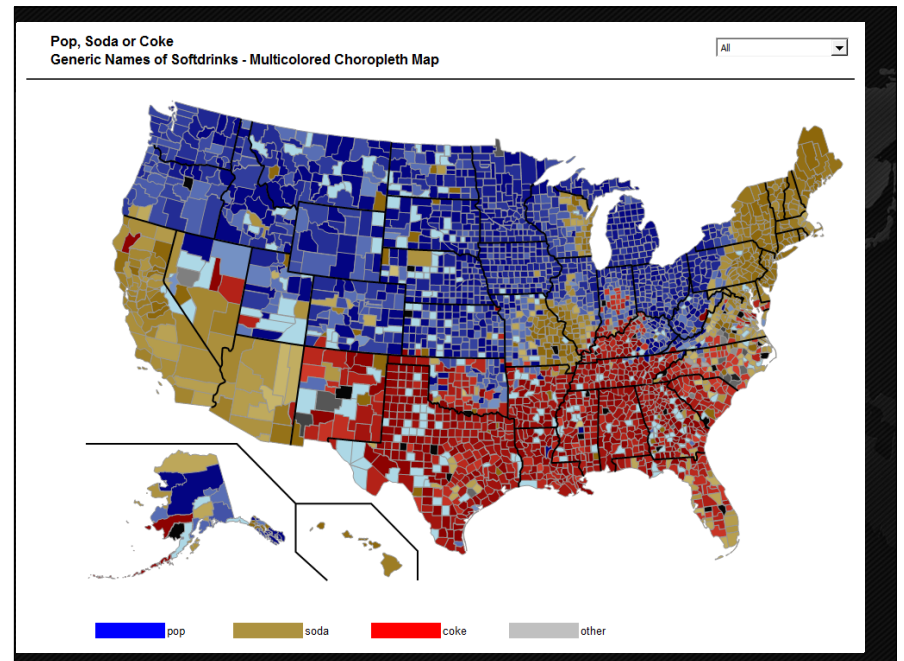
How do languages
Change?



Dialect in USA



Tracing Words/Dialects



Differences between British and American English

Vocabulary

- Different because settlers in America encountered new objects, animals, etcetera.
- New animals, for example, were given Native American Names.
- As new inventions appeared they received different names.

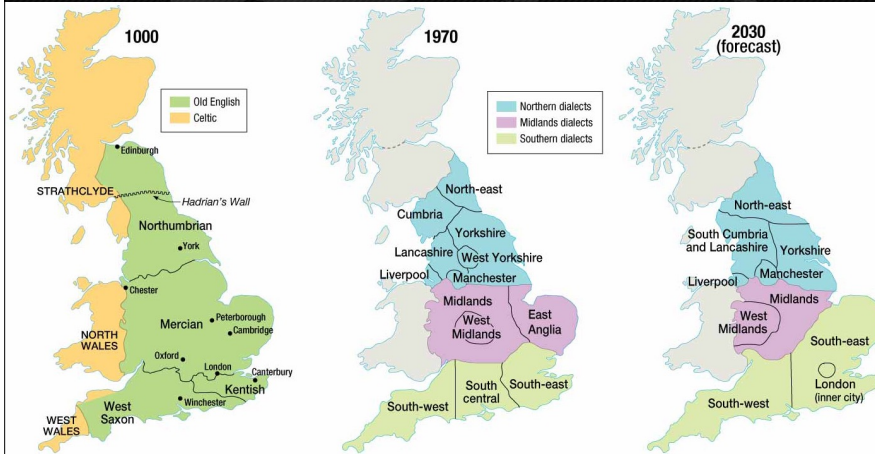
Spelling

- Spelling diverged from a strong national American Identity.
- Webster, an American dictionary publisher had an American agenda

Pronunciation

- Largely explained by distance and time.

Dialect in UK

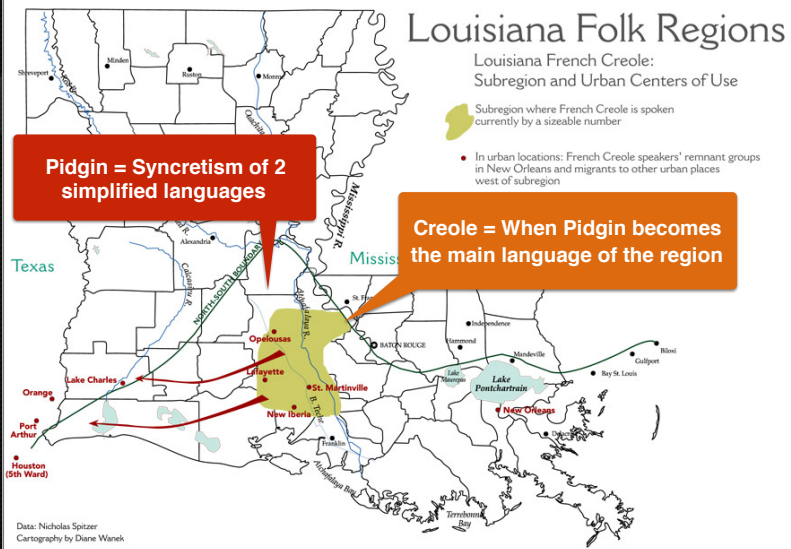


BRITISH American

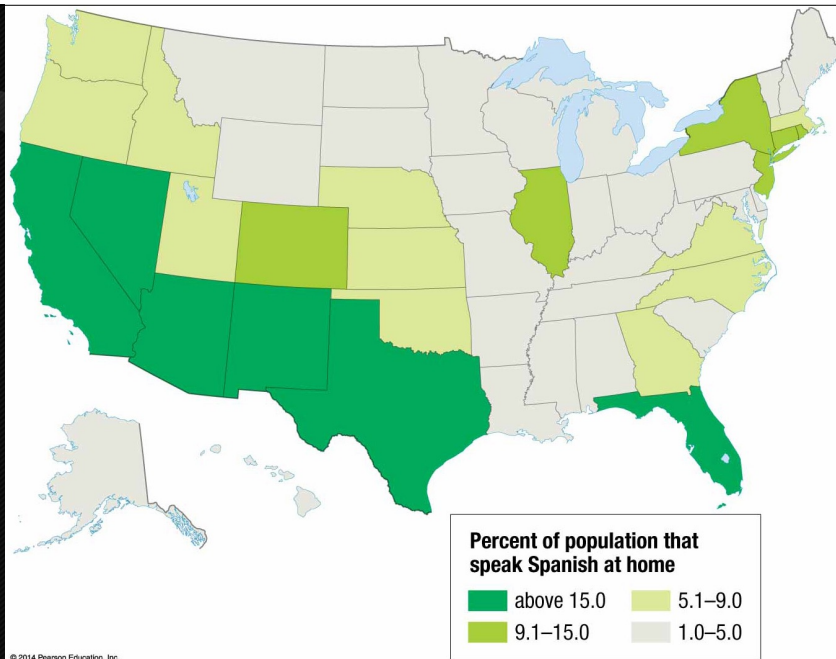
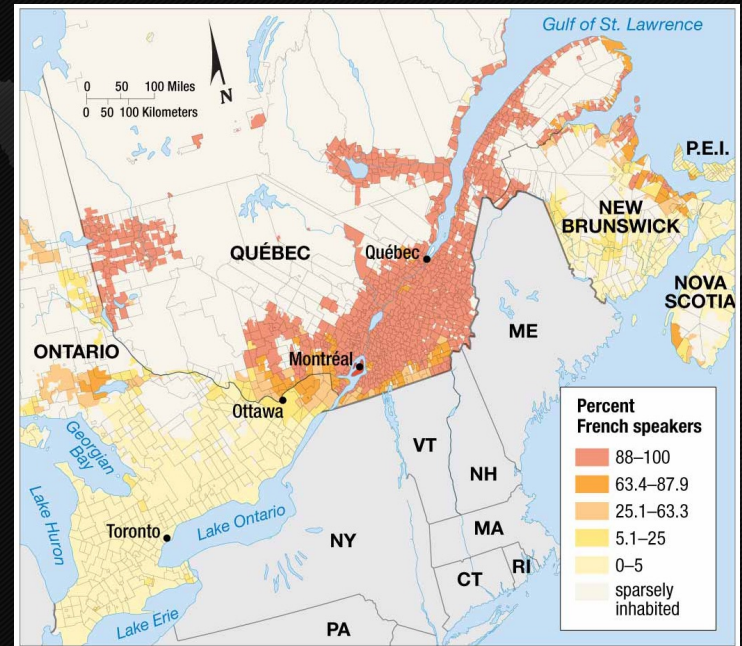
PETROL Gas	WINDSCREEN Windshield	CAT'S EYE RAISED Pavement Marker
LORRY Truck	BOOT Trunk	
SLEEPING POLICEMAN Speed Bump	REVERSING LIGHTS Back-up Lights	CARAVAN/CAMPERVAN RV
CAR PARK Parking Lot	EXHAUST PIPE Tail Pipe	PAVEMENT Sidewalk
CAR JOURNEY Road Trip	DUAL CARRIAGEWAY Divided Highway	ESTATE CAR Station Wagon
ZEBRA CROSSING Crosswalk	NUMBER PLATE License Plate	MANUAL CAR Stickshift Car
MOTORWAY Freeway	FLYOVER Overpass	GEAR STICK Stick
SALOON Sedan	MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK	INDICATORS Turn Signal
PETROL STATION Gas Station	Parking Garage	TRAFFIC LIGHTS Stoplight
BONNET Hood		AMBER LIGHT (TRAFFIC LIGHTS) Yellow Light

Discussion

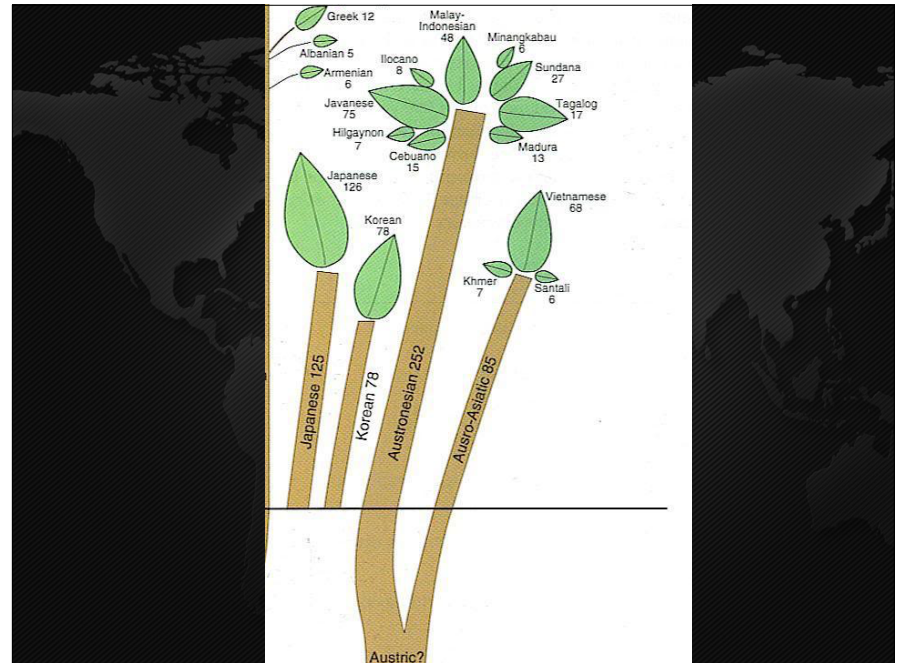
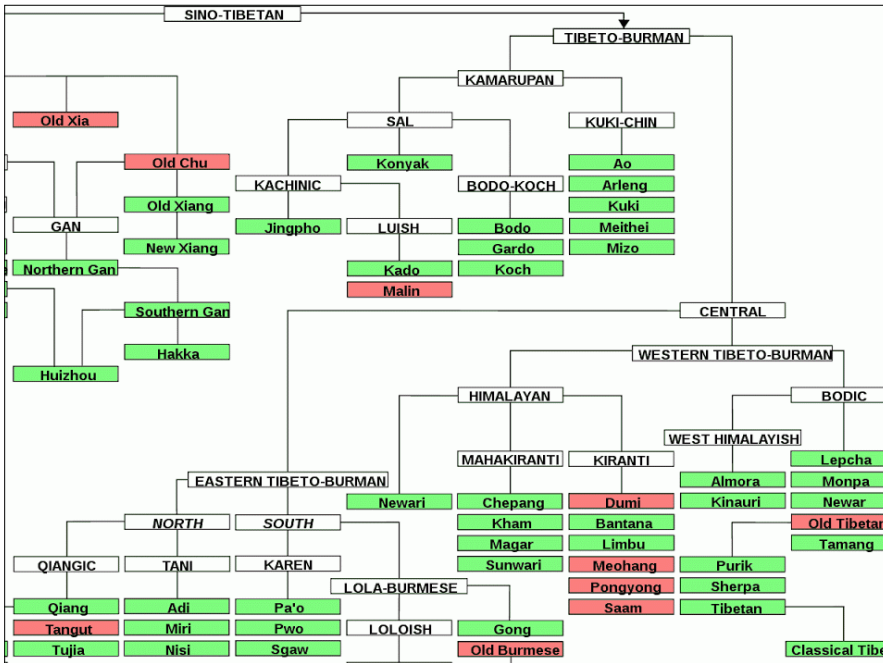
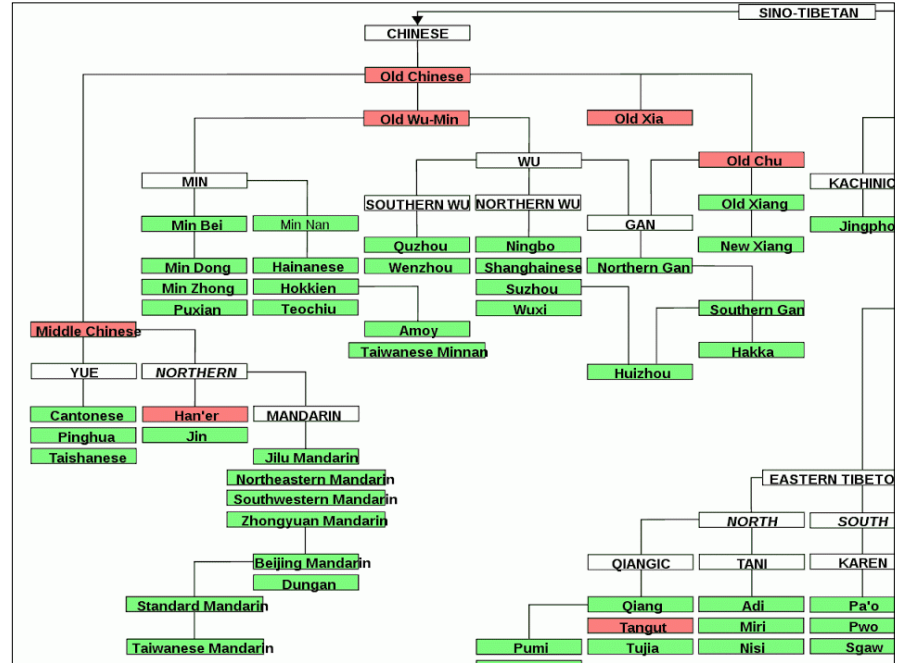
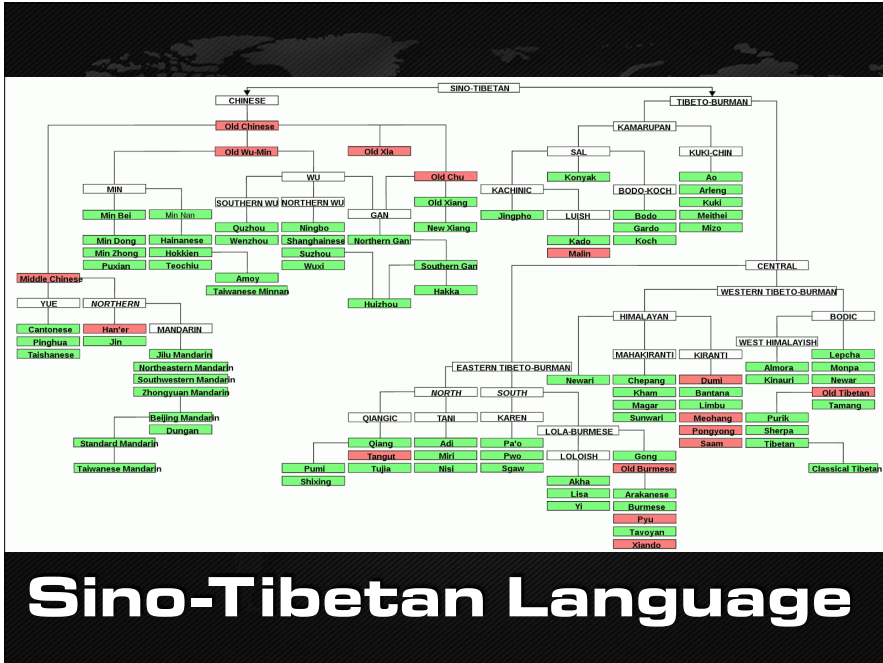
What is the difference between Dialect, Pidgin and Creole?

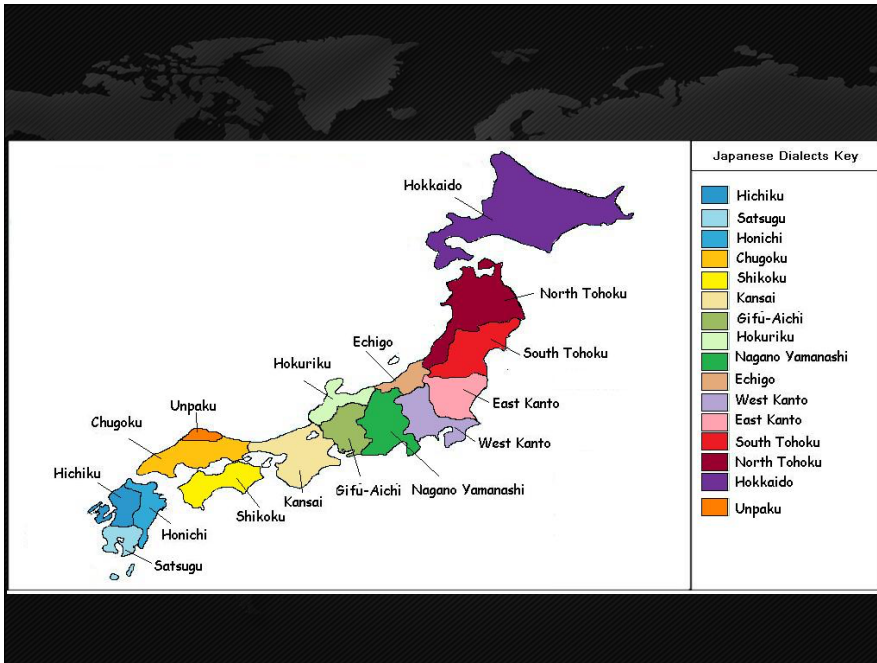


Pidgin & Creole in USA

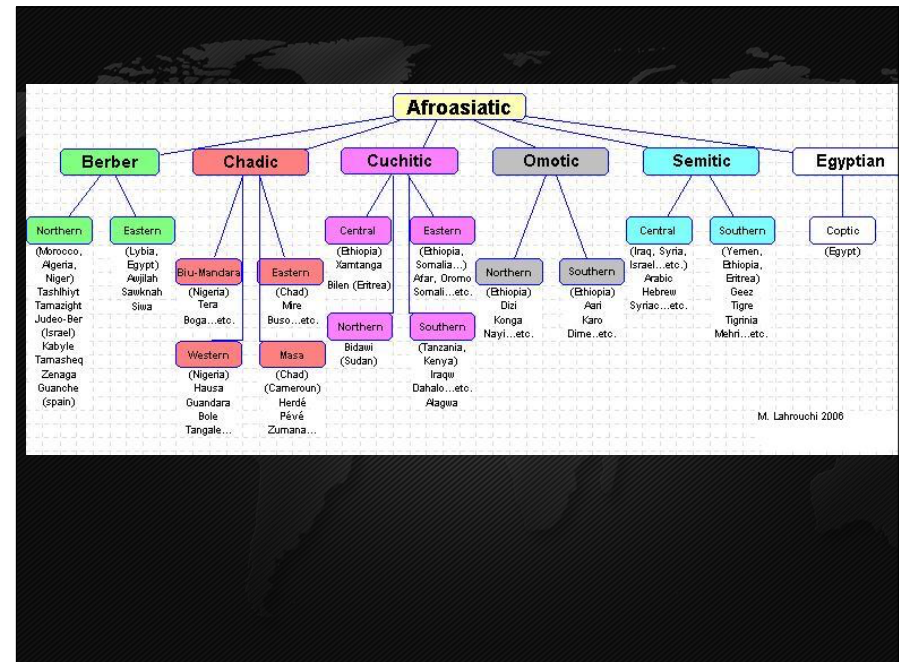
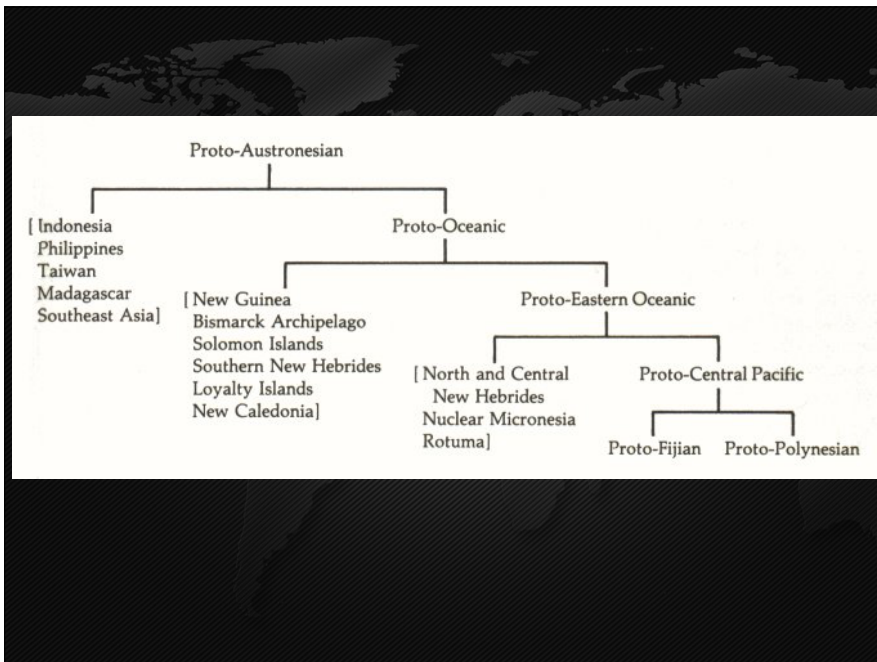


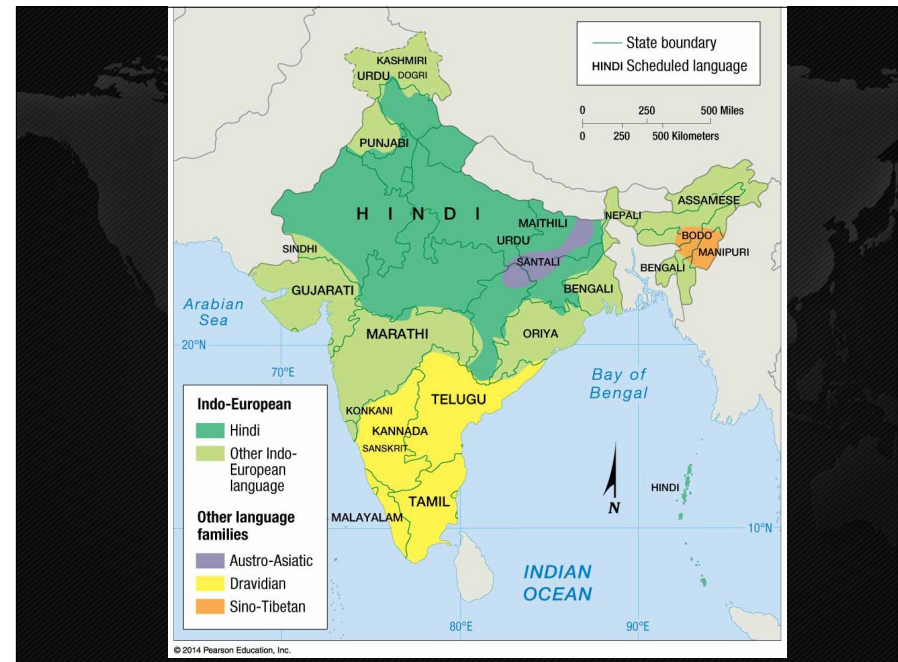
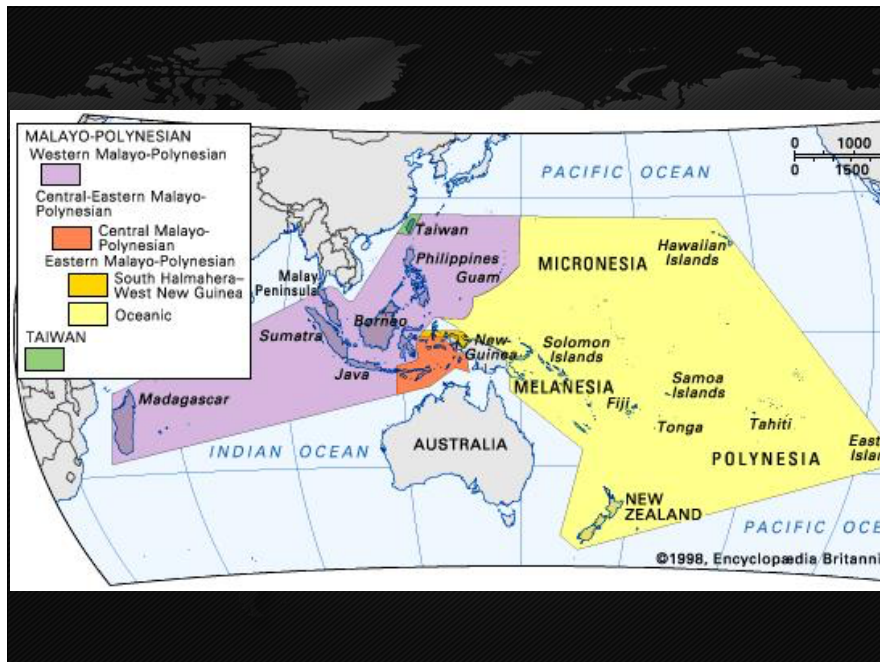
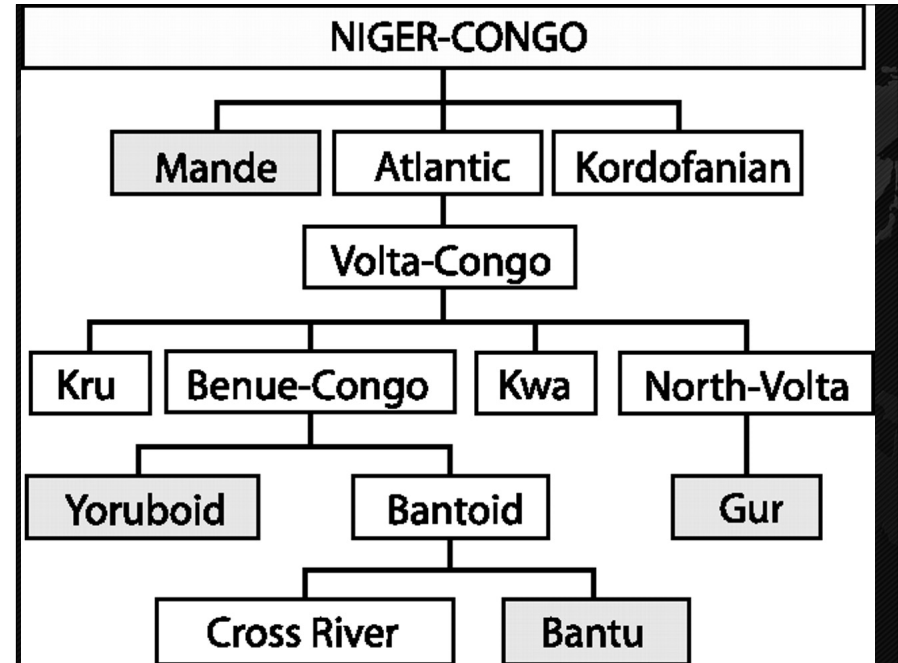
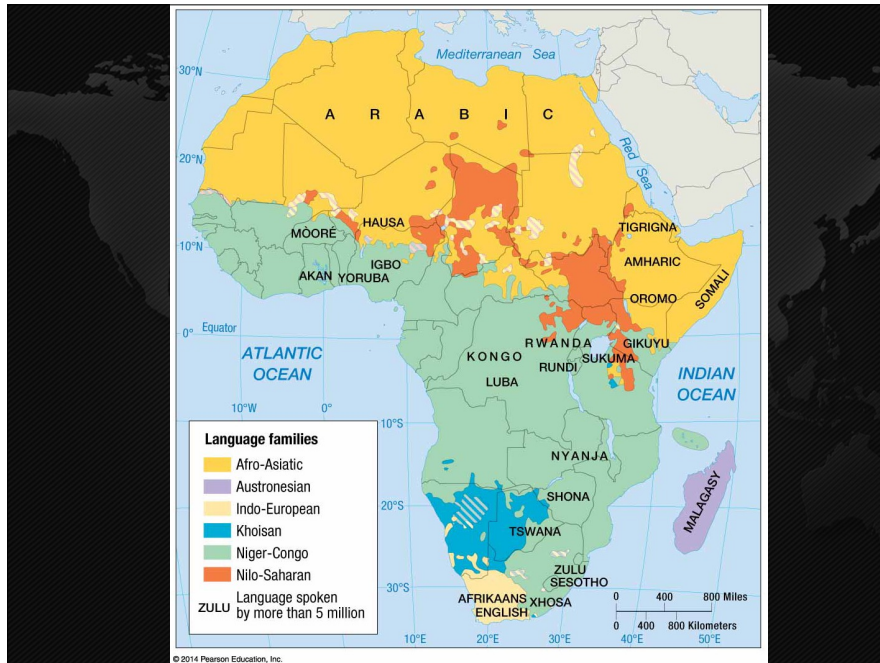
Sino-Tibetan Language

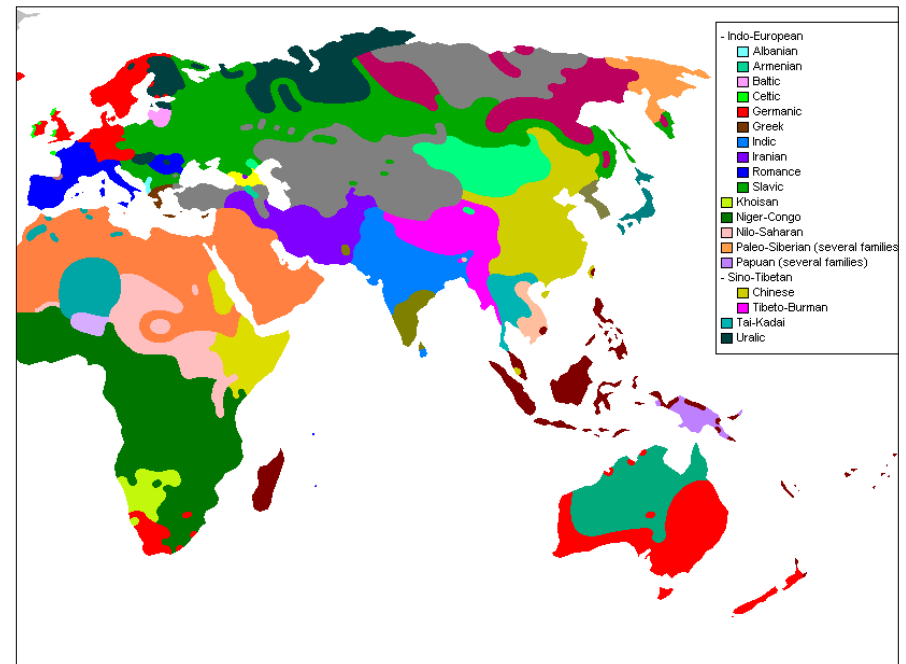
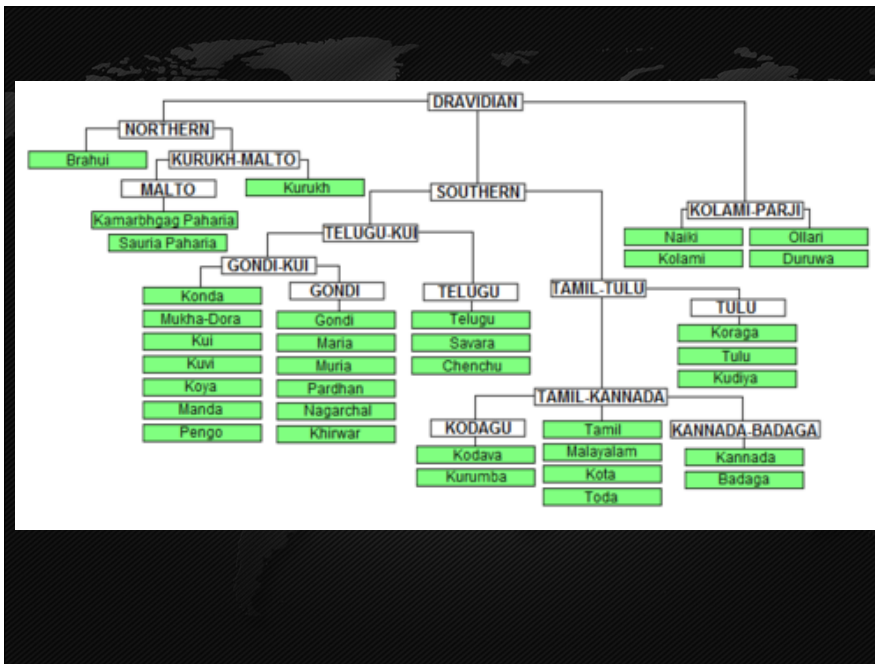




Austronesian Language







Language

III. Language in a Country

A. Divisions & Isolation

1. Language Fragmentation: People speaking many different languages bc physical/cultural barriers
2. Language Isolates: Not related to any around it (ex: Basque in Spain)
3. Isogloss: Boundary of a language or dialect

B. Governments: How to rule over diversity?

1. Official Language: used on all official docs/\$/etc
 - a. Can have multiple
 - b. Can be spoken by small % of population
2. Pidgin: Simplified/limited version of language.
3. Creole: A pidgin > its own major language
4. Mixed: Mixture of two languages (Spanglish, Franglish, Denglish)

Language

IV. Minority Language Fight Back

A. Problems

1. Minor languages disappearing/converging rapidly
 - a. Extinct/Dead = No longer spoken by anyone
2. Causes: Imperialism, Dif. of Pop culture, Global Commerce

B. Promise & Hope

1. Folk Cultures Resisting Assimilation
 - a. Native Am, Tibetans in China, Cornish in GB
2. Post-Imperial Nationalism
 - a. Folk cultures getting reestablished, sign of Ind. Ex: Gaelic (Ireland), Hebrew (Israel)
 - b. Mltple Official Languages: Create unity/peace Ex: S. Africa (9), Canada (Fr/Eng), Most Africa

Language

3. Devolution: Cnt. Gov giving power to Regions to use Folk Language to create unity
 - a. Ex: Welsh (GB), Maori (New Zea), Breton (Fr), Inuktitut (Canada)
4. Separatist Movements: Promotes Folk Language to resist/break away
5. Gov't Support: Creating peace/unity
 - a. Ex: Native Am forced assim, EU Bureau of Little Spoken Languages
6. Tourism: Wanting the "authentic experience"
Ex: Welsh in GB
7. Mass Communication
 - a. Cheap easy preservation & distribution
 - b. Connecting speakers easily, creating digital communities