

# GROWTH AND INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

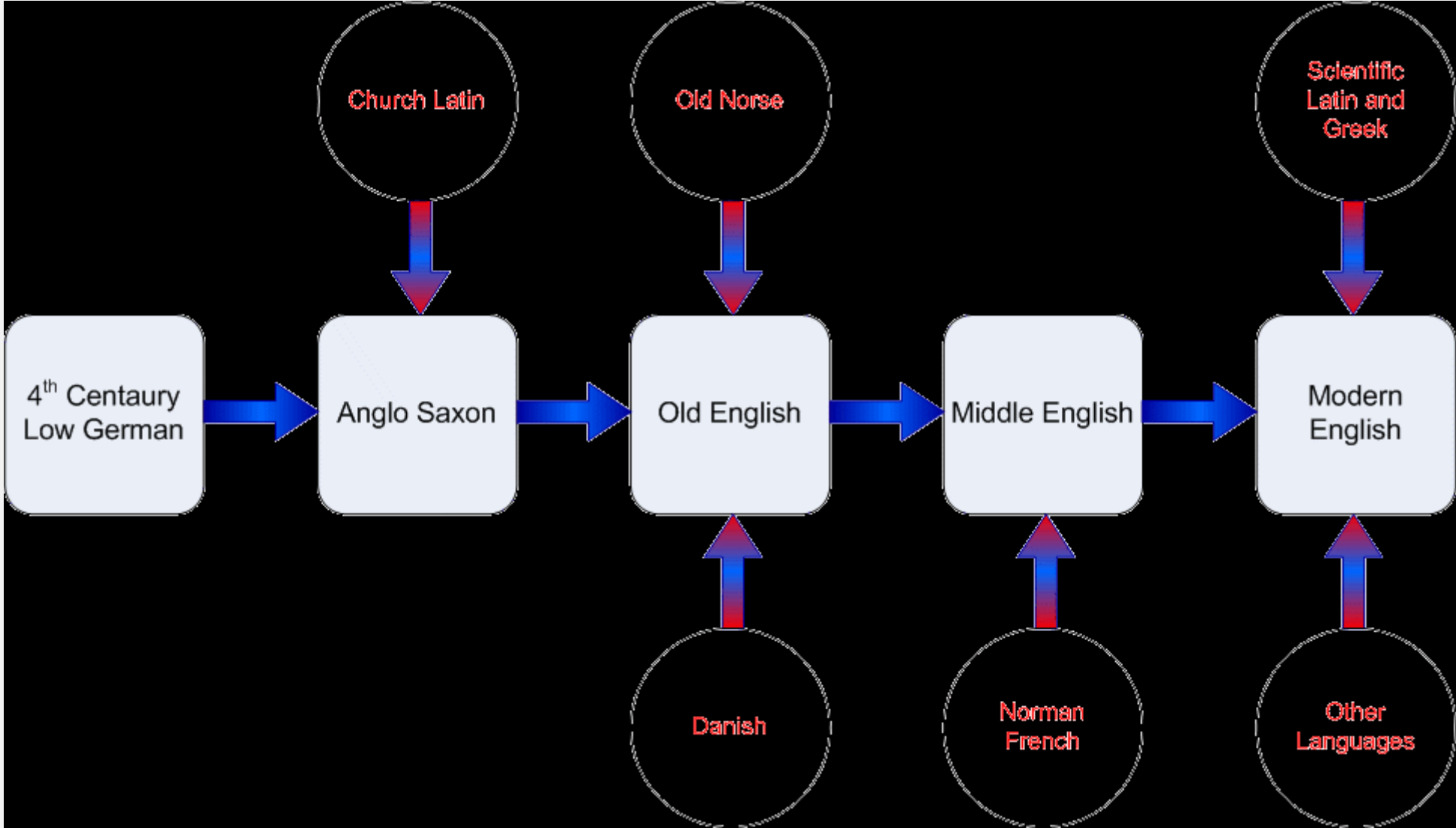
**...or why this language is so difficult to master...**

# OVERVIEW OF ENGLISH INFLUENCES PRE-HISTORY-1066 A.D. C.R.A.V.N.

- Celts ( Brythons and Gaels) up to 55 B.C.
- Roman Conquest 55 B.C. - 407 A.D.
- Anglo-Saxon Period 407 A.D. - 787 A.D.
- Viking Invasions 787 A.D. - 1066 A.D.
- Norman Conquest begins in 1066 A.D.

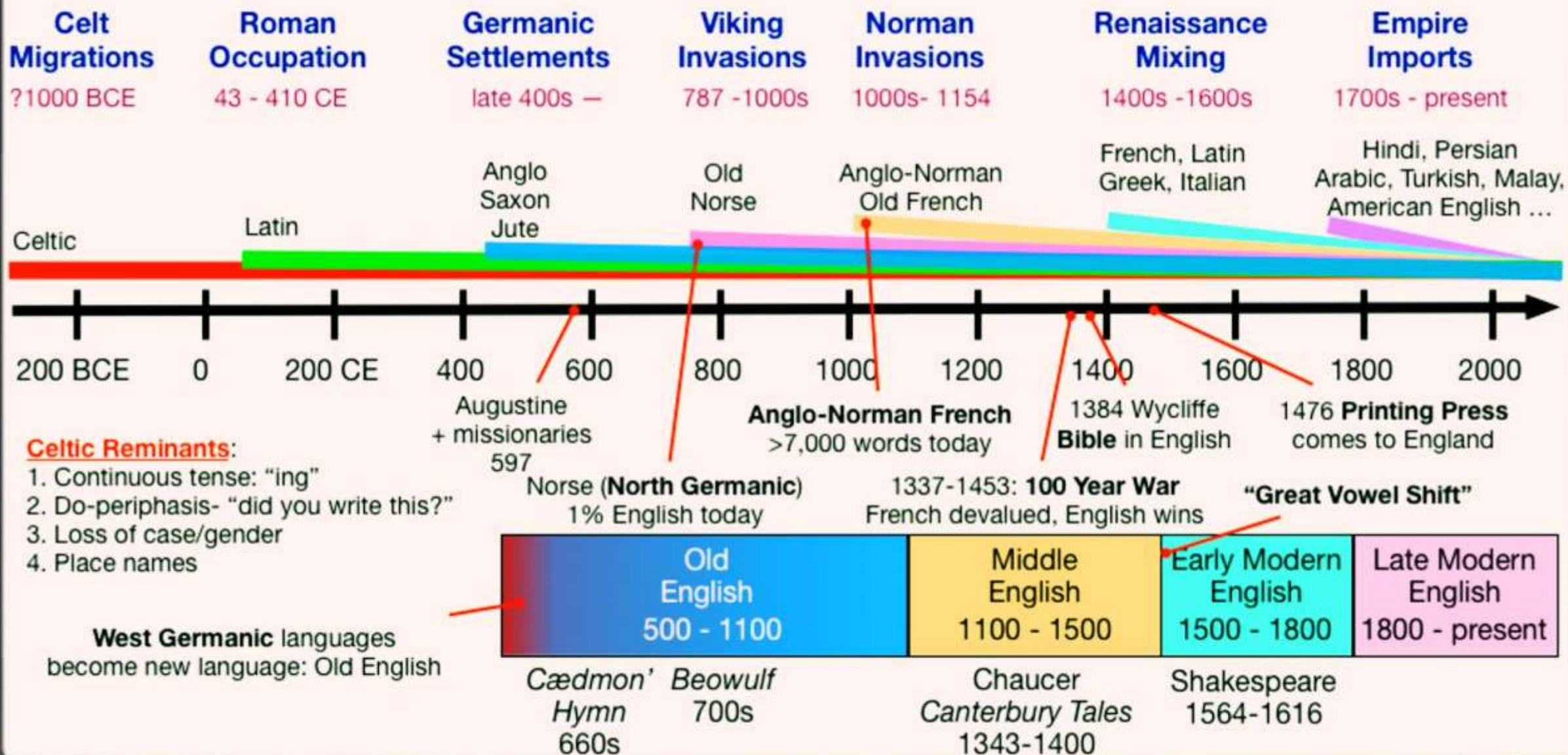
# ANGLES, SAXONS AND JUTES

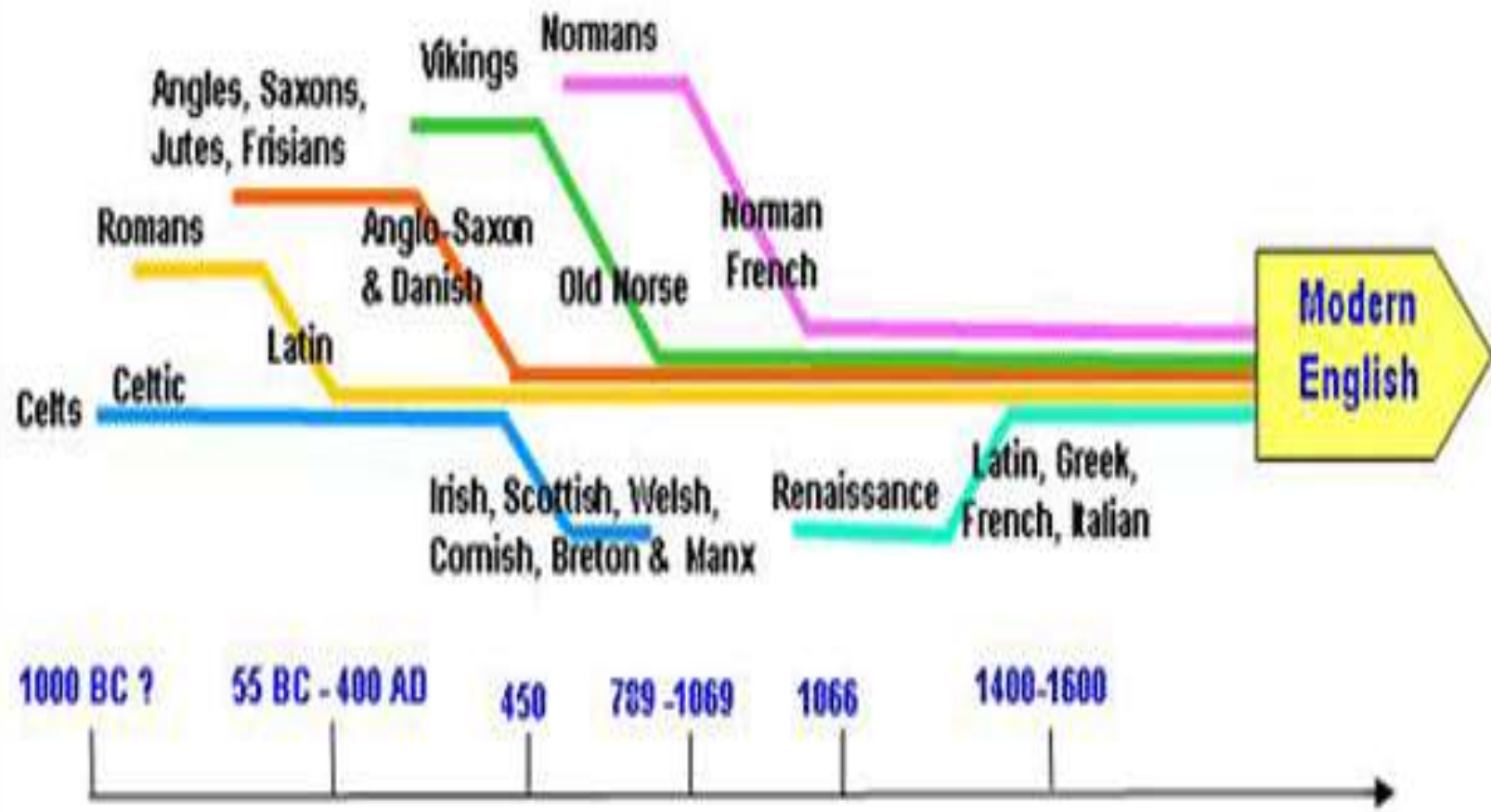
- Bede gave a precise date, 449AD, for the first arrival of the Anglo-Saxons and he said they came from three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, who themselves came from different parts of Germany and Denmark – the Angles were from Angeln, which is a small district in northern Germany; the Saxons were German-Dutch, the Angles were southern Danish, and the Jutes were northern Danish. The Anglo-Saxons were tall, fair-haired men, armed with swords and spears and round shields. They loved fighting and were very fierce. The Anglo-Saxons spoke the language we now know as Old English, an ancestor of modern-day English. Its closest cousins were other Germanic languages such as Old Friesian, Old Norse and Old High German. The first people to be called 'English' were the Anglo-Saxons, a group of closely related Germanic tribes that began migrating to eastern and southern Great Britain, from southern Denmark and northern Germany, in the 5th century AD, after the Romans had withdrawn from Britain.



# INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

# The History of the English Language









# A BRIEF GLIMPSE OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH

- OLD ENGLISH
  - 400-
  - 1066
  - Beowulf
- Middle English
  - 1066-
  - 1485
  - Chaucer
- Early Modern English
  - 1485-
  - 1800
  - Shakes-peare
- Modern English
  - 1800-
  - present
  - Austen

# THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD

## Background of Anglo-Saxon

- English Literature started with Anglo-Saxon literature. English was common tongue of Angles and Saxons before occupied Britain.
- Before they occupied Britain they lived along the coasts of Sweden and Denmark, and the occupied land was called Engle-land(England).

## Anglo Saxon period



- œ 410 (450) to 1066
- œ Christianity established
- œ Language & literature starts to develop
- œ Anglo Saxon language (Old English)
- œ End of roman rule Anglo Saxon history begins
- œ Called migration period
- œ Germanic tribes (Goths Angles Saxon Vandals Franks )
- œ 597 Saint Augustine arrived
- œ 4 kingdom (Northumria, Mercia, East Anglia And Wessex)
- œ Eric Bloodax

# INFLUENCES

- Major cultural/linguistic influences
- Roman
- Germanic/Anglo-Saxon
- Christian
- Viking invasions
- Norman invasion

# ROMAN INFLUENCE

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE ROMAN INVASION ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



History of the English language



## Roman influence

- Established highways and roadways
- Roman houses and baths, temples, theaters
- Water and heating
- Mosaic floors, stucco walls
- Dress, ornaments, utensils, pottery, glassware
- Latin – official language (upper class)



## THE LATIN FAMILY TREE

Study the Latin family tree and see where Latin came from and what languages came from Latin! The oldest language is listed on the bottom of the tree and our language (English!) is listed on the top.



<b>latin</b>	<b>Central french</b>	<b>Norman French</b>	<b>Modern English</b>
caballus (horse)	chevalarie chevalier	cavallerie cavalier	chivalry, cavalry, chevalier, cavalier
campania (a plain)	champaigne Champagne	campaigne	champaign (an open country) Champagne, campaign
canalis	chanel	canal	channel, canal

# VIKING & NORMAN INVASIONS



## Influence

The Norman conquest was a pivotal event in English history. It largely removed the native ruling class, replacing it with a foreign, French-speaking monarchy, aristocracy, and clerical hierarchy. This, in turn, brought about a transformation of the English language and the culture of England in a new era often referred to as Norman England.



## *Influences during the Old English period*

- **Viking** invaders started arriving in north east England in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.
- Parts of their Scandinavian language (which is closely related to Germanic languages too), including words describing family and animals, spread through northern England.
- These words were integrated into Old English.

# CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE

- Christian missionaries had the second Latin influence on Anglo Saxon English. The most readily apparent influence that Latin had on Old English concerns the use of the L alphabet. Prior to the Christianization of England, what little writing there was, was written with runic letters. Not surprisingly, Latin held the most pervasive influence on Old English in the area of vocabulary. In total approximately 450 OE words, mostly nouns, were borrowed from L (Baugh, 106). Around 170 of these entered the OE lexicon during the continental period (Hogg, 302; Williams, 57). These words pertain mostly to plants, household items, clothing and building materials.



## *Effects of the Norman Conquest*

### *New Language*

- *Rulers and Aristocrats > French*
- *Clergy (church) > Latin*
- *Commoners > Old English (later ME)*

### *Change in Living Conditions*

- *Rise in the growth of towns*
- *Stability in religion*
- *Stability in administering of justice*

