

# The evolution of English

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# THE AIM OF OUR PROJECT.

*To find out why English is so popular that it is becoming a global language of our world.*

# Our tasks were:

- 1. To carry out the research and write it up;**
- 2. To work through the information and to create the project development plan;**
- 3. To create slides;**
- 4. To prepare the presentation of the project:**
  - to give a short summary of the main ideas;**
  - to please the listeners.**

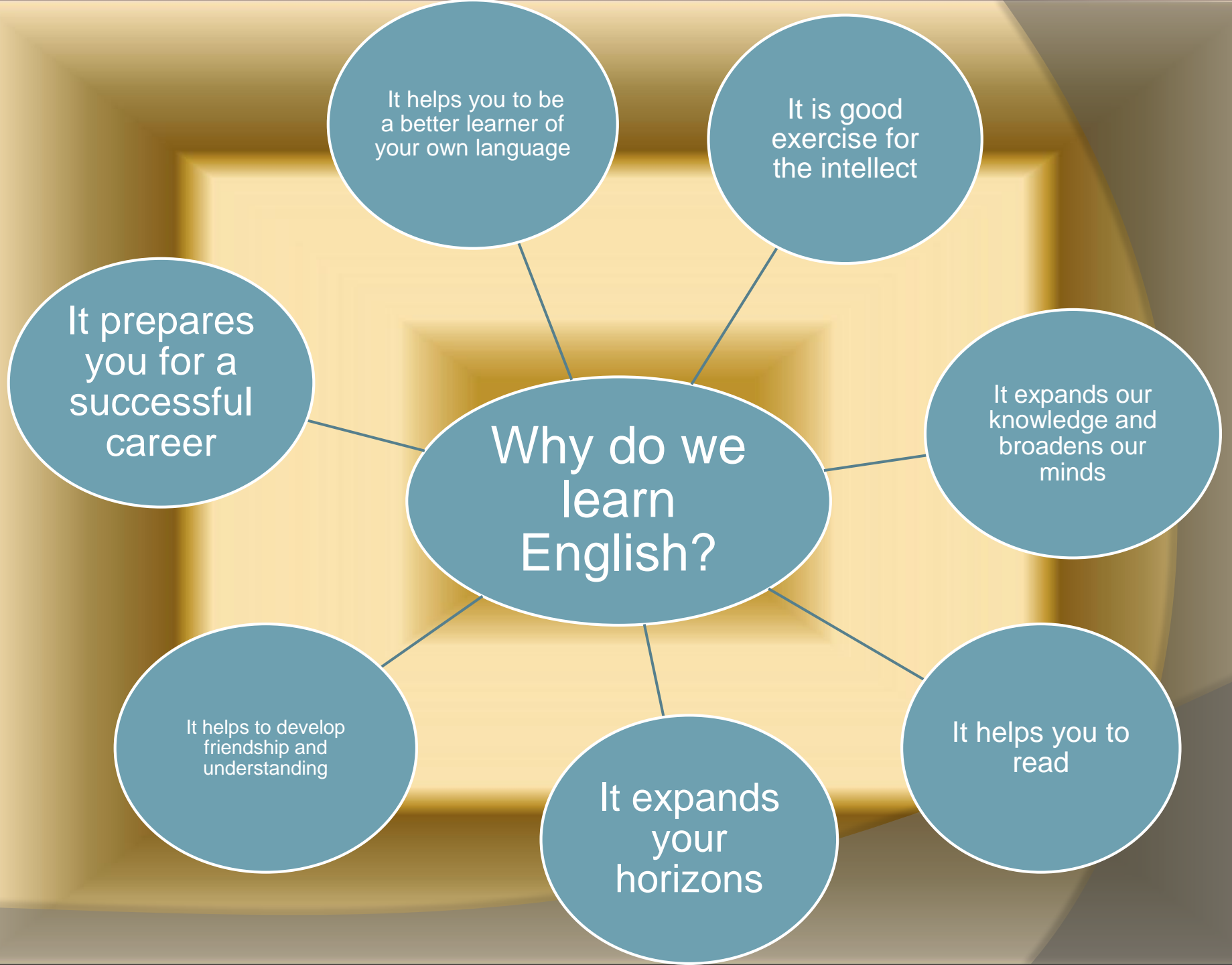


# Contents.

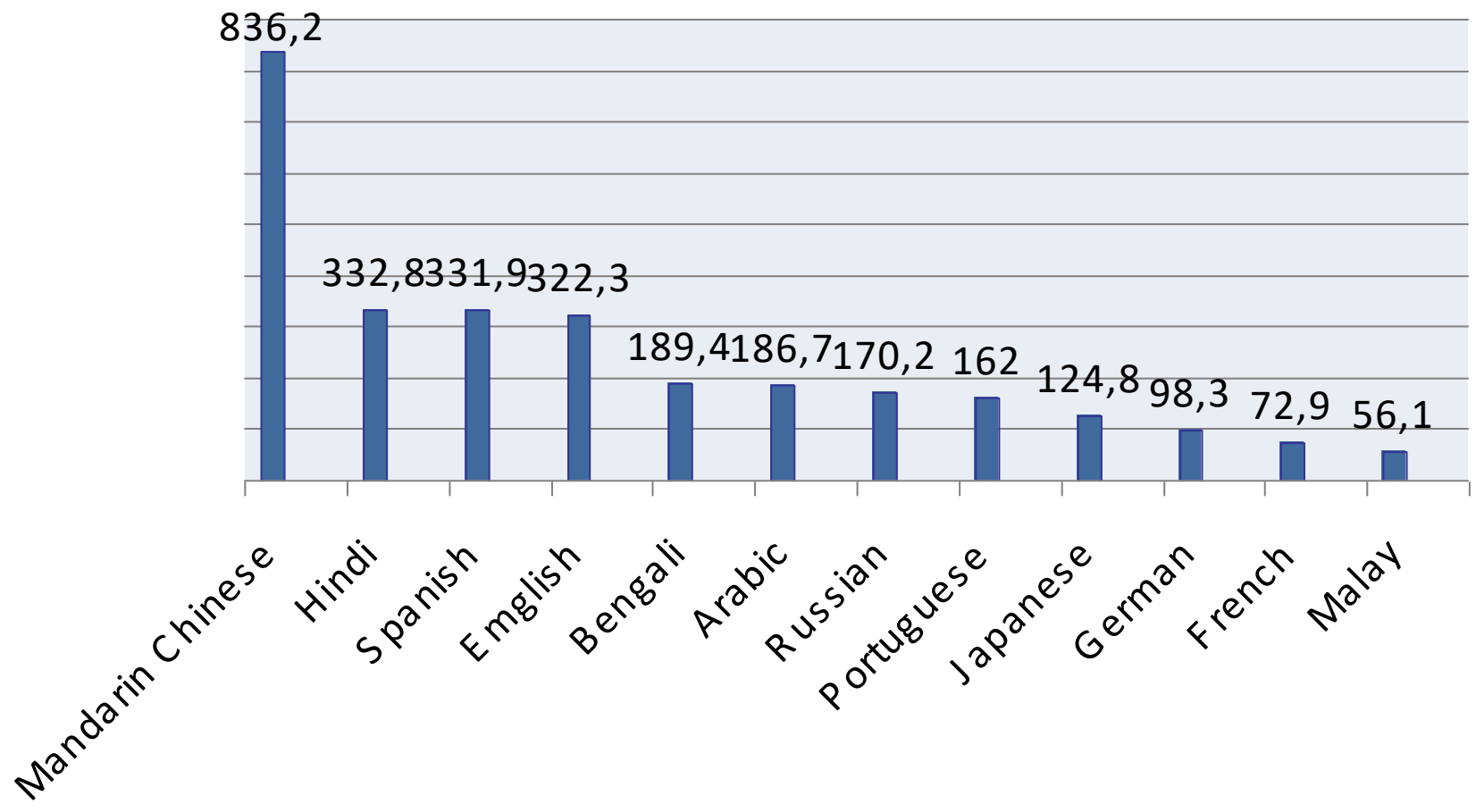
- ▶ *The aim and the tasks;*
- ▶ *Introduction:*
  1. *the result of the poll.*
- ▶ *The Evolution of English:*
  1. *a brief survey of the British history;*
  2. *the development of the language;*
- ▶ *English closest neighbors:*
  1. *vocabulary;*
  2. *phonetics;*
  3. *grammar;*
- ▶ *Conclusion.*

# ACTUALITY OF THE PROBLEM

***We have decided to make this project because we love English and are interested in studying it. We understand perfectly well that English makes people's life more fruitful, interesting and enjoyable and really helps you live, because – Look at the spider gram and you'll understand every thing.***



# The most spoken world languages (in millions)





# ENGLISH IN MODERN WORLD



It is the language of science and technology ,trade and commerce ,cultural relations and business, sport and music ,diplomacy and literature ,communication and computers

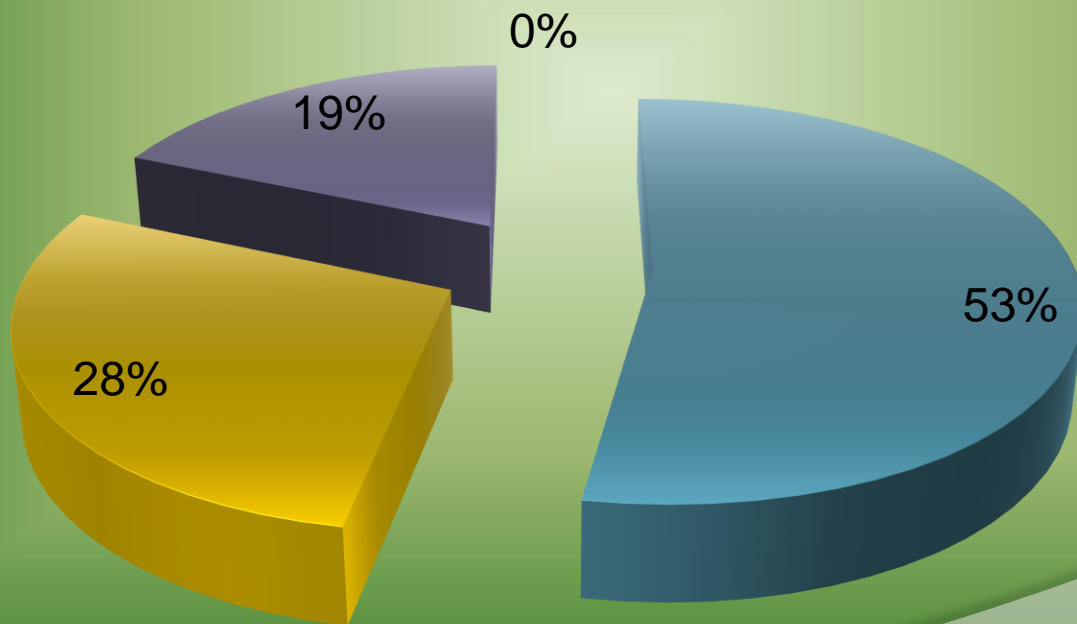




# The results of the poll

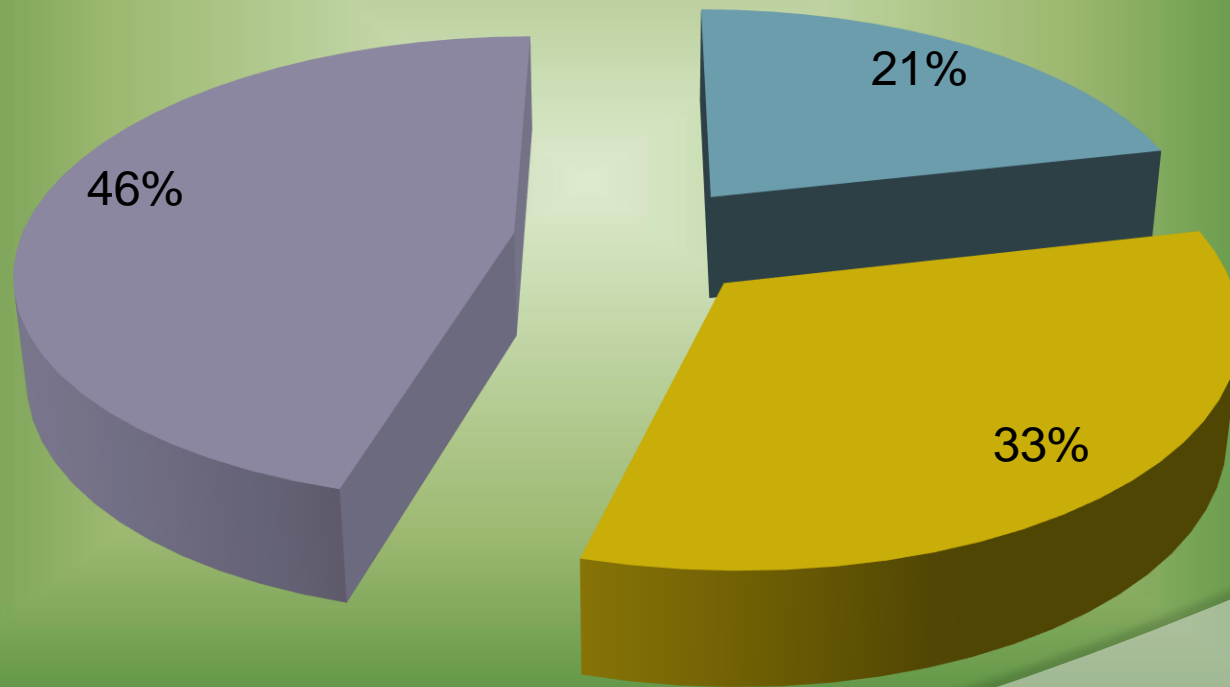
## School №231

■ Know   ■ Know little   ■ Don't know



# School №233

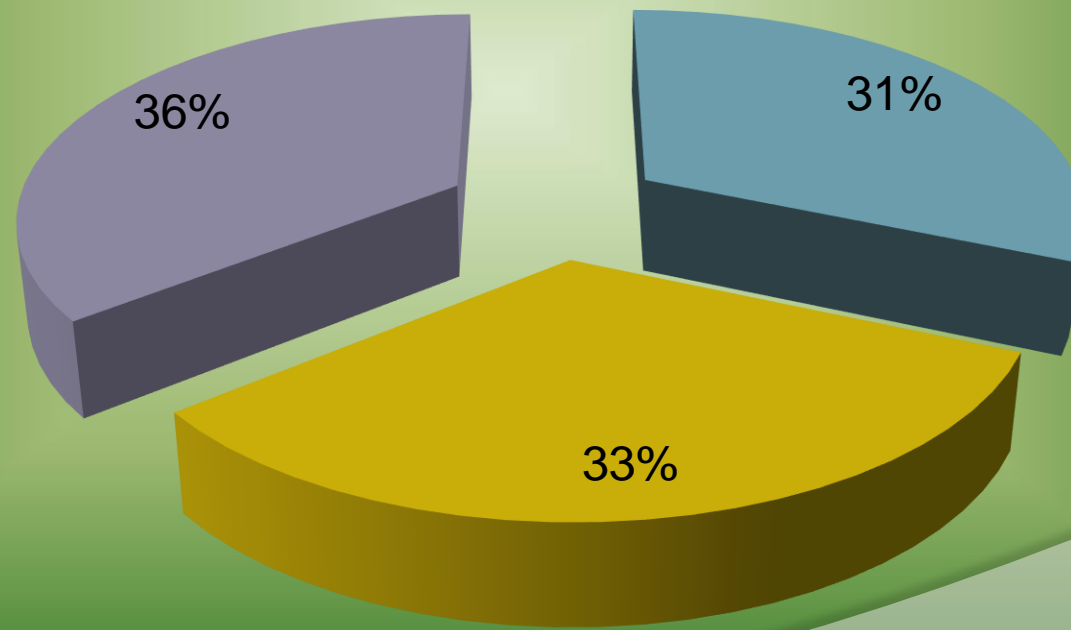
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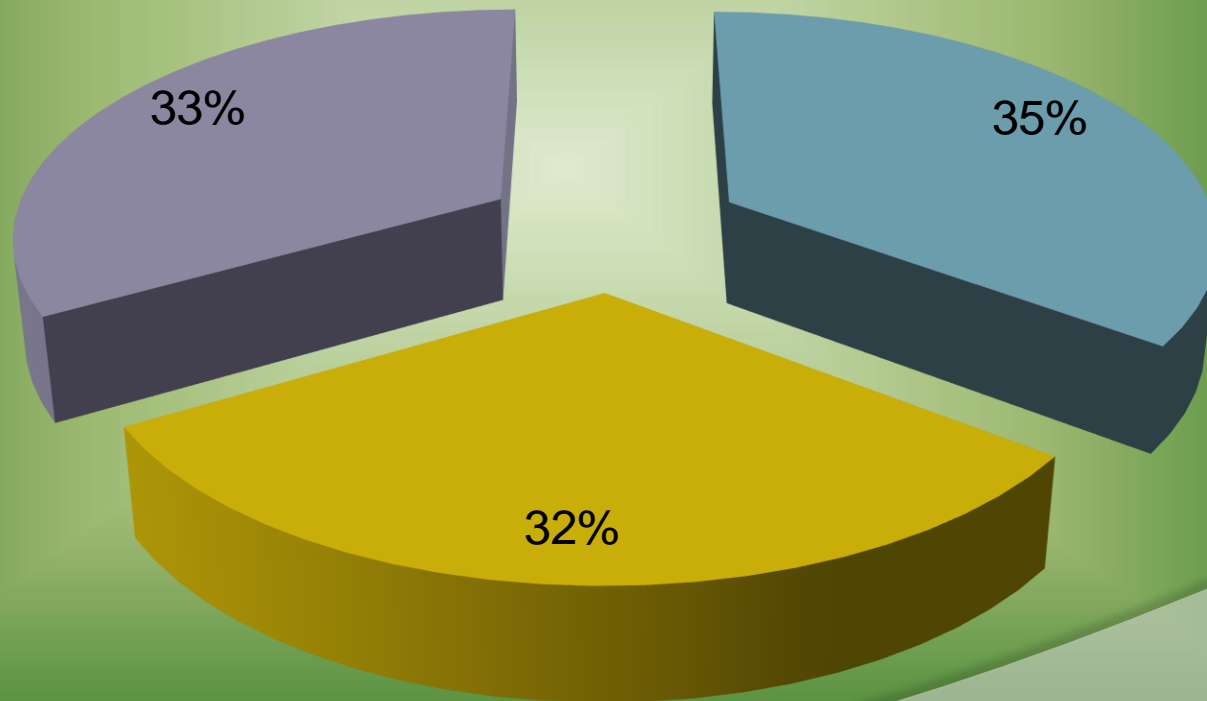
## COU №234

■ Know ■ Know little ■ Don't know

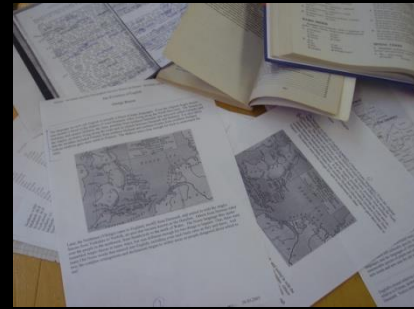
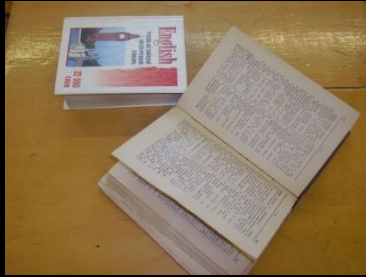


# General diagram

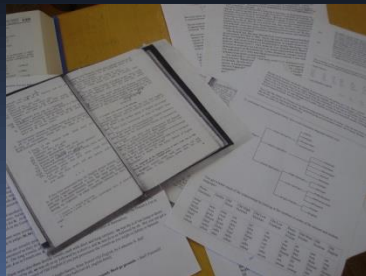
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Our work



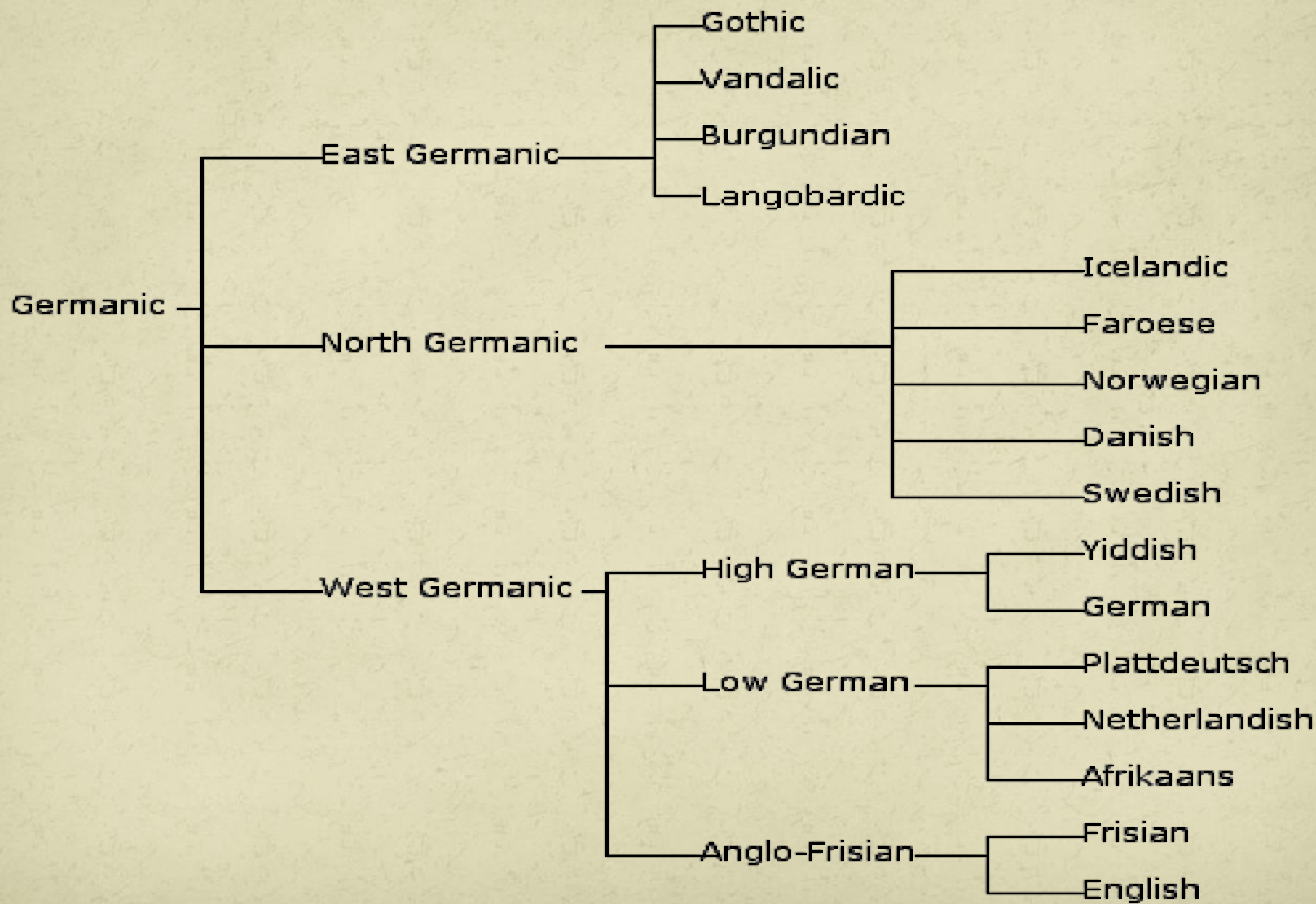
Century	Name of folk	New words
<u>55-54 BC</u>	 <p><b>Celts</b></p> <p>Ирландия, Британия, Германия, Скифы, Галлия, Италия, Рим, Дельфы, Греция, Галатия.</p> <p>Ареал происхождения кельтов Зона экспансии кельтов Направление экспансии</p>	Street ,port, wall, butter ,cheese ,fruit and vegetables.
<u>5th</u>	 <p><b>Anglo – Saxons</b></p>	<p>TON – Northampton, Southampton</p> <p>HAM – Nottingham, Cheltenham</p> <p>FIELD – Sheffield, Chesterfield.</p> <p>Sheep, dog, work, field, earth, the, is, you.</p>
<u>7th</u>	<p><b>Latin and Greek</b></p>	<p><b>Latin:</b> monk, priest, school, cook , paper, candle;</p> <p><b>Greek:</b> theatre, arithmetic, geography, mathematic.</p>
<u>8 -10th</u>	<p><b>Norse</b></p>	<p>Get, wrong, leg, want, skin, serve, low.</p>
<u>1066</u>	 <p><b>French</b></p>	<p>Manor, noble, baron, arms, navy, battle, victory</p>

# Relatives of English

<u>English</u>	<u>Frisian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>German</u>
as	chaff	church	day
as	tsjêf	tsjerke	dei
als	kaf	kerk	dag
als	Kaf	Kirche	Tag
bread	cheese	cow	dove
brea	tsiis	kou	dou
ear	heap	nose	though
ear	heap	noas	troch
oor	hoop	neus	door
Ohr	Haufe	Nase	durch
flea	hear	rain	thumb
flie	hoor	rein	tomme



# Family tree of the Germanic languages





# Phonetic.

- ✘ If to speak about phonetic changes, the words of Anglo – Saxon or Old English were pronounced quite differently from Modern English. P, b, t, k, m, n, l, r, and x were pronounced as they are today. But then trouble begins:

A number of letters changed the pronunciation depending on what letters are around them.

Vowels were pretty easy.

# The Great English Vowel Shift.

- From Old English to Middle English to Modern English, the vowels have obviously shifted.

The most dramatic changes occurred between the late part of Middle English and the early part of Modern English, and didn't stabilize until about 1600. This is known as the Great English Vowel Shift:

long e (like French é)

long o (like French eau)

Long i (which was pronounced like ee today)

long ou (like oo in boot today)

ai (then pronounced like our long i in kite)

- Consonants also changed, but not as dramatically. One change was the dropping of l's between vowels and consonants (so talk became "tawk").

## long vowels

bate -- ba:t > bæ:t > be:t

beat -- bæ:t > be:t > bi:t

beet -- be:t > bi:t

bite -- bi:t > bæit > bait

boot -- bo:t > bu:t

bout -- bu:t > bæut > baut

## diphthongs

bait -- bait > be:t

bawl -- baul > bɔ:l

mute -- mu:t > myu:t

## short vowels

bat -- bat > bæt

bet -- bet > bɛt

bit -- bit

bot(tle) -- bot > bɒt > bat

butt -- but > bʊt > bʌt

## others

walk -- walk > wɔk

caught -- kauxt > kɒt

bought -- bouxt > bɒt

# Grammar.

- **Modern English only really has five grammatical affixes left: -s for plural nouns, -'s for genitive nouns, -s for third person singular verbs, -ed for the past tense and the past participle, and -ing for the present participle. Unfortunately for learners of English, it still has several irregular verbs (e.g. to be and to have) and a large number of strong verbs (e.g. sing-sang-sung), plus a few irregular plurals (e.g. child-children, man-men...). Nevertheless, people around the world find English relatively easy, with one huge exception: English has the worst spelling of any language using the Latin alphabet! Unlike most other European languages, we have not had any major updates in spelling since Shakespeare's time.**



Day-  
days

HE  
PLAYS

Boy -  
boys

Play -  
played

Play -  
playing

# Conclusion.

- As you can see English hasn't stopped developing, enriching and enlarging.
- There are a lot of different varieties of English in the world besides British and American variants. It proves that it is really very popular because it is easy, musical and beautiful. It is really the global language of today and the nearest future.

# Bibliography:

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- «English for students and applicants»  
Klepalchenko I.A. Tsvetkova I.V.
- Internet " [webpace.ship.edu/evolenglish.html](http://webpace.ship.edu/evolenglish.html)"

Thank you for  
your attention.