

THE BOOKLET

The history of the development of the English language

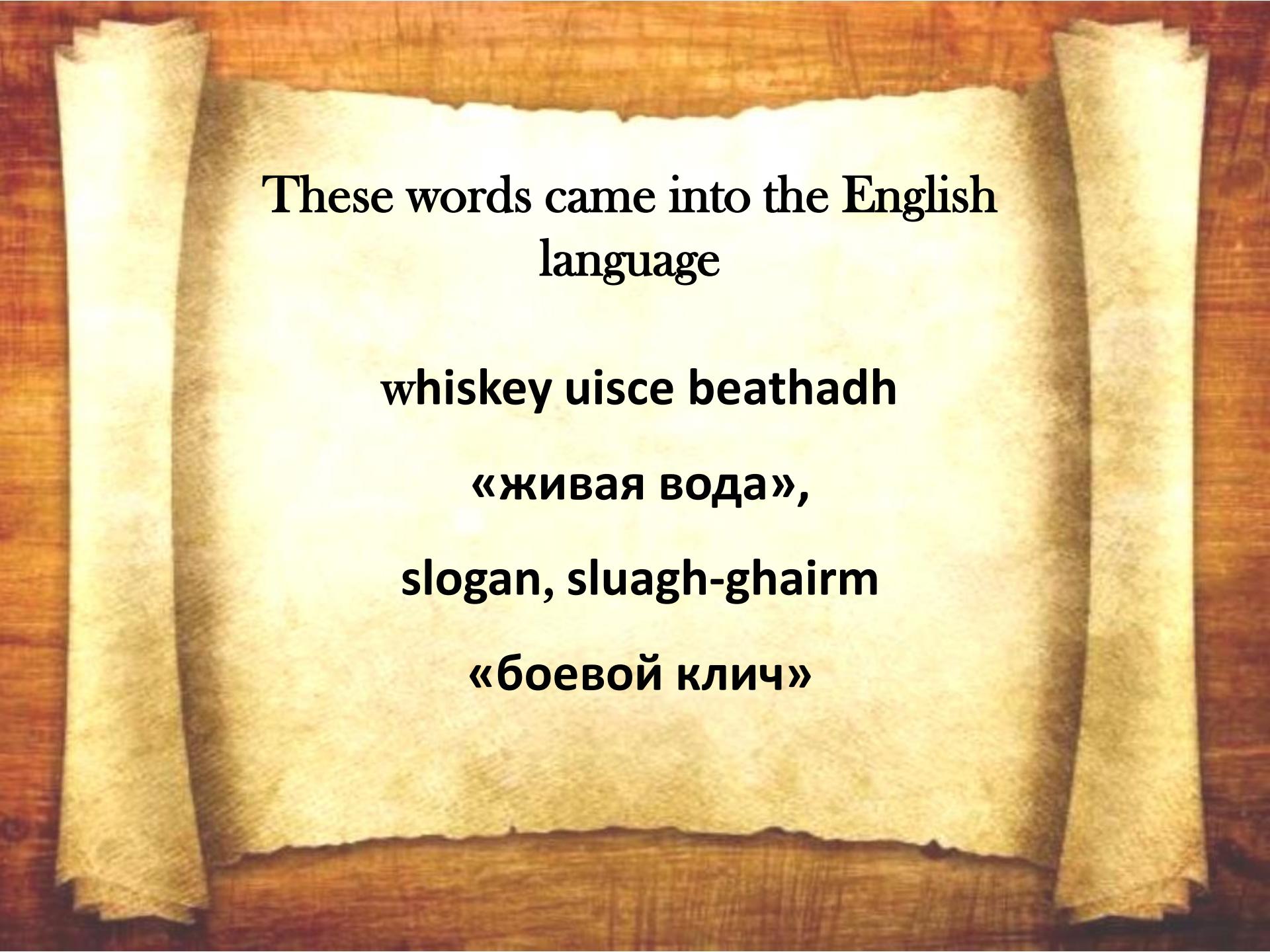
**Created by Sych Iliya,
Ageeva Veronika,
Zhiltsova Mariya
the pupils of the 5th form,
school № 213 «Otkrytiye»**

The background features a parchment scroll with torn edges, set against a dark wooden surface. The parchment is light beige and shows signs of age and wear.

English has a long history of
development. Since the time of
settlement of the British Isles -
Celts, Angles, English was
formed as a result of conquests
and trade relations



The first mention of the inhabitants of the British Islands, belong to 800 BC, the Celts lived at that time

The background features a parchment scroll with torn edges, set against a dark wooden surface. The parchment is light beige and shows signs of age and wear.

**These words came into the English
language**

whiskey uisce beathadh

«живая вода»,

slogan, sluagh-ghairm

«боевой клич»



Then the Islands were conquered
by the Romans in 44 BC

So, many words in modern English
have Latin roots, many nouns
borrowed from Latin:

Street «улица» (from Latin
via strata «мощеная
дорога») и **wall** «стена»
(from **vallum** «вал»)

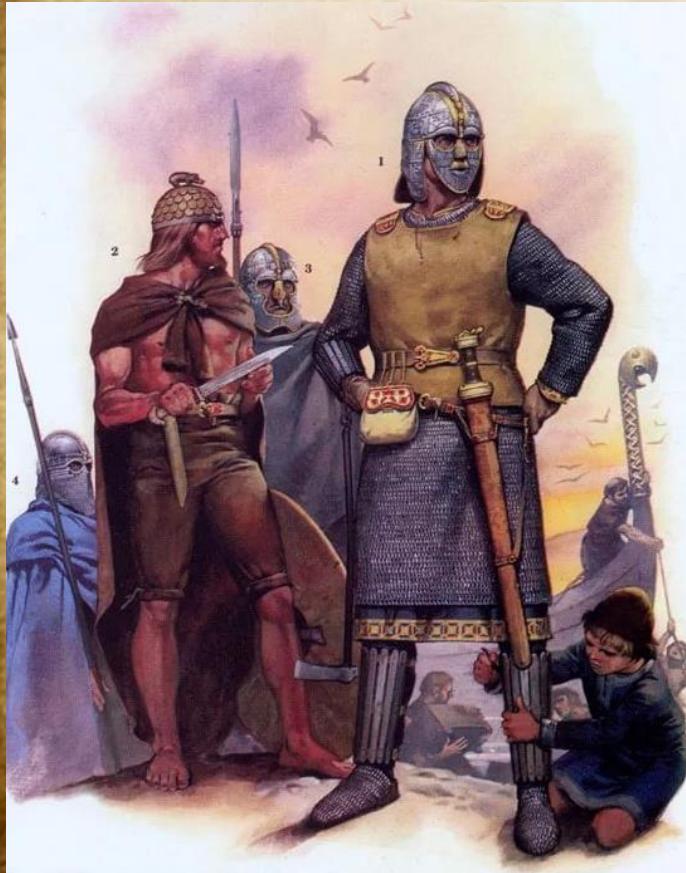
and other:

wine «вино» – vinum «вино»

pear «груша» – pirum «груша»

pepper «перець» – piper

The ancestors of the English people are the Germanic tribes of the Saxons, the Angles, who entered the territory of Britain in 449



**Words from that time, have German
roots borrowed from Latin:**

butter, pound, cheese,

alum, silk, inch,

chalk, mile, mint

Impact of the Scandinavian language group

The letter combination «sk» - or «sc» - at the beginning of the word is Scandinavian borrowing

For example:

sky «небо» (originally as - heaven),

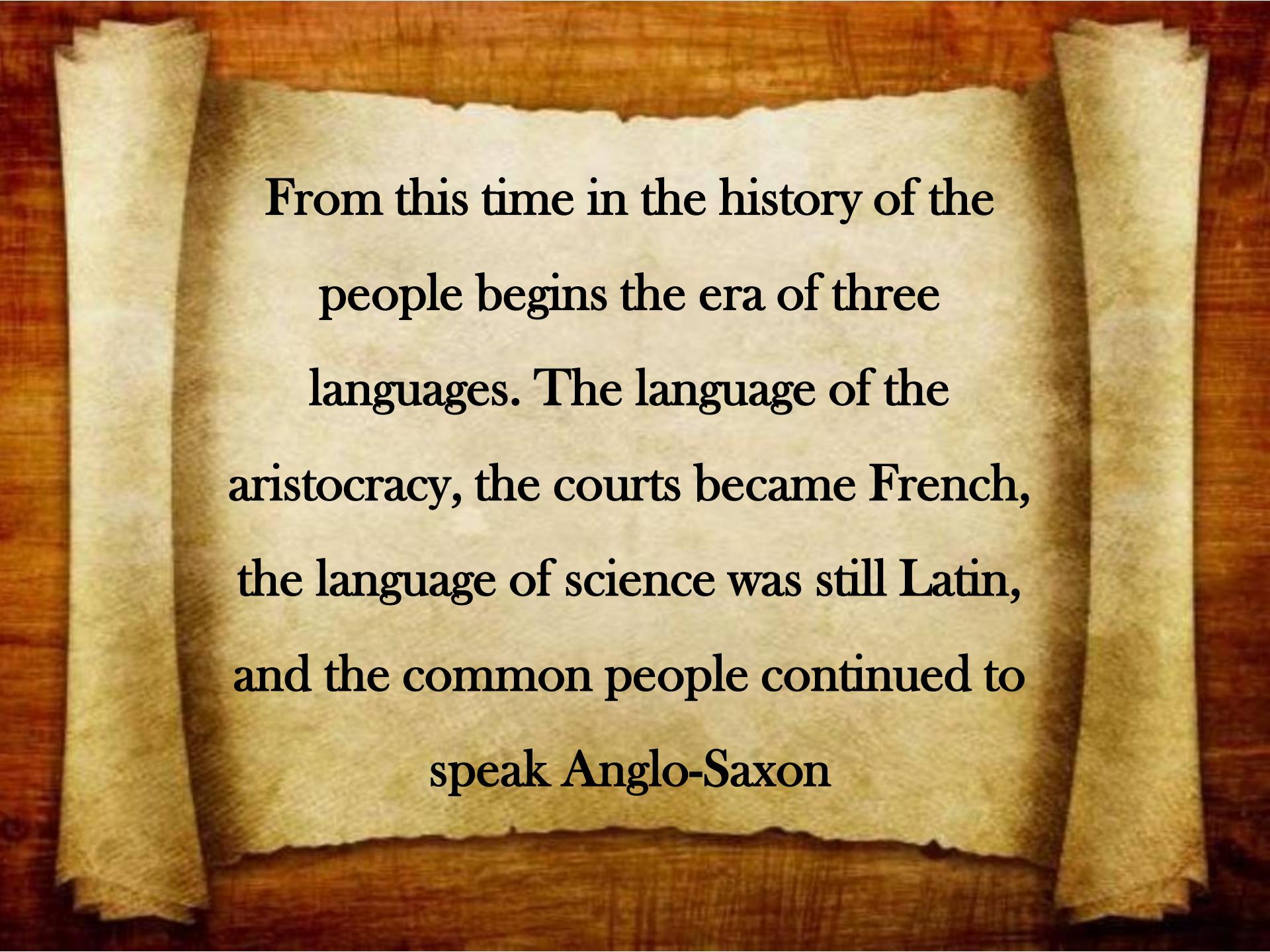
skin «кожа» (originally as - hide

«шкура»), skull «череп» (originally as

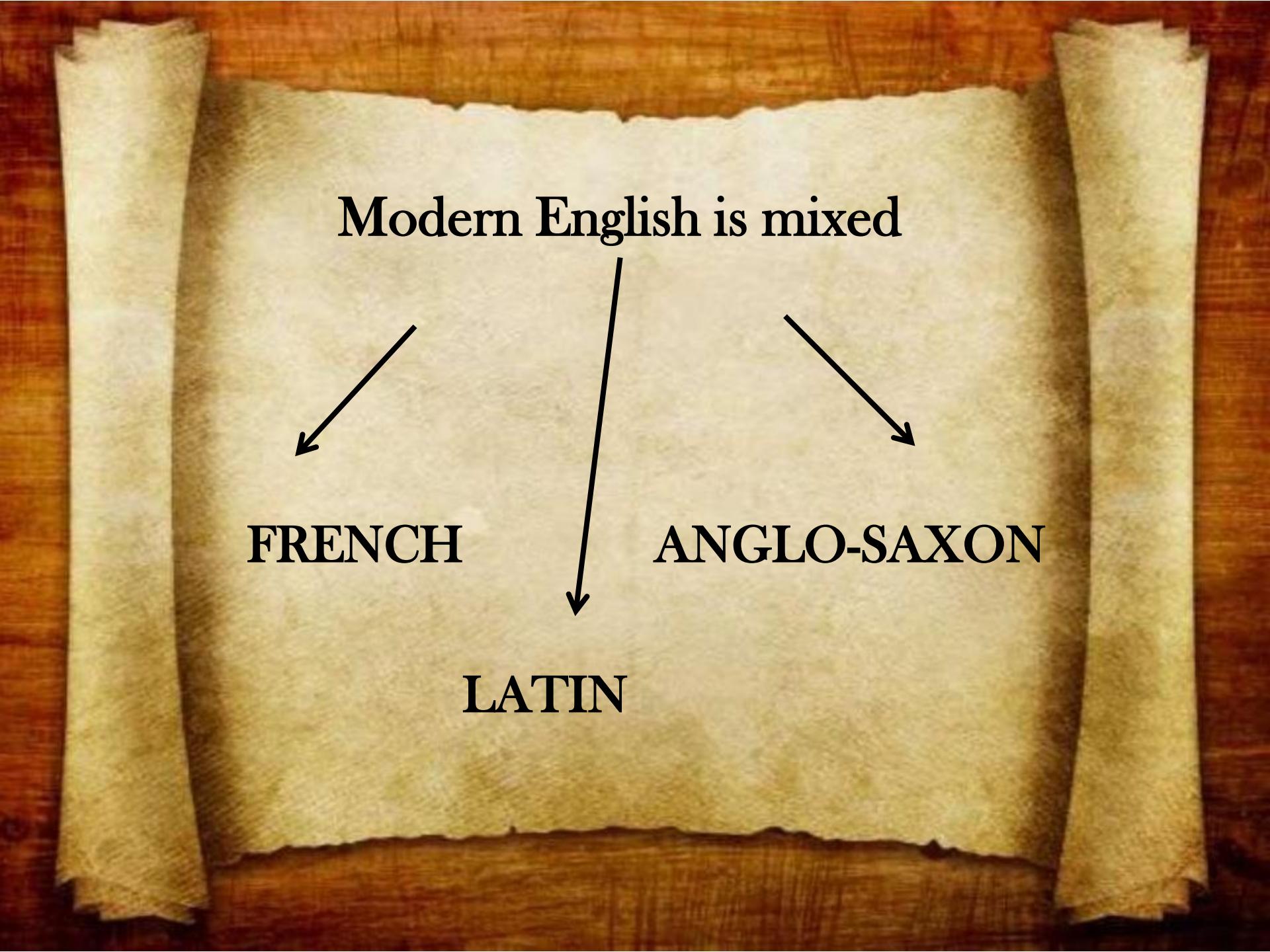
- shell «скорлупа; оболочка»)



In the middle of the XI century, the inhabitants of Northern France, the Normans conquered Britain



From this time in the history of the people begins the era of three languages. The language of the aristocracy, the courts became French, the language of science was still Latin, and the common people continued to speak Anglo-Saxon



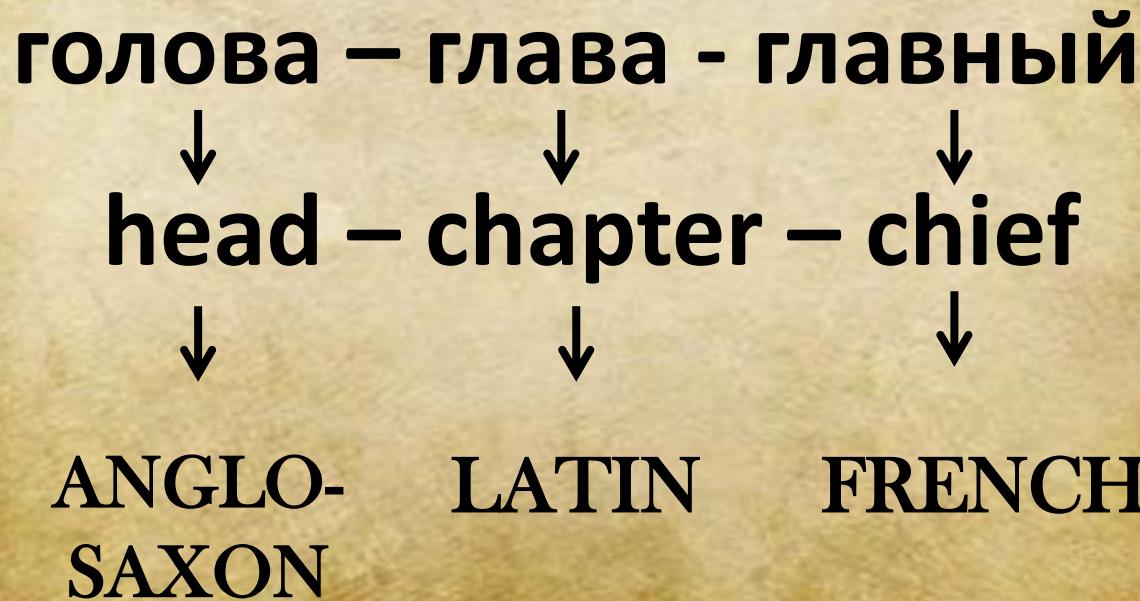
Modern English is mixed

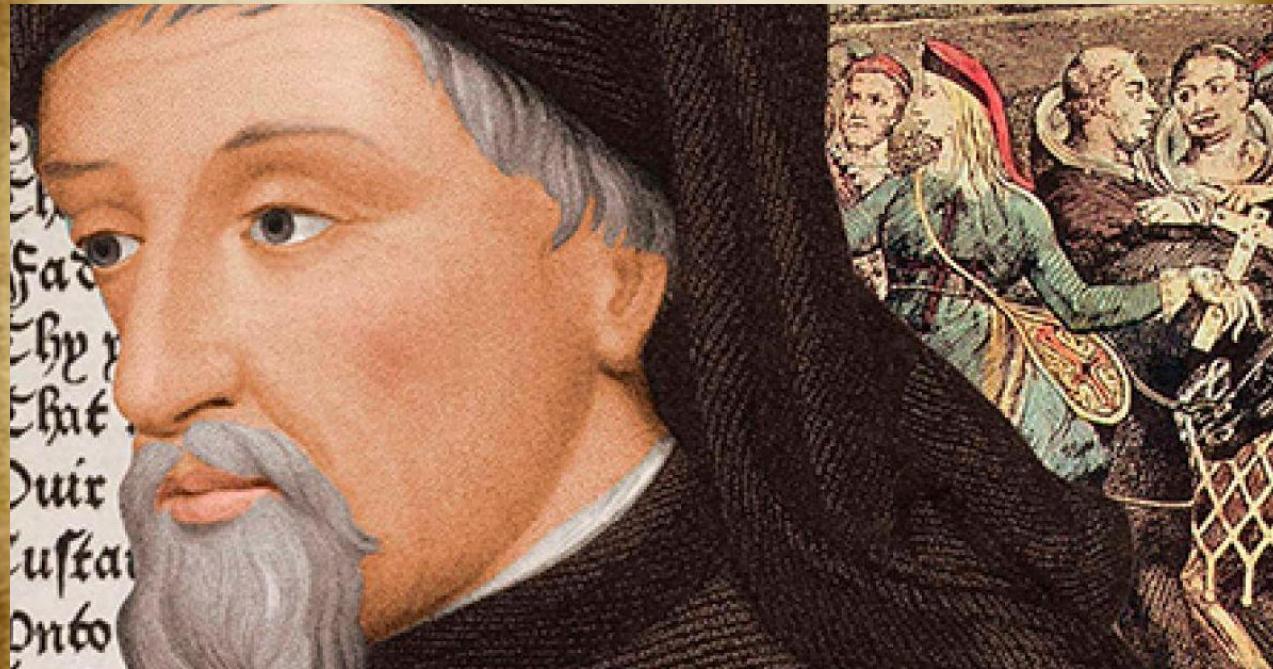
FRENCH

ANGLO-SAXON

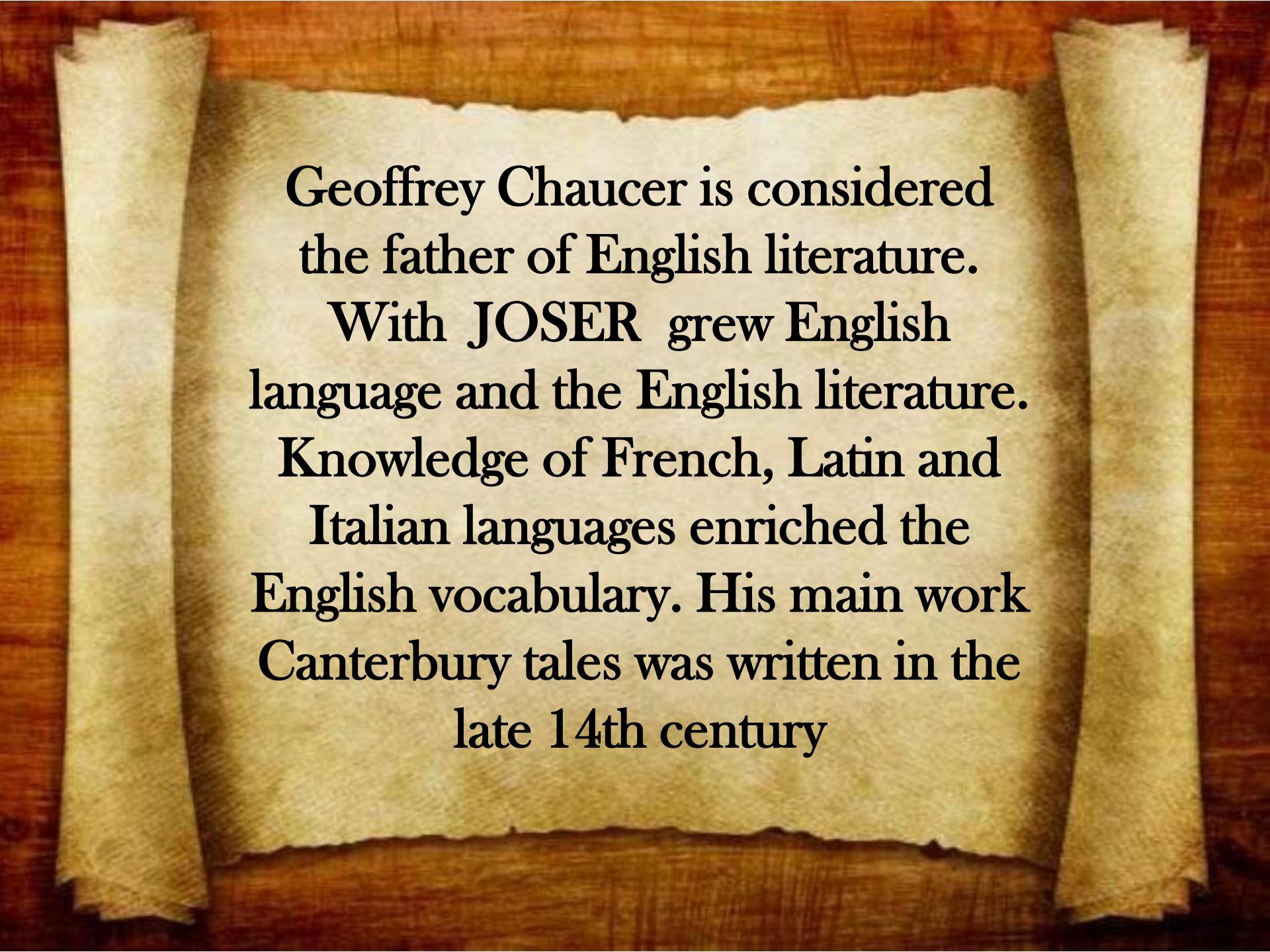
LATIN

It can be noticed that many words,
in the General sense, have no
common roots





Geoffrey Chaucer



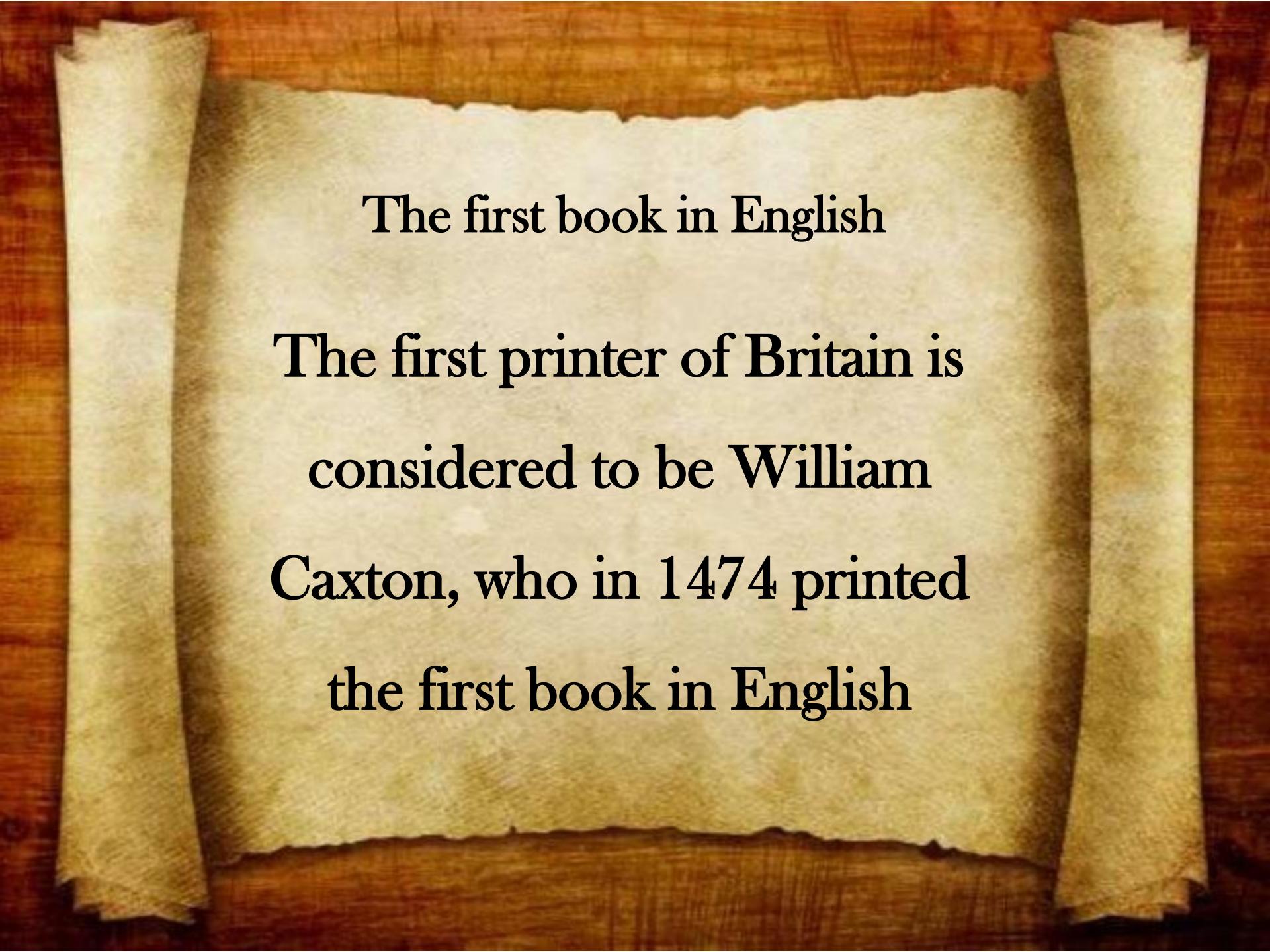
Geoffrey Chaucer is considered
the father of English literature.

With **JOSER** grew English
language and the English literature.
Knowledge of French, Latin and
Italian languages enriched the
English vocabulary. His main work
Canterbury tales was written in the
late 14th century

The Canterbury Tales



Geoffrey Chaucer
“The Father of English Poetry”



The first book in English

The first printer of Britain is
considered to be William
Caxton, who in 1474 printed
the first book in English

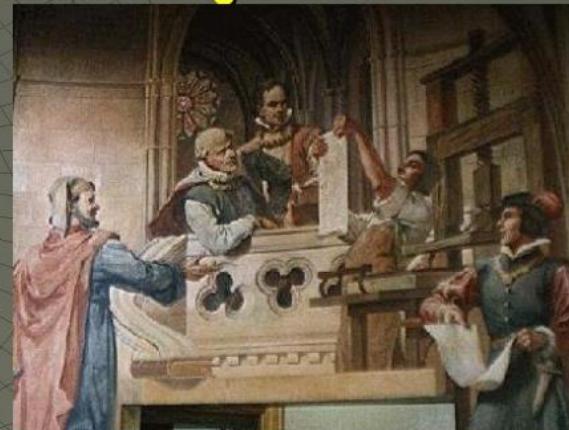


The Invention of Printing

William Caxton(1422-1491)



The Printing Press





New English period (1500 - present)
history of the English language



The founder of the English literature language is considered to be the great William Shakespeare. He invented many new words that took root in the language



The end