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History of English language, culture and literature

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Presentación – 20/06/2024

Resumen:

The current presentation shows the main historical events, figures and processes regarding the origin and evolution of English language, culture and literature throughout three different stages i.e. Old, Middle and Modern English periods.

Descripción:

Presentation about the main historical events surrounding English language, culture and literature throughout 4000 years.

FACULTAD DE EDUCACIÓN

Licenciatura en español e inglés
Institución Universitaria Colegio Mayor del Cauca

Palabras clave:

English history, culture, literature

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History of English



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The ages of English

What are the ages of English?

450-1150	Old English
1150-1500	Middle English
1500-1700	Early Modern English
1700-1900	Modern English
1900-present	Late Modern English

Chapter I

What were you doing in 4000 BC?



The Indo-European Language: The father of most modern languages.



English as many other western major languages comes from a proto-language named Indo European, which was spoken around 4000 B.C.

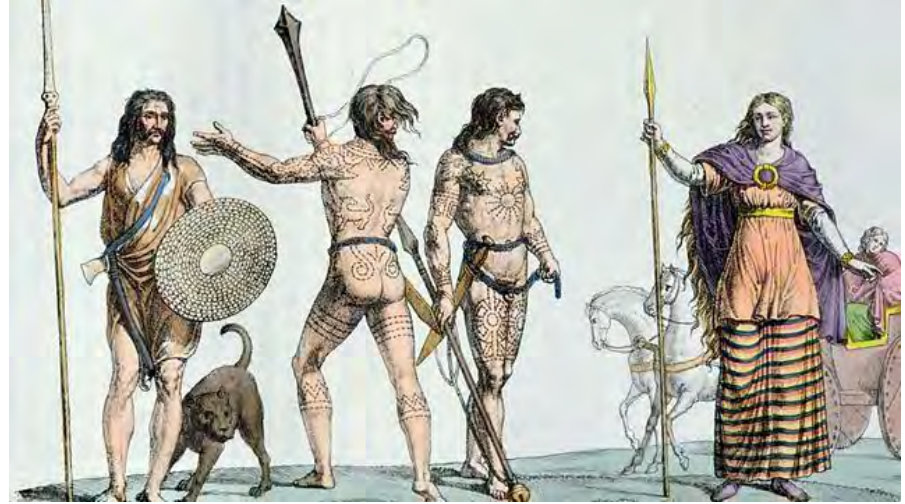
Episode II

The iron age Celts



The Celts in the British isles

- Invaded Britain around 500 BC
- Divided in multiple tribes (diff dialects)



The Celts



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The Celts in the British isles



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Modern Celtic-based celebrations

Samhain - The Celtic New Year

Celebrated from October 31st to 1st November. Samhain marks the end of the harvest season and the beginning of the Celtic New Year. Originating from ancient Celtic traditions, Samhain is a time when the veil between the worlds of the living and the dead is believed to be at its thinnest. Celts used to wear animal skins to confuse evil spirits and avoid they entered their bodies.

And they lived pleasantly there until 43 AD when...



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Episode III

When in Rome do as Romans do!



When in Rome do as Romans do!

Roman Empire in
Europe
(27 BC - 476 AD)



Roman invasion to Britannia

The Romans invaded the island they called Britannia. Britannia was the home of various native tribes whose languages and cultures had been influenced by an earlier Celtic invasion. The Romans stayed for about 400 years and no doubt affected local languages with **Latin**.



Latin oral loanwords

Butter = butyrum, -i

mint = mentha, -ae

pound = pondus, -eris

wine = vinum, -i

wall = wallum, -i

cup = cuppa, -ae

tile = tegula, -ae

camp = campus, -i

Episode IV

The germanic invasions (Circa 500 AD)



Germanic settlement



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Around 500 AD, three main Germanic tribes descended from ferocious vikings invaded the southeast of the British isles, the Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons



Germanic settlement



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These tribes blasted and burned down Celtic and Briton small villages and slaughtered their male inhabitants, taking women as trophies and breeders



Germanic settlement



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These tribes blasted and burned down Celtic and Briton small villages and slaughtered their male inhabitants, taking women as trophies and breeders

Episode V

Beowulf or when English literature was born





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Old English (450 - 1100 AD)





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Latin

Celtic

Germanic

Britton

Nordic

languages

Old English



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Modern English	Old English
Welcome	Wilcume
Hello (General greeting)	Wes hāl (sg) Wesap hāle (pl) Wesap hāla (pl/f)
How are you?	Hu eart þú? (sg) Hū magon ġit? (dl) Hū magon ġē? (pl)
<u>Good morning</u> <u>(Morning greeting)</u>	Gōd morgen sīe þē (sg) Gōd morgen sīe inc (dl) Gōd morgen sīe ēow (pl)

Tomado de: <https://www.omniglot.com/language/phrases/oldenglish.htm>

Living in old English times

- Cultural variety - Germanic Dominance
- Big Christian influence vs. paganism
- High peasant population
- Kings and lords ruling different parts
- Social class distinction

Old English literature

- First transcriptions of oral poetry
- Elegiac and Heroic
- Religious poetry (Christian)
- First prose (the law code of King Aethelberht I of Kent -597)
- Translations from Latin (Religious books)

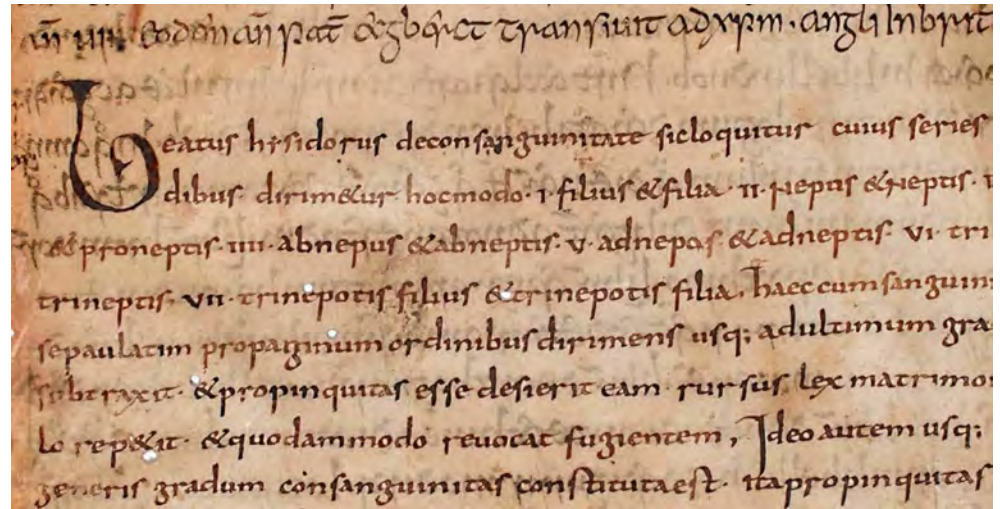
Living in old English times

By 1000-1100 AD English was spoken only by peasants and poor people. Kings and royalty adopted **Latin** and **Normand** as main language.

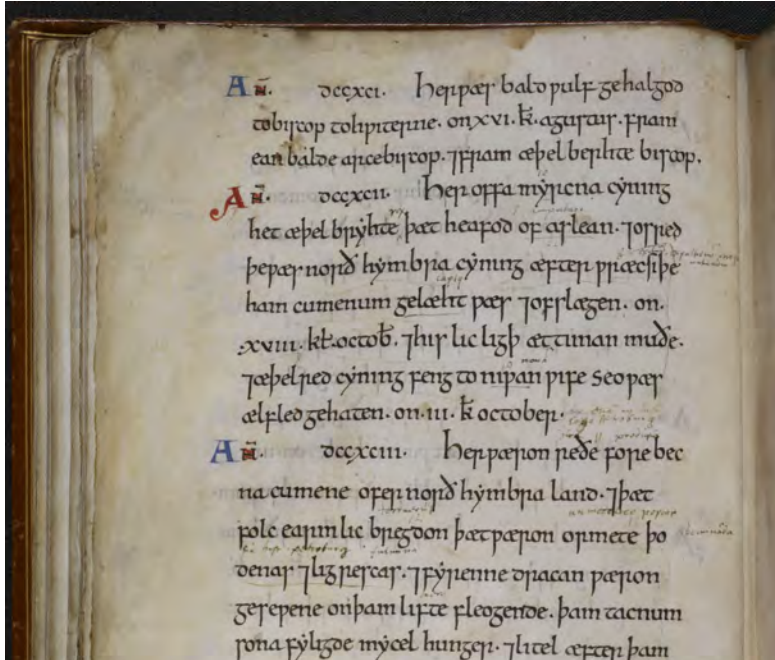
Outstanding works

- The Cædmon's Hymn - 8th century

It is considered as the oldest surviving poem in English. It is the first Christian religious poem from this period.



● The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (871 to 899)



A series of annals describing the history, battles, and customs of the Anglo Saxons written under the command of King Alfred.

The beowulf



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The beowulf

- Heroic poem handwritten around 1000 AD
- Anonymous and based on Germanic tradition
- Narrates the life of the eponymous hero
- Longest Old English poem
- Most popular Old English literature work

Chapter VI

Pardon my french!



Excuse/pardon my french!



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- This phrase is used in conversation when someone swears or curses.
- Originally used in England when someone used a French word, when speaking to someone who may not have had the social standing to understand
- Due to the vast history of conflict between France and England, it soon became a dig at the French.



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Is it English?

The entrepreneur, a big connoisseur of fine cuisine ordered a magnificent menu from his bureau: soup, salad and an omelette . Also, a massage and a bouquet as a souvenir for his fiancée

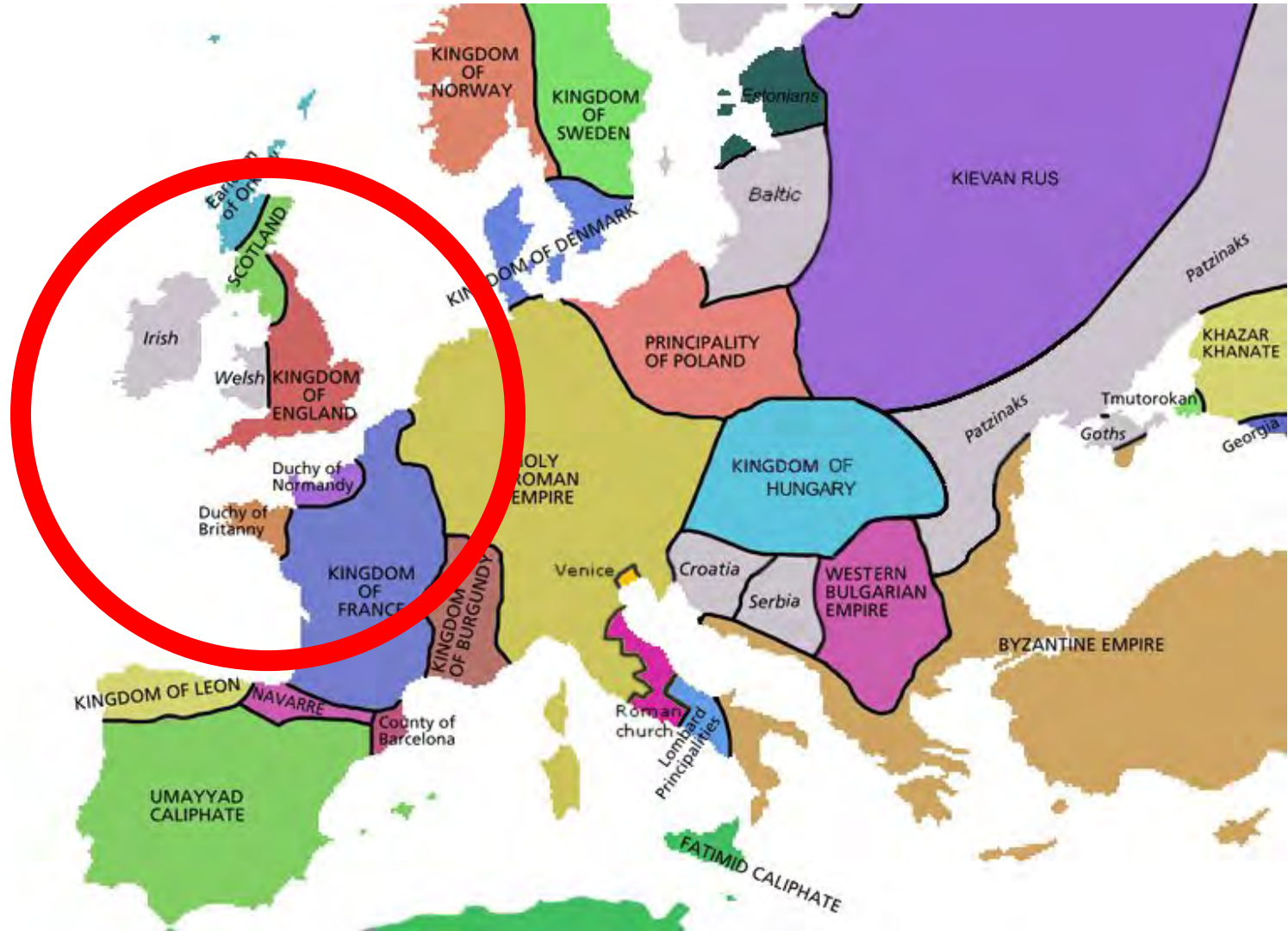
Is it English?

The **entrepreneur**, a big **connoisseur** of fine **cuisine** ordered a **magnificent menu** from his **bureau**: **soup**, **salad** and an **omelette** . Also, a **massage** and a **bouquet** as a **souvenir** for his **fiancée**

Middle age Middle English (1066 -1500 AD)



Europe in the 11th century (1000 AD)



The norman conquest in 1066



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Normandy:



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The normans

- The conquering Normans were descended from Vikings who had settled in northern France about 200 years before (the very word *Norman* comes originally from *Norseman*).
- By that time they had completely abandoned their Old Norse language and completely adopted **French** (which is a so-called Romance language, derived originally from the Latin, not Germanic, branch of Indo-European), to the extent that not a single Norse word survived in Normandy.

The normans

- Normans spoke a rural dialect of French with considerable Germanic influences, usually called **Anglo-Norman** or **Norman French** which was quite different from the standard French of Paris.



William I of England

- **William the Conqueror** invaded Normandy and, later, England, becoming William I of England. He established his home base in Normandy and ruled in his new acquisition along with his wife Matilda.
- William crushed the Anglo-Saxons on the battle of Hastings and deprived the Anglo-Saxons of their property, distributing it to Normans (and other Europeans) who supported him.



Literature in Middle ages

English literature in middle ages

- The Norman Conquest worked no immediate transformation on either the language or the literature of the English.
- Older poetry continued to be copied during the last half of the 11th century; two poems of the early 12th century—“Durham”, and “Instructions for Christians” were composed after 1066.
- By the end of 12th century, most English literature was influenced by French poetry models.

English literature in middle ages

Durham (12th century):

Celebrates the city of Durham,
England, praises its roman
cathedral and its relics



English literature in middle ages



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The grave (12th century):

Post Norman conquest poem,
tells the death of William the
conqueror, his cruelty and greed.



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English literature in middle ages



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The brutt (12th century):

It is the first work in English to treat of the “matter of Britain”: the legends of Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and was written at a time when English was nearly eclipsed by French and Latin as a literary language.



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English literature in middle ages



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Wa wæs Cadwalader; þe king wes on londe.
for scome he ne mihte fleon; no for hærme her beon.
Neoðeles he hine biþohte; hu he faren mahte.
he nom his maðmes alle; and his m[e]n deore.
& bah suð ouer sæ. into Brutaine.
and nom þe[r] wickinge; mid Alaine þan kinge.
þe wæs sune Salemonnes. þas sele kinges.
þe swiðe lufede Cadwaðlan; þe while his daiȝes ilaste.
Þær Alæin þe king; Cadwalader under-ueng.
& funde him in þan londe; al þat he wolde.
þurh elleouen ȝere; þe king wunede þere.

Excerpt from “The Brut”



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English in Middle ages

Languages of Britain in the 11th to 14th



Anglo-Norman French became the language of the **kings and nobility** of England for more than 300 years. It was the verbal language of the court, administration and culture.

Languages of Britain in the 11th to 14th



Latin was mostly used for written language, especially by the **Church** and in official records.

Languages of Britain in the 11th to 14th

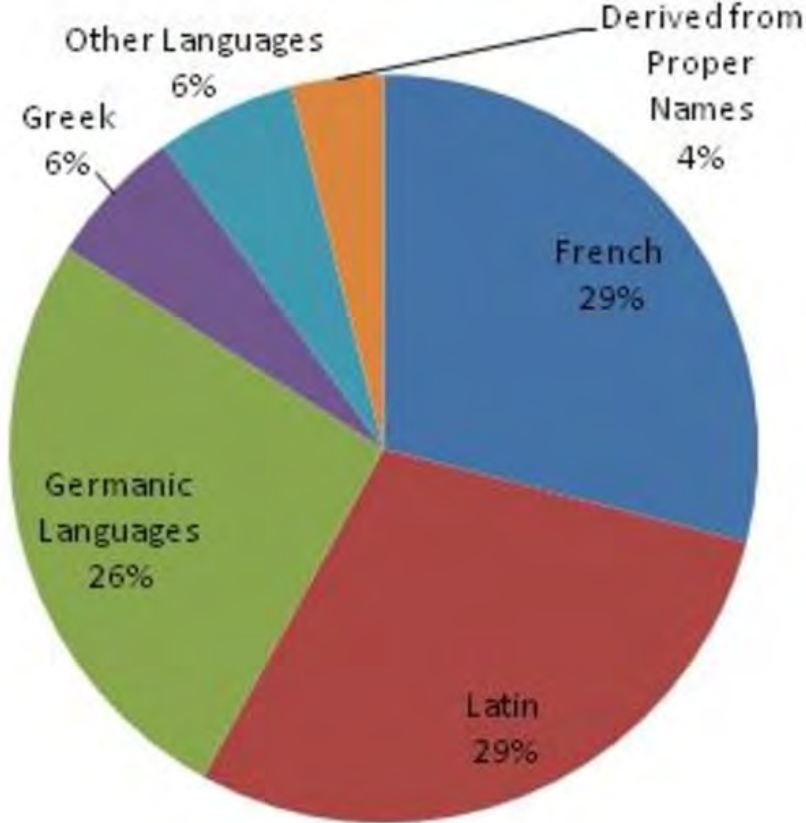
- The “**Domesday Book (1086)**”, in which William the Conqueror took stock of his new kingdom, was written in Latin to emphasize its legal authority.



Languages of Britain in the 11th to 14th

- The **peasantry and lower classes** (the vast majority of the population, an estimated 95%) continued to speak **English**
- It was considered by the Normans a **low-class, vulgar tongue** - and the two languages developed in parallel, only gradually merging as Normans and Anglo-Saxons began to intermarry.
- It is this mixture of Old English and Anglo-Norman that is usually referred to as **Middle English**.

Biggest influences on English



French Influence on English

BEEF



(Anglo-Norman Beof; Old French Boef)

French Influence on English



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PORK



(Old French Porc)

French Influence on English

MERCHANT



(Etymology: 13th Century: from Old French, probably from Vulgar Latin mercātāre

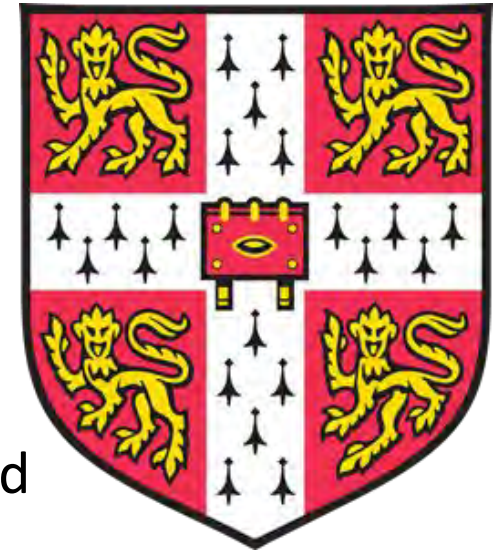
Chapter VII

England after Normans (13th - 15th centuries)

Decline of Norman-Britain (1200 AD)

It took many years for English to once again re-emerge as the country's dominant language.

- Normans' gradual **loss of touch with French** culture. Due to King John (King of England during 1166-1216), lost control of Normandy.
- The universities of **Oxford and Cambridge** were founded in 1167 and 1209 respectively
- The **100-year war** which finally would set England and France apart



Decline of Norman Britain



SISTEMA DE ASEGURAMIENTO
INTERNO DE LA CALIDAD

→ London had been the largest city for some time, and became the Britain capital



→ Other regional varieties of English were stigmatized as lacking social prestige and indicating a lack of education.

→ The 14th Century London dialect of Chaucer, although admittedly difficult, is at least recognizable to us moderns as a form of English

The black death

- The Black Death of 1348 - 1350 killed about a third of the English population (around 4 million at that time), including a disproportionate number of the **Latin-speaking clergy**.



The black death



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- After the plague, the English-speaking labouring and merchant classes grew in economic and social importance and, within the short period of a decade, the **linguistic division between the nobility and the commoners was largely over.**

English the official language

- The Statute of Pleading, which made English the official language of the courts and Parliament (although, paradoxically, it was written in French), was adopted in 1362
- That same year Edward III became the first king to address Parliament in English, a crucial psychological turning point. By 1385, English had become the language of instruction in schools.





STATUTE OF PLEADING (1362) 36 Edw. III c. 15

leur acompt, & les compeller de faire pleine distribution.

Item, p' ce q̄ monstre est soventfoitz au Roi, p' Prelatz, Ducs Counts Barons & tout la cōe, les g'ntz meschiefs q̄ sont advenuz as plusours du realme de ce q̄ les leyes custumes & estatutz du dit realme ne sont pas conuz cōement en mesme le realme, p' cause qils sont pledez monstrez & juggez en la lange Francois, qest troḡ desconue en dit realme; issint q̄ les gentz q̄ plèdent ou sont empledez en les Courtz le Roi & les Courtz dautres, nont entendement ne conissance de ce qest dit p' eulx ne contre eulx p' leur Sergeantz & auts pledeurs; et q̄ raisonablement les dites leyes & custumes sront le plus tost apri & conuz & mieultz entenduz en la lange usee en dit realme, et p' tant chescun du dit realme se p'roit mieultz govner sanz faire offense a la leye, & le mieultz garder sauver & defendr ses heritages & possessions; & en diverses regions & pais, ou le Roi les nobles & auts du dit realme ont este, est bon govnement & plein droit fait a chescun p' cause q̄ leur leyes & custumes sont apri & usez en la lange du pais: Le Roi desirant le bon govnement & t'nquillite de son poeple, & de ouster & eschure les maulx & meschiefs q̄ sont advenuz, & purront avener en ceste prise, ad p' les causes susdites ordeigne & establi del assent avantdit q̄ toutes plees q̄ sront a plèder en ses Courtz queconqes, devant ses Justices queconqes ou en ses autres places ou devant ses auts Ministres q̄conqes ou en les Courtz

ITEM, Because it is often shewed to the King by the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and all the Commonalty, of the great Mischiefs which have happened to divers of the Realm, because the Laws, Customs, and Statutes of this Realm be not commonly [holden and kept¹] in the same Realm, for that they be pleaded, shewed, and judged in the French Tongue, which is much unknown in the said Realm; so that the People which do implead, or be impleaded, in the King's Court, and in the Courts of other, have no Knowledge nor Understanding of that which is said for them or against them by their Serjeants and other Pleaders; and that reasonably the said Laws and Customs [the rather shall be perceived²] and known, and better understood in the Tongue used in the said Realm, and by so much every Man of the said Realm may the better govern himself without offending of the Law, and the better keep, save, and defend his Heritage and Possessions; and in divers Regions and Countries, where the King, the Nobles, and other of the said Realm have been, good Governance and full Right is done to every Person, because that their Laws and Customs be learned and used in the Tongue of the Country: The King, desiring the good Governance and Tranquillity of his People, and to put out and eschew the Harms and Mischiefs which do or may happen in this Behalf by the Occasions aforesaid, hath ordained and stablished by the Assent aforesaid, that all Pleas which shall be pleaded in [any³] Courts whatsoever, before any of his Justices whatsoever, or in his other Places, or before any of His other Ministers whatsoever, or in the Courts

¹ upon each shewing

² known

³ his MS. Tr. 2.

⁴ and other profites MS. Tr. 2.

⁵ shall be the more soon lerned, MS. Tr. 2.

1362. c. 15.



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Geoffrey Chaucer (1343 -1400 AD)

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343 -1400)



English poet, author, and civil servant best known for **The Canterbury Tales**. He has been called the "**father of English literature**", or, alternatively, the "**father of English poetry**".

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343 -1400)

→ He influenced English language development more than any other authors at that time.

- The Book of the Duchess (1368)
- The House of Fame (1374)
- The Legend of Good Women (1380)
- Troilus and Criseyde (1385)
- **The Canterbury Tales (1387)**



The Canterbury Tales (1387)



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→ Collection of stories written in the 14th century. 24 stories narrated by one group of pilgrims who are travelling to Canterbury Cathedral to visit the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket.



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The Canterbury Tales (1387)

- To spend time, the pilgrims decide to narrate 2 stories for their new acquaintances.
- This magnificent work presents an excerpt of medieval tragedy and comedy. Despite the author never finished his work, it is yet one of the most relevant works in English literature



The Canterbury Tales (1387)

Excerpt from General Prologue

Middle English Version

Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendred is the flour,
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halve cours yronne,
And smale foweles maken melodye,

Modern English Version

When April with his showers sweet with fruit
The drought of March has pierced unto the root
And bathed each vein with liquor that has power
To generate therein and sire the flower;
When Zephyr also has, with his sweet breath,
Quickened again, in every holt and heath,
The tender shoots and buds, and the young sun
Into the Ram one half his course has run,
And many little birds make melody

The 100 years war (1337 - 1453)

The 100-year war

(1337 - 1453)

- This war started when Edward III of England (1312-1377) claimed his right to the **French Throne** over the King Philip VI of France (1293-1350)



The 100-year war

(1337 - 1453)

4 subsequent kings (both English and French) inherited this conflict. However, “The Battle of Castillon” june 1453, gave France the **definitive victory over England** and ended this conflict.



Joan of Arc - Jeanne d'Arc

(1412 - 1431)

What do you know about this historical figure?



Decline of Norman Britain



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→ London had been the largest city for some time, and became the Britain capital



→ Other regional varieties of English were stigmatized as lacking social prestige and indicating a lack of education.

→ The 14th Century London dialect of Chaucer, although admittedly difficult, is at least recognizable to us moderns as a form of English

The peasant revolt (1381)

The peasant revolt (1381)



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The peasant revolt (1381)



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→ After the Black Death, England had lost a large part of its peasant population, who supported their feudal lords. King Edward III, totally apathetic to this situation, did not want to lower their taxes or create laws so that they could earn better. The consequence was a great revolt.



The peasant revolt (1381)



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→ The rebellion lasted less than a month and succeeded, as a protest against the taxation of poorer classes as well as in preventing additional imposed taxes.



Chapter VIII

Shakespeare, the father modern English

Modern English



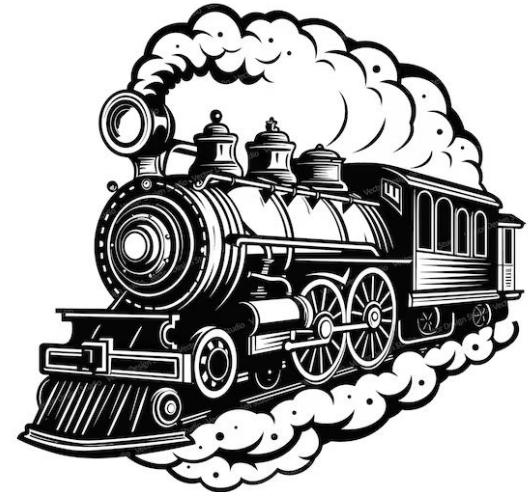
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Early Modern English (1500 - 1800 AD)



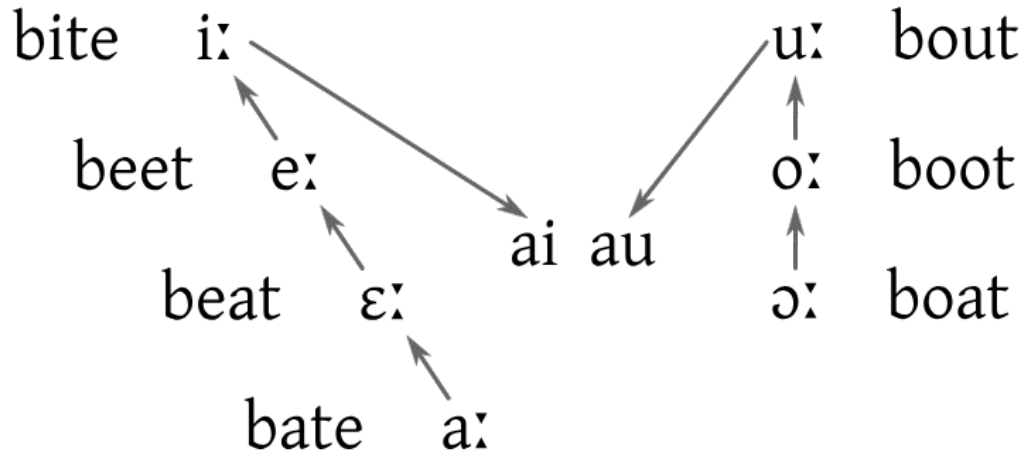
Late Modern English (1800 - Nowadays)



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Early modern English

The great vowel shift



Between 1450 and 1750 there is a great event in the history of the English language which saw the change from Middle English to **Early Modern English** – the Great Vowel Shift.

During the 16th century, the vowel system was simplified to 15 different vowels and diphthongs

By the way...

How many vowel sounds are there in modern English?



Around **20 vowel sounds**, including vowel letters A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes Y. Vowel sounds can be described as monophthongs and diphthongs.

The great vowel shift

The Great Vowel Shift saw a complete change in the way people pronounced English vowels. Vowels started to be pronounced more towards the front of the mouth.

In addition, the end vowel sound 'e' on many words became voiceless.

Word	Vowel pronunciation	
	Late Middle English before the GVS	Modern English after the GVS
bite	/i:/	/aɪ/
meet	/e:/	/i:/
meat	/ɛ:/	
mate	/a:/	/eɪ/
out	/u:/	/aʊ/
boot	/o:/	/u:/
boat	/ɔ:/	/oʊ/

The great vowel shift

(1300)	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	
<i>driven</i>	/i:/	/ii/	/ei/	/ɛi/	/Δi/	/ai/
<i>house</i>	/u:/	/uu/	/ou/	/ɔu/	/Δu/	/au/
<i>feet</i>	/e:/		/i:/			
<i>fool</i>	/o:/		/u:/			
<i>beat</i>	/ɛ:/				/e:/	/i:/
<i>foal</i>	/ɔ:/				/o:/	
<i>take</i>	/a:/		/æ:/	/ɛ:/	/e:/	/ei/
<i>sail</i>	/ai/		/æi/	/ɛi/	/e:/	/ei/
<i>law</i>	/au/		/ɔu/	/ɒ:/		

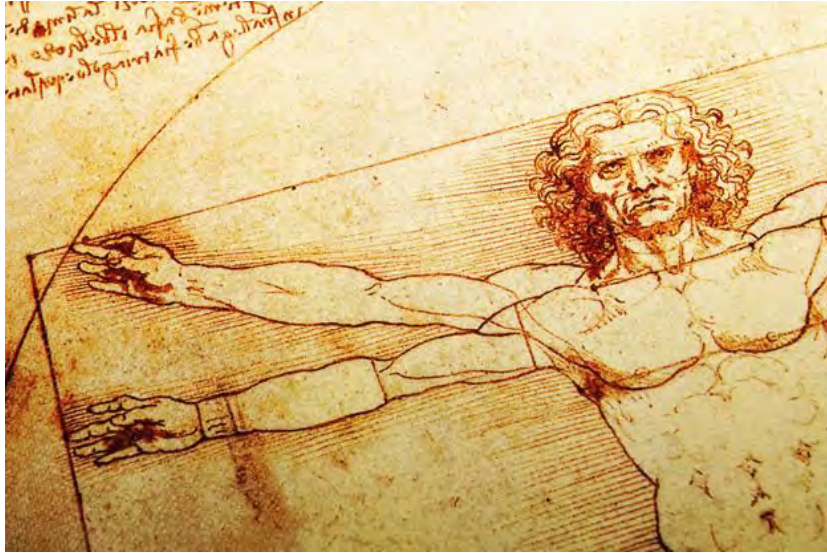
The English Renaissance



The English renaissance



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The word 'renaissance' comes from the French for 'rebirth', so it was a fitting name for the artistic and cultural transformation of Europe from the late 14th to the early 17th Century

→

The English renaissance



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Some put the beginning of the English Renaissance in 1485, with the rise of the Tudor dynasty, while others put it around 1520, during Henry VIII's reign. What is certain is that **the second half of the 16th century**, during Elizabeth I's reign was the **height** of the English Renaissance.



Language effects

England falls in love once again with classic languages: Latin, greek and french which were considered academic and scientific languages.

- *Genius*
- *Species*
- *Militia*
- *Radius*
- *Specimen*
- *Criterion*
- *Apparatus*
- *Focus*
- *Lens*
- *Antenna*
- *Paralysis*
- *Nausea*
- *Horrid*
- *Pathetic*
- *Illicit*
- *Anonymous*
- *dislocate*
- *explain*
- *excavate*
- *meditate*
- *adapt*
- *enthusiasm*
- *absurdity*
- *area*
- *complex*
- *Concept*
- *Invention*
- *Technique*
- *temperature*
- *agile*
- *physician,*
- *Catastrophe*
- *Parasite*
- *Manuscript*
- *Comedy*
- *Tragedy*
- *Fact*
- *Mythology*
- *Sarcasm*
- *Paradox*
- *Chao*
- *Crisis*
- *Climax*

The printing press

Created by Johann Gutenberg in 1450 in Germany, it was first introduced to England by the end of 15th century but it became popular in the beginning of the 16th century.



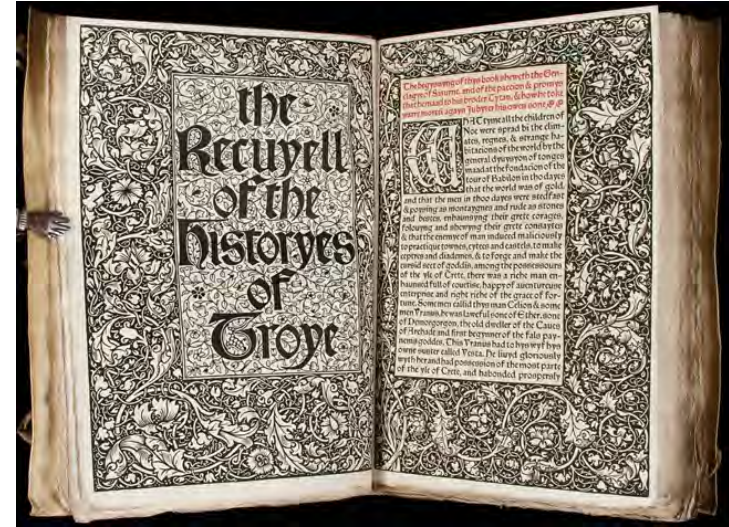
The printing press

What was the first printed book in English?

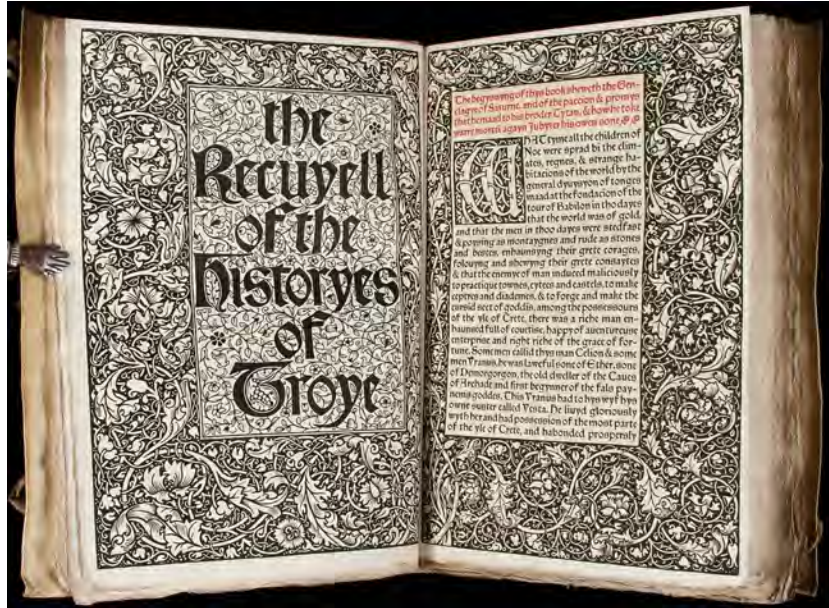
→

“The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye” a translation from french!

→



The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye



Is a translation by William Caxton (1974) of a **French courtly romance** written by Raoul Lefèvre, chaplain to Philip III, Duke of Burgundy. It was the first book printed in the English language.

The printing press effect

The printing press allowed **English language and culture** to widespread over Europe through books such as “The canterbury tales” becoming this one of the first English best-sellers ever.



**To be, or not to be--that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
And by opposing end them.**

Hamlet, Act 3 - Scene 1. Shakespeare. 1603

**Ser, o no ser, ésa es la cuestión.
¿Es más noble para el espíritu sufrir los
dardos de la airada fortuna, o tomar
armas contra un mar de calamidades y
haciéndoles frente acabar con ellas?**

Hamlet, Acto 3 - Escena 1. Shakespeare. 1603

Why is it William Shakespeare that much important for the English Culture and Language?





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William Shakespeare

(Stratford, 1564 - 1616)



The father of modern English

→ He changed English since he played with English grammar.

→ He used nouns as verbs, adjectives and adverbs:

*dog them at the heels - the good Brutus ghosted -
Lord Angelo dukes it well - uncle me no uncle*

→ He created around 2000 new english words in his plays which are still in use.

The father of modern English

It is said that when Shakespeare did not find a word in English for his plays, he just simply created it by linking words or crafting new ones from classic etymology from Greek, Latin or French.



Some words created by Shakespeare



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- *Bare-faced*
- *Critical*
- *Monumental*
- *Castigate*
- *Majestic*
- *Obscene*
- *Frugal*
- *Aerial*
- *Homicide*
- *Countless*
- *Submerged*
- *Vast*
- *Premeditated*
- *Assassination*
- *Eyeballs*
- *Laughable*
- *Dislocate*
- *Accommodation*
- *Aggravate*
- *Excellent*
- *Fragrant*
- *Hint*
- *Hurry*
- *Lonely*
- *Summit*
- *Pedant*
- *Gloomy*

El padre del inglés moderno

- He wrote more than 39 playwrights including comedies, tragedies and historical dramas. He wrote more than 154 sonnets and 4 lyrics.
- He's the most quoted English writer ever and his quotes are the most popular



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**“ Se ríe de las cicatrices quién
nunca ha sentido una herida”**



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**“No hay nada tan común como el
deseo de ser elogiado”**



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“Es mejor ser rey de tu silencio que esclavo de tus palabras”



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**“Al nacer, lloramos porque
entramos en este vasto
manicomio”**



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**“!Oh amor poderoso! Que a veces
hace de una bestia un hombre y
otras de un hombre una bestia.”**



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Chapter IX

English, the *Lingua Franca*

In pairs, discuss for a few minutes

- How English became the modern *lingua franca*?
- What main events made English globally important today





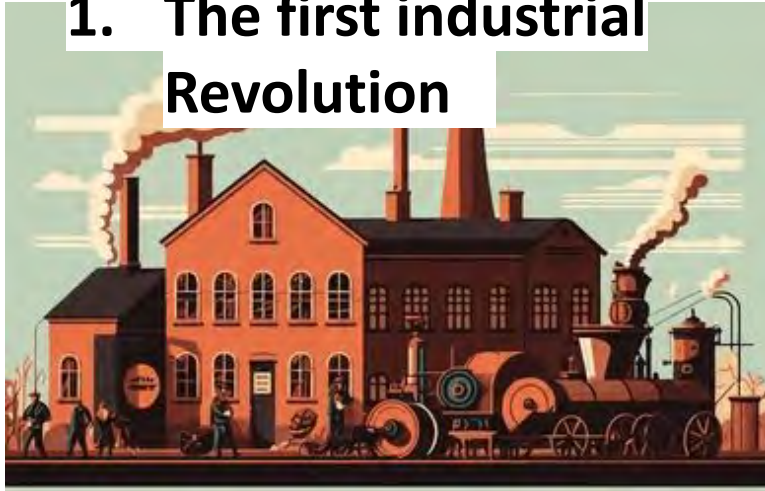
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Late modern English

1. The first industrial Revolution

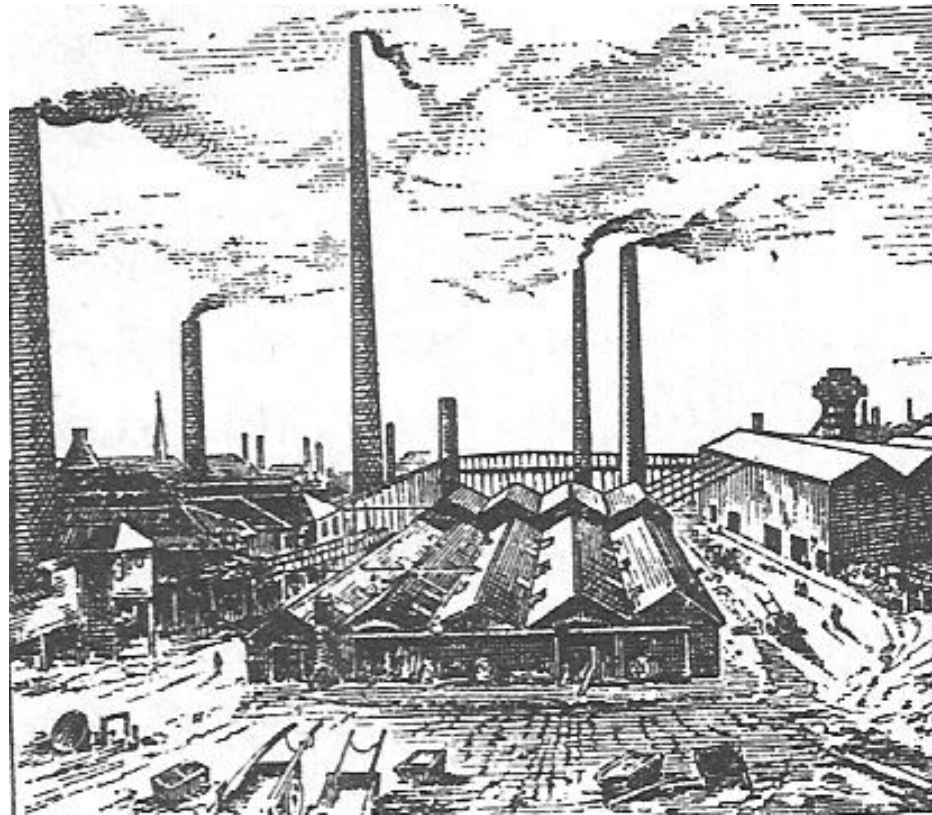


2. British Empire



3. English arrival to America and popularization

The 1st industrial and scientific revolution

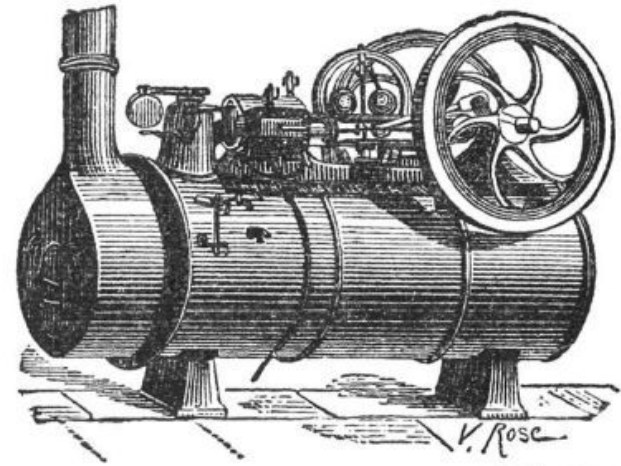


The 1st industrial revolution (1760 - 1840)



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Sociocultural impact: The invention of the **steam engine** by the british James Watt led modernization and development of new and better industry in England leading to the **Economy growth in 200%** in a few decades. This gave England a **greater political, militar, intellectual and literary power**



oldbookillustrations.com



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The 1st industrial revolution (1760 - 1840)



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English became the language of progress after the first industrial revolution. If you wanted to be part of this new technological advances, **you ought to speak English**



The 1st industrial revolution (1760 - 1840)

Linguistic impact:

- New words in English came up to name different materials, components and subjects.
(e.g. steamwork, railways, engine, factory, phone)

Literature:

- Handbook guides and technical details about new technical and scientific advances were given in English.
(i.e. other countries ought to learn English if they wanted to use this new machinery)

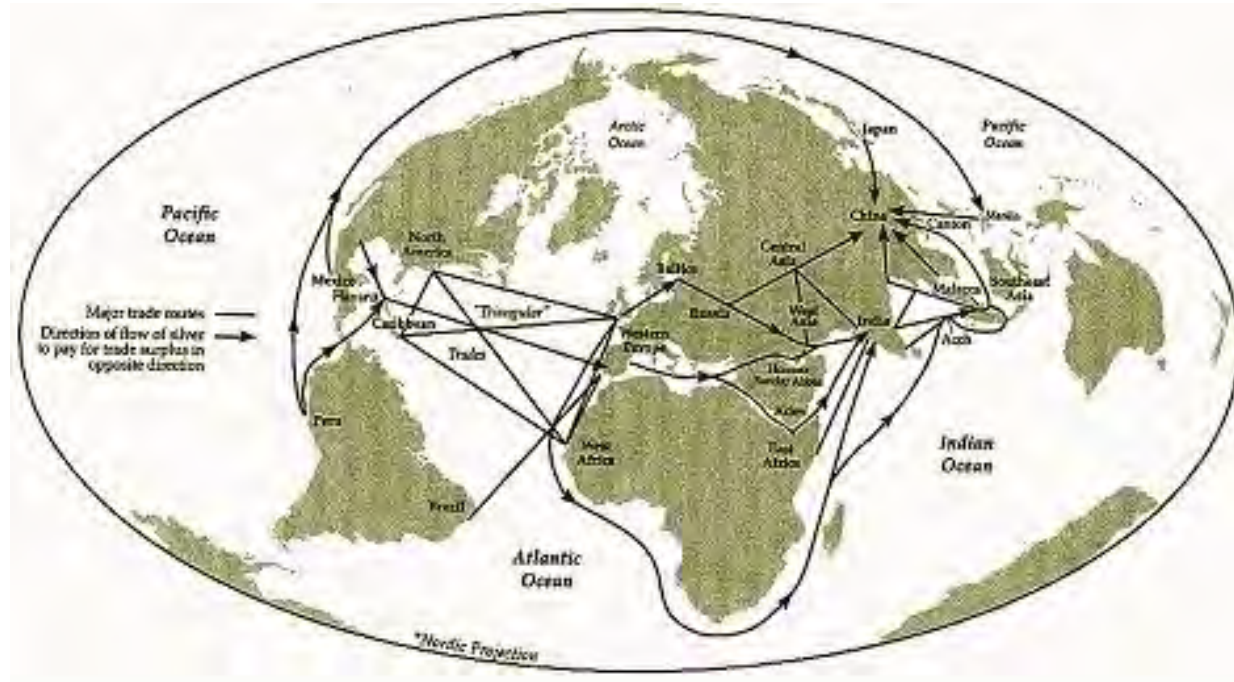
Loanwords

We have seen how some loanwords from French, Latin, Nordic languages have become part of English, but...



How words from languages such as **spanish, portuguese, italian** and so many others have become part of English?

British International trade XVI -XVII



Trade language effect

Due to **British naval superiority** was growing, during the 16th and 17th Century, international trade expanded immensely. English acquired lots of **loanwords** i.e. words belonging to other languages



Trade language effect

Among the **wordloans** during this trading period to English we have:

- **Italian:** *carnival, fiasco, arsenal, casino, miniature, design, bankrupt, grotto, studio, umbrella, rocket, ballot, balcony, macaroni, piano, opera, violin*



Trade language effect

- **Spanish:** *armada, bravado, barricade, cannibal*



Trade language effect

- **Portuguese:** *breeze, tank, fetish, marmalade, molasses*



Trade language effect

- **German:** *kindergarten, noodle, bum, dumb, dollar, muffin, hex, wanderlust, gimmick, waltz, seminar, ouch!*



Trade language effect



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- **Dutch:** *spool, stripe, holster, skipper, dam, booze, crap, hunk, landscape, easel, smuggle, caboose, yacht, cruise, dock, buoy, keelhaul, reef, bluff, freight, leak, snoop, spook, sleigh, brick, pump, boss, lottery*



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Trade language effect

- **Arabic:** *harem, jar, magazine, algebra, algorithm, almanac, alchemy, zenith, admiral, sherbet, saffron, coffee, alcohol, mattress, syrup, hazard, lute*
- **Turkish:** *coffee, yoghurt, caviar, horde, chess, kiosk, tulip, turban*

Trade language effect

- **Basque:** *bizarre, anchovy*
- **Norwegian:** *maelstrom, iceberg, ski, slalom, troll*
- **Icelandic:** *mumps, saga, geyser*
- **Finnish:** *sauna*
- **Persian:** *shawl, lemon, caravan, bazaar, tambourine*

Trade language effect

- **Japanese:** *tycoon, geisha, karate, samurai*
- **Malay:** *bamboo, amok, caddy, gong, ketchup*
- **Chinese:** *tea, typhoon, kowtow.*
- **Polynesian:** *taboo, tattoo.*

Britain to the world





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“An empire on which the sun never sets”

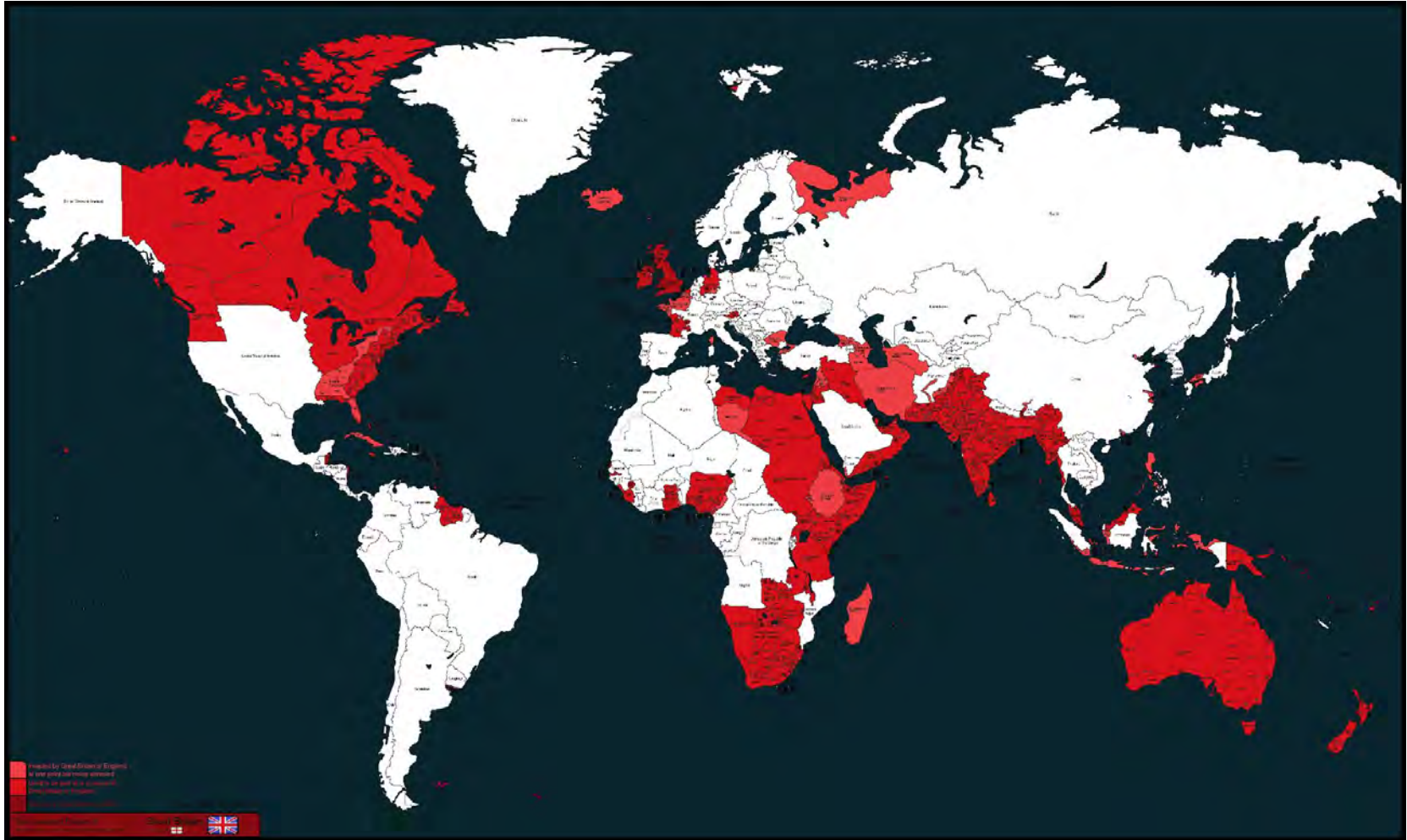


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The glorious British empire (XVII-XX)



The British Empire

- What do you think the British Empire was possible?
- What could be its influence on English culture, language and literature?



The glorious British empire (XVII-XX)



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Despite in previous centuries Great Britain have send explorers and colonizers to different territories over Africa, Oceania and America, **the industrial revolution empowered the colonization all over the world.**



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The glorious British empire (XVII-XX)

Socio Cultural Impact:

- **Expansion** of British modes in arts, literature and lifestyle across the empire colonies
- **Melange** and interculturalization of British modes with others across its territory



The glorious British empire (XVII-XX)

Language Impact:

- Global increase in English speakers
- English established as official language in different countries and communities across the 5 continents



The glorious British empire (XVII-XX)

The rise of so-called “**New Englishes**” (modern variants or dialects of the language:

- Australian English
- South African English
- Caribbean English
- South Asian English





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English in America



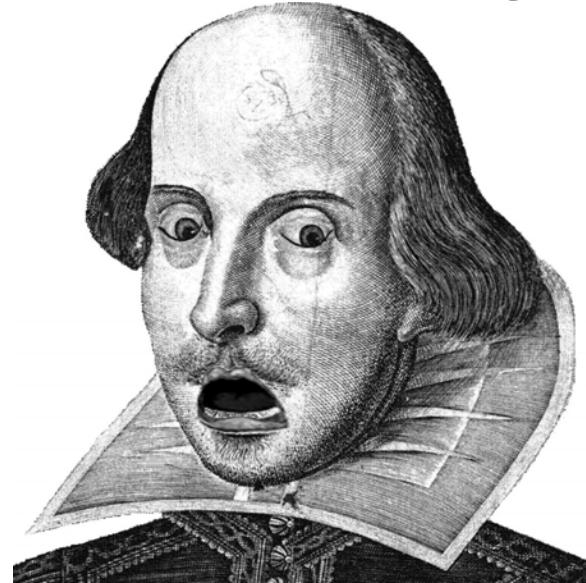
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**Read the following statement and
give your opinion:**

**“American English is closer to the English of
Shakespeare than modern British English is”**



English arrive to America



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The English colonization of North America had begun as early as **1600**. Jamestown, Virginia was founded in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.



English arrive to America



The first settlers were, **contemporaries of Shakespeare (1564-1616)**, and would have spoken a similar dialect. The new land was described as “a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men”

Why American and British are different?



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Some English pronunciations and usages “**froze**” when they arrived in America while they continued to evolve in Britain itself (sometimes referred to as “**colonial lag**”)

English arrive to America

In some respects, **American English is closer to the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is.** Perhaps the best-known example is the American use of ***gotten*** which has long since faded from use in Britain (even though forgotten has survived)



Chapter X

The American Power





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WWII (1939-1945)



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The End Of The British Empire After The Second World War



The British Empire

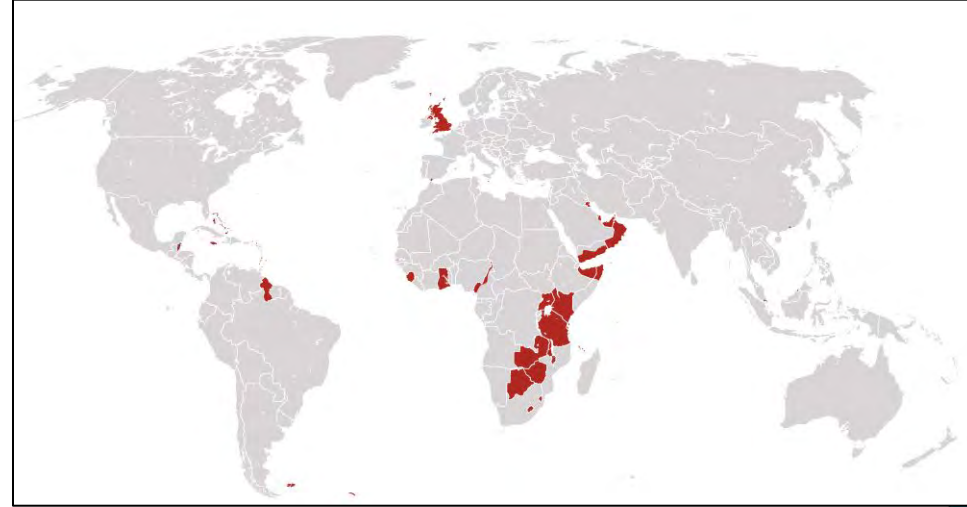


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Before WWII

After WWII



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The End Of The British Empire



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After the Second World War, the disintegration of Britain's empire transformed global politics. By 1945, colonies **were an expensive liability** for British newly elected Labour government..





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The US, world power after WWII



The U.S. culture after WWII



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The U.S. which had **created thousands of war industries**, became **worldwide strongest economy** providing jobs and policies for soldiers, veterans and citizens in general.



The U.S. culture after WWII

Americans found easy housing access and therefore rising a family. **American population increased** as well as infrastructure such as roads, suburban lifestyle and **car culture** and started to export its industry, its culture but most important its language





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