МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Уманський державний педагогічний університет
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Кафедра англійської мови та методики її навчання

ІСТОРІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

ПОСІБНИК

для студентів 3 курсу ОС «бакалавр»
факультетів іноземних мов вищих закладів освіти

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Посібник містить короткий курс лекцій із дисципліни «Історія мови» на основі загальних історичних відомостей з мови від найдавніших часів до сучасності, спрямований на ознайомлення з найважливішими історичними процесами, котрі відбувались в мові у зв'язку з історією розвитку суспільства. Посібник укладено на засадах кредитно-трансферної системи навчання. Призначається для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання ОС «бакалавр».

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Передмова

Посібник призначений для самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти та націлений на забезпечення комунікативної компетенції в актах міжкультурної комунікації через адекватне сприйняття мови, що передбачає формування у здобувачів освіти лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенції, а також здатність зберігати та примножувати моральні, культурні, наукові цінності і досягнення суспільства на основі розуміння історії та закономірностей розвитку мови, її місця у загальній системі знань про суспільство та його розвиток.

Здатність визначати динаміку різних елементів структури мови, виявляти взаємозалежність розвитку фонетичної структури і модифікації граматичних категорій, виникнення нових категорій є невід'ємною частиною комунікативної компетенції, що відповідає вимогам навчальної програми з дисципліни «Історія мови» для студентів 3 курсу ОС «бакалавр» закладів вищої освіти.

Посібник містить короткий курс лекцій із дисципліни «Історія мови» на основі загальних історичних відомостей з мови від найдавніших часів до сучасності, спрямований на ознайомлення з найважливішими історичними процесами, котрі відбувались в мові у зв'язку з історією розвитку суспільства. Посібник включає план практичних занять, завдання для самостійної роботи та індивідуальні науково-дослідні завдання.

Методика організації та проведення практичних завдань спрямована на розвиток у здобувачів вищої освіти пошукових умінь, роботи з автентичними підручниками, текстами та статтями англійською мовою, навичок самостійної роботи та роботи у малих групах для вирішення дослідницьких завдань; на здатність усвідомити процес трансформації мови від флективної, до статусу мови, що дедалі більше використовує аналітичні форми.

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INTRODUCTION

Опис навчальної дисципліни

Найменування показників	Характеристика дисципліни за формами навчання
Вид дисципліни (обов'язкова чи вибіркова)	обов'язкова
Мова викладання, навчання та оцінювання	англійська
Форма навчання	денна / заочна
Загальний обсяг у кредитах ЄКТС / годинах	3
Курс	3
Семестр	6
Кількість змістових модулів із розподілом:	3 ЗМ
Форма семестрового контролю	екзамен

Мета курсу: стислий системний виклад історії англійської мови від найдавніших часів до сучасності, спрямований на ознайомлення здобувачів вищої освіти з найважливішими історичними процесами, котрі відбувались в мові у зв'язку з історією розвитку суспільства, де англійська мова використовувалась як засіб спілкування та формування у них уміння пояснити норми сучасної англійської мови з точки зору законів її історичного розвитку.

Завдання курсу: розкрити суть та проблеми основних питань історії англійської мови; формувати уміння пояснити норми сучасної англійської мови та їх особливості з точки зору її історичного розвитку; формувати у здобувачів вищої освіти системно-наукове розуміння розвитку англійської мови та особливостей цього розвитку на різних історичних етапах; розвивати навички зіставного лінгвістичного аналізу мовних явищ в історичній ретроспективі; сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти системно-наукове розуміння розвитку англійської мови та особливості цього розвитку нарізних історичних етапах.

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Lecture 1

SOURCES AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE HISTORY

It was observed that an interest in the past was one of the distinguishing characteristics of humans as compared with the other animals. The medium by which speakers of a language communicate their thoughts and feelings to others, the tool with which they conduct their business or the government of millions of people.

Today it is reasonable to assume that a liberally educated person should know something of the structure of his or her language, its position in the world and its relation to other tongues, the wealth of its vocabulary together with the sources from which that vocabulary has been and is being enriched, and the complex relationships among the many different varieties of speech that are gathered under the single name of the English language.

The diversity of cultures that find expression in it is a reminder that the history of English is a story of cultures in contact during the past 1,500 years. It understates matters to say that political, economic, and social forces influence a language. These forces shape the language in every aspect, as well as in the meanings of words, in the accents of the spoken language, and even in the structures of the grammar. The history of a language is intimately bound up with the history of the peoples who speak it.

Influences at Work on Language. The English language of today reflects many centuries of development. The political and social events that have in the course of English history so profoundly affected the English people in their national life have generally had a recognizable effect on their language.

The Roman Christianizing of Britain in 597 brought England into contact with Latin civilization and made significant additions to the vocabulary. The Scandinavian invasions resulted in a considerable mixture of the two peoples and their languages. The Norman Conquest made English for two centuries the language mainly of the lower classes while the nobles and those associated with them used French on almost all occasions. And when English once more regained supremacy as the

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language of all elements of the population, it was an English greatly changed in both form and vocabulary from what it had been in 1066.

In a similar way the Hundred Years' War, the rise of an important middle class, the Renaissance, the development of England as a maritime power, the expansion of the British Empire, and the growth of commerce and industry, of science and literature, have, each in their way, contributed to the development of the language.

Growth and Decay. Moreover, English, like all other languages, is subject to that constant growth and decay that characterize all forms of life. It is a convenient figure of speech to speak of languages as living and as dead. Although we rarely think of language as something that possesses life apart from the people who speak it, as we can think of plants or of animals, we can observe in speech something like the process of change that characterizes the life of living things. When a language ceases to change, we call it a dead language. Classical Latin is a dead language because it has not changed for nearly 2,000 years.

The change that is constantly going on in a living language can be most easily seen in the vocabulary. Old words die out, new words are added, and existing words change their meaning. Much of the vocabulary of Old English has been lost, and the development of new words to meet new conditions is one of the most familiar phenomena of the language. Change of meaning can be illustrated from any page of Shakespeare. Nice in Shakespeare's day meant foolish; rheumatism signified a cold in the head.

Less familiar but no less real is the change of pronunciation. A slow but steady alteration, especially in the vowel sounds, has characterized English throughout its history.

Old English stān has become the stone; cū has become cow

Changes likewise occur in the grammatical forms of a language. These may be the result of gradual phonetic odification, or they may result from the desire for uniformity commonly felt where similarity of function or use is involved.

The person who says *I knowed* is only trying to form the past tense of this verb after the pattern of the past tense of so many verbs in English. This process is known as the operation of analogy, and it may affect the sound and meaning as well as the form of words.

The Importance of English. In numbers of speakers as well as in its uses for international communication and in other less quantifiable measures, English is one of the most important languages of the world.

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Spoken by more than 380 million people in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the former British Empire, it is the largest of the Western languages. English, however, is not the most widely used native language in the world. Chinese, in its eight spoken varieties, is known to 1.3 billion people in China alone.

Some of the European languages are comparable to English in reflecting the forces of history, especially with regard to European expansion since the sixteenth century. Spanish, next in size to English, is spoken by about 330 million people, Portuguese by 180 million, Russian by 175 million, German by 110 million, French by 80 million native speakers (and a large number of second-language speakers), Italian by 65 million.

French and English are both languages of wider communication, and yet the changing positions of the two languages in international affairs during the past century illustrate the extent to which the status of a language depends on extralinguistic factors. It has been said that English is associated with practical and powerful pursuits. It is considered the equal of English for reading good novels or poetry and for personal.

The Future of the English Language. Since growth in a language is primarily a matter of population, the most important question to ask is which populations of the world will increase most rapidly. Growth of population is determined by the difference between the birth rate and the death rate and by international migration. The single most important fact about current trends is that the Third World countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America have experienced a sharp drop in mortality during the twentieth century without a corresponding drop in the birth rate. As a result, the population of these areas is younger and growing faster than the population of the industrialized countries of Europe and North America.

According to a recent United Nations analysis, by 2050 the United States will be the only developed country among the world's twenty most populous nations, whereas in 1950 at least half of the top ten were industrial nations.

India is expected to replace China as the world's most populous nation in half a century, with a concomitant growth in Hindi and Bengali, already among the top five languages in the world. The one demographic fact that can be stated with certainty is that the proportion of the world's population in the economically developed countries will

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shrink during the next half century in comparison with the proportion in the presently developing countries.

Since most of the native speakers of English live in the developed countries, it can be expected that this group will account for a progressively smaller proportion of the world's population. Counteracting the general trend somewhat is the exceptional situation in the United States.

If the future of a language were merely a matter of the number who speak it as a first language, English would appear to be entering a period of decline after four centuries of unprecedented expansion. What makes this prospect unlikely is the fact that English is widely used as a second language and as a foreign language throughout the world. The number of speakers who have acquired English as a second language with near native fluency is estimated to be between 350 and 400 million. If we add to first and second language speakers, the estimates for the total number of speakers range between one and one and a half billion.

In some countries English is a neutral language among competing indigenous languages. In most developing countries communications in English are superior to those in the vernacular languages. The unavailability of textbooks in Swahili has slowed the effort to establish that language as the language of education in Tanzania. Yet textbooks and other publications are readily available in English, and they are produced by countries with the economic means to sustain their vast systems of communications.

The complex interaction of these forces defies general statements of the present situation or specific projections into the distant future. Among European languages it seems likely that English, German, and Spanish will benefit from various developments.

The breakup of the Soviet Union and the increasing political and economic unification of Western Europe are already resulting in the shifting fortunes of Russian and German. The independent states of the former Soviet Union are unlikely to continue efforts to make Russian a common language throughout that vast region, and the presence of a unified Germany will reinforce the importance of the German language.

The growth of Spanish, as of Portuguese, will come mainly from the rapidly increasing population of Latin America, while the growth in English will be most notable in its use throughout the world as a second language. It is also likely that pidgin and creole varieties of English will

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become increasingly widespread in those areas where English is not a first language.

English as a World Language. That the world is fully alive to the need for an international language is evident from the number of attempts that have been made to supply that need artificially. Between 1880 and 1907 fifty-three universal languages were proposed.

Today it is all but forgotten. A few years later Esperanto experienced a similar vogue, but interest in it now is kept alive largely by local groups and organizations.

The history of language policy in the twentieth century makes it unlikely that any government will turn its resources to an international linguistic solution that benefits the particular country only indirectly. Without the support of governments and the educational institutions that they control, the establishment of an artificial language for the world will be impossible.

Two centuries ago French would have appeared to have attained an undisputed claim to such ascendancy. It was then widely cultivated throughout Europe as the language of polite society, it was the diplomatic language of the world, and it enjoyed considerable popularity in literary and scientific circles. During the nineteenth century its prestige, though still great, gradually declined.

The prominence of Germany in all fields of scientific and scholarly activity made German a serious competitor. Now more scientific research is probably published in English than in any other language, and the preeminence of English in commercial use is undoubted.

The revolution in communications during the twentieth century has contributed to the spread of several European languages, but especially of English because of major broadcasting and motion picture industries in the United States and Great Britain.

Since World War II, English as an official language has claimed progressively less territory among the former colonies of the British Empire while its actual importance and number of speakers have increased rapidly. At the time of the first edition of this history (1935), English was the official language of one-fourth of the earth's surface, even if only a small fraction of the population in parts of that area actually knew English. As the colonies gained independence, English continued to be used alongside the vernaculars.

In many of the new countries English is either the primary language or a necessary second language in the schools, the courts, and

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business. In Uganda, for example, where no language is spoken as a first language by more than 16 percent of the population, English is the one official language; yet less than one percent of the population speaks it as a first language. In India, English was to serve transitional purposes only until 1965, but it continues to be used officially with Hindi and fourteen other national languages. In Tanzania, Swahili is the one official language, but English is still indispensable in the schools and the high courts.

During the 1990s the explosive growth of the Internet was extending English as a world language in ways that could not have been foreseen only a few years earlier. The development of the technology and software to run the Internet took place in the United States, originally as ARPANET (the Advanced Research Project Agency Network), a communication system begun in 1969 by the U.S. Department of Defense in conjunction with military contractors and universities.

In 2000 English was the dominant language of the Internet, with more than half of the Internet hosts located in the United States and as many as three-fourths in the United States and other English speaking countries. The protocols by which ASCII code was transmitted were developed for the English alphabet, and the writing systems for languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean presented formidable problems for use on the World Wide Web.

The technology that made knowledge of English essential also facilitated online English language instruction in countries such as China, where demand for English exceeds the available teachers. However, changes in the Internet economy are so rapid that it is impossible to predict the future of English relative to other languages in this global system.

Assets and Liabilities. Because English occupies such a prominent place in international communication, it is worth pausing to consider some of the features that figure prominently in learning English as a foreign language.

Learning any second language requires some effort, perhaps the most important is the closeness of the speaker's native language to the language that is being learned. All else equal, including the linguistic skill of the individual learner, English will seem easier to a native speaker of Dutch than to a native speaker of Korean.

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The ethnographic, political, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural forces have determined the international status of English, which would be the same even if the language had had a much smaller lexicon and eight inflectional cases for nouns, as Indo-European did. The inflections of Latin did nothing to slow its spread when the Roman legions made it the world language that it was for several centuries.

History of the English language is one of the fundamental courses forming the linguistic background of a specialist in philology. It studies the rise and development of English, its structure and peculiarities in the old days, its similarity to other languages of the same family and its unique, specific features. It is a diachronistic view of the language that is aimed at understanding the very essence of the language that seems to be so unique in many respects today.

The subject matter of the course is the changing nature of the language through more than 15 hundred years of its existence. It starts with a close view at the beginnings of the language, originally the dialects of a comparatively small number of related tribes that migrated from the continent onto the British Isles, the dialects of the Indo-European family – synthetic, inflected language with a well-developed system of noun forms, a rather poorly represented system of verbal categories, with free word order and a vocabulary that consisted almost entirely of words of native origin. The phonological system of the language was also much simpler, with a strict subdivision of vowels into long and short, comparatively few diphthongs and an underdeveloped system of consonants.

PRACTICAL LESSON # 1

The issues the students are to be ready to discuss and present:

1. Describe the English language. Give as many definitions and specific features as you can. Characterize them.
2. What is the most distinguishing characteristic of humans as compared with the other animals? How did it influence the humans?
3. The subject and the aims of the course.
4. The English language of today reflects many centuries of development. Comment on them.
5. Dead and living languages. What dimensions denote them?
6. The importance of English.
7. The future of the EL. Can we predict its flourishing?

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8. What are other languages that are widely spread and spoken globally?

9. What are the difficulties one may observe while studying the language as a second or foreign?

10. The language evolution. General features.

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