Introduction to English

16-XI-2020

Intro. Some basics

ENGLISH	
1. Old English	UP TO THE END of XI CENTURY
2. Medieval	UP TO THE LAST QUARTER of XV CENTURY
3. Modern English	FROM THE END of XV CENTURY TO PRESENT DAY

Intro. Some basics

3.1. Early Modern English	**(1500-1800)**
3.2. Late-Modern English	**(1800-Present)**

Comparative Linguistics

Comparative Linguistics				
COMPARATIVE LIGUISTICS METHOS				
GENETIC LINGUISTICS	CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS	LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY	GLOTTO-**CHRONOLOGY**	LINGUISTIC **TYPOLOGY** AND **CHARACTEROLOGY**
FOCUS OF INTEREST				
IDENTIFICATION OF LANGUAGE FAMILIES	IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRASTIVE FEATURES	LANGUAGE CONTACTS AND INFLUENCES	DIACHRONIC ANALYSIS OF LANGFUAGES HISTORY	TYPES, TYPICAL FEATURES AND UNIQUE Palette of features of a language

Intro. Some basics

The advent of modern English

Three great developments mark the advent of modern English
❏ 1) British colonialism;
❏ 2) the Renaissance;
❏ 3) economic and technical development (the industrial revolution and the development of modern science).

Intro. Some basics

Dialect

The word *dialect*—which contains "lect" within the term—derives from the Greek words *dia-* meaning "across, between" and *legein* "speak." A *dialect* is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished
by pronunciation, grammar, and/or vocabulary. The term *dialect* is often used to characterize a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language

The language varieties, or lects, that people speak often serve as the basis for judgment, and even exclusion, from certain social groups, professions, and business organizations.

Intro. Some basics

Regional dialect: A variety spoken in a particular region.
Sociolect: Also known as a social dialect, a variety of language (or register) used by a socioeconomic class, a profession, an age group, or any other social group.
Ethnolect: A lect spoken by a specific ethnic group. For example, *Ebonics,* the *vernacular* spoken by some African-Americans, is a type of ethnolect.
Idiolect: the language or languages spoken by individual. For example, if you are multilingual and can speak in different **registers** and styles, your idiolect comprises several languages, each with multiple registers and styles.
Jargon refers to the specialized language of a professional or occupational group. **Jargon** is often meaningless to outsiders.
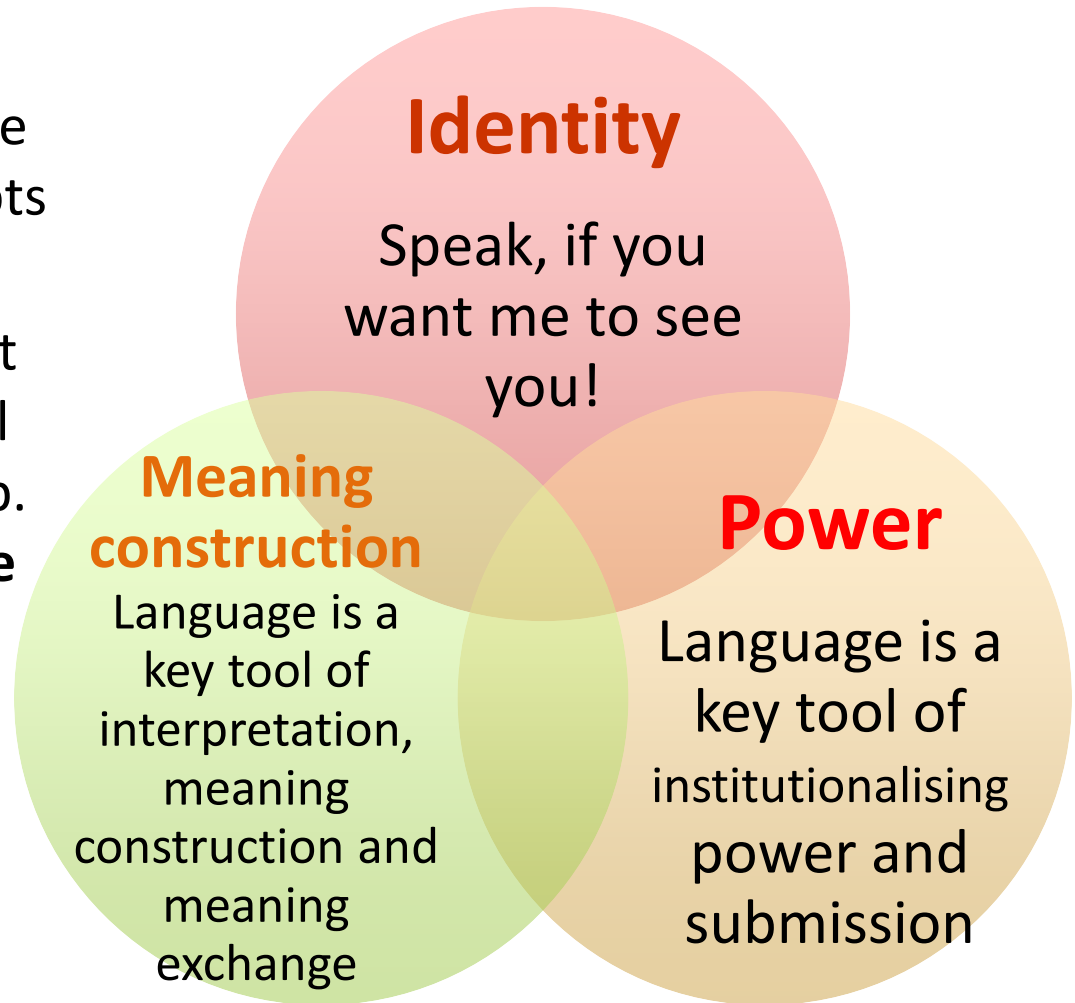
Intro. Some basics

Register is defined as the way a speaker uses language differently in different circumstances. It implies some special choice of words, tone of voice, even body language. It can be either formal or informal. Such variations in formality, also called *stylistic variation*, are known as registers in linguistics.

They are determined by such factors as social occasion, context, purpose, and audience.

Registers are marked by a variety of specialized vocabulary and turns of phrases, colloquialisms, the use of jargon, and a difference in intonation and pace.

Defining languages and lects

- Functions of language is one of the most distinctive and indispensable concepts in modern linguistics.

- Here we can take a look at it as tool of building social attitudes. Sarnoff (1970, p. 279) describes an **attitude** as 'a disposition to react favourably or unfavourably to a class of objects'.

Identity

Speak, if you want me to see you!

Meaning construction

Language is a key tool of interpretation, meaning construction and meaning exchange

Power

Language is a key tool of institutionalising power and submission
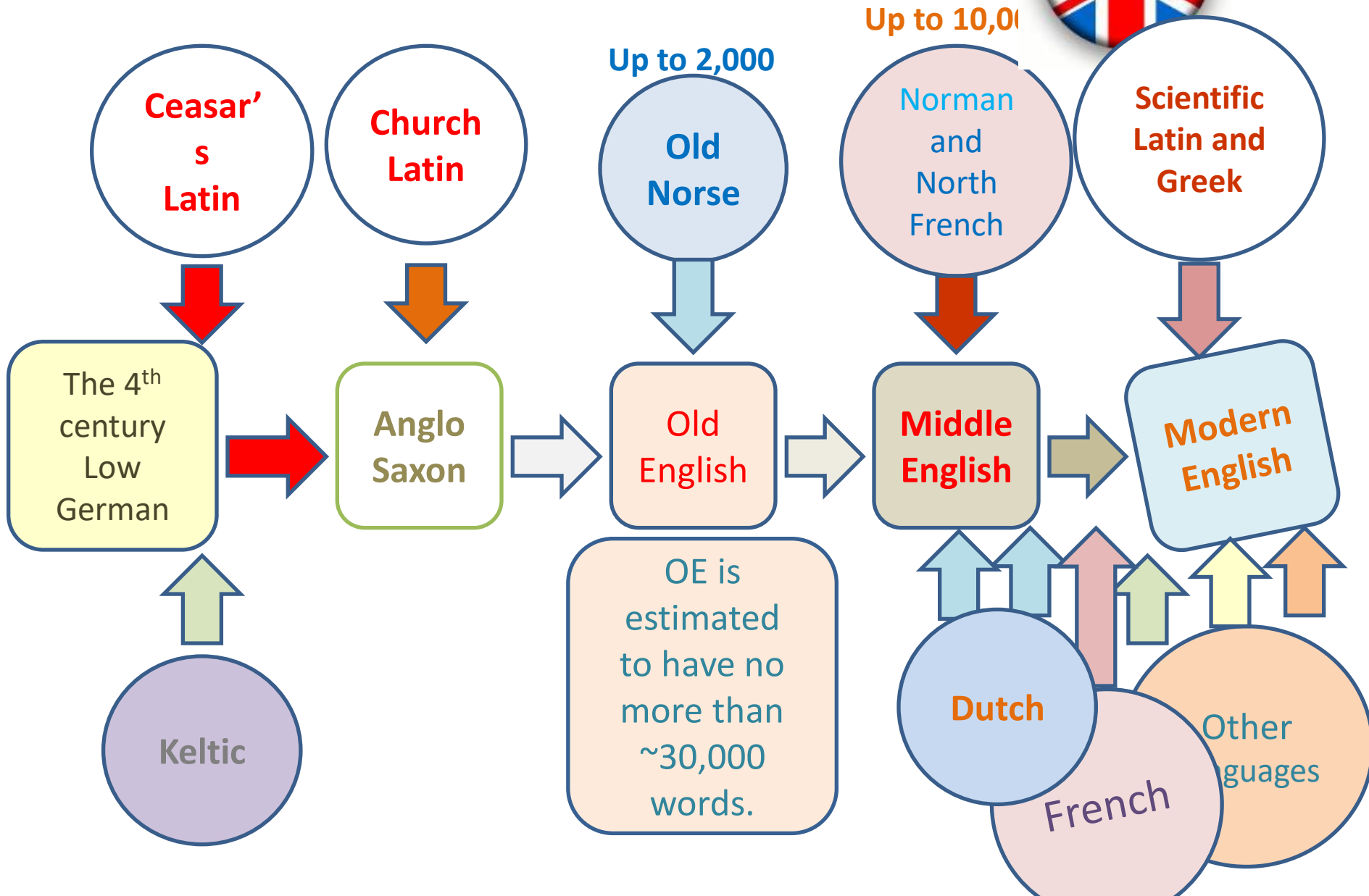
Intro. Some basics

Registers are used in all forms of communication, including written, spoken, and signed. Depending on grammar, syntax, and tone, the register may be extremely rigid or very intimate.

Sometimes you don't even need to use an actual word to communicate effectively. A huff of exasperation during a debate or a grin while signing "hello" speaks volumes.

Intro. Some basics

Language	
Registers	
Literary	Standard
Common	
Colloquial	
Low Colloquial	Sub-standard
Slang	
Jargon, Cant, Vulgar	

British English history

Ceasar's Latin

Church Latin

Up to 2,000

Old Norse

Up to 10,00[0]

Norman and North French

Scientific Latin and Greek

The 4th century Low German

Anglo Saxon

Old English

Middle English

Modern English

OE is estimated to have no more than ~30,000 words.

Keltic

Dutch

French

Other [lan]guages

British English history

The basic vocabulary of modern English comes through the ages unchanged from Old English:
love, say, live, have, own, do, be, will, bury, name, reach, long, strong, high, quick, sun, food, hand, finger, friend, brother, father, mother, stone, earth.

Old English

OE is estimated to have no more than ~30,000 words.
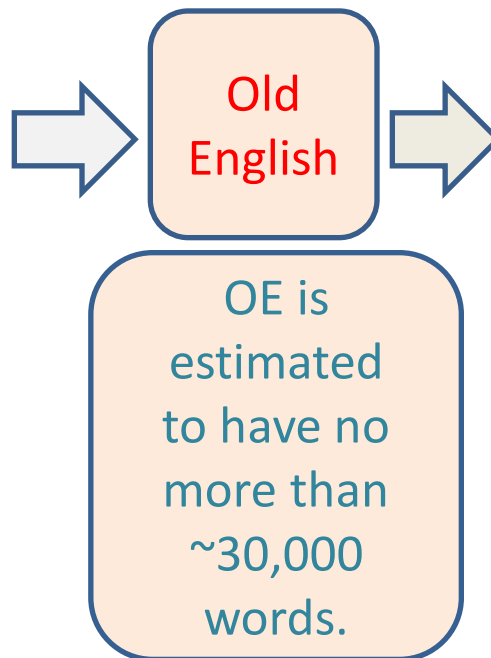
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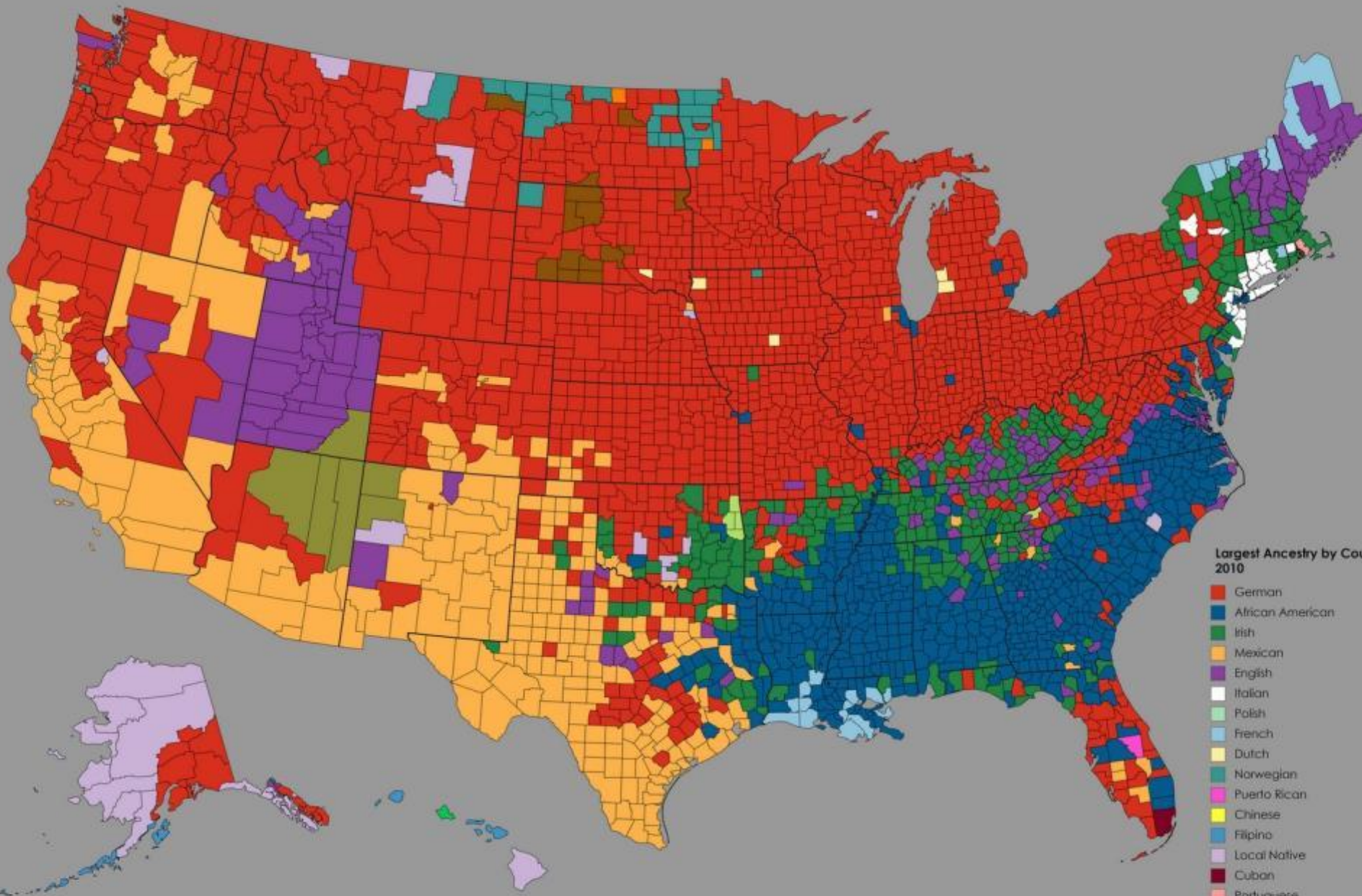
ENGLISH IS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Country	Total English speakers	Total English speakers (%)	As first language	As first language (%)	As an additional language	As an additional language (%)
United States	283160411	95.46%	234,171,556	79.0%	48988855	16.5
India	125,344,737	12.18%	226,449	0.02	125118287	12.16
Nigeria	79000000	53.34%			79000000	53.34
Philippines	64025890	63.73%	36,935	0.0037	63988955	63.72
United Kingdom	59600000	97.74%	54,400,000	92.14%	5128000	5.60
Germany	45400000	56%	272	0.338	45100000	56
Bangladesh	30108031	18%	709,873		29398158	
Canada	29973590	86.21%	19,460,850	52.40%	10287415	28.69
Egypt	28101325	35			28101325	35
France	23000000	39			23000000	39

Country	Total English speakers	Total English speakers (%)	As first language	As first language (%)	As an additional language	As an additional language (%)
China	10000000	<1			10000000	<1
Sweden	8200000	86			8200000	86
Kenya	8100000	18.83			7900000	
Russia	7,574,303	5.48	2,522		7571787	
Cameroon	7500000	38			7500000	38
Ukraine	7207962	18.0				
Belgium	6250000	60			6250000	60
Israel	6,205,000	84.97	100	1.37	6105000	
Austria	6,150,000	73			6150000	73
Romania	5,900,000	31			5900000	31

Largest Ancestry by County

Largest Ancestry by Cou 2010

- German
- African American
- Irish
- Mexican
- English
- Italian
- Polish
- French
- Dutch
- Norwegian
- Puerto Rican
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Local Native
- Cuban
- Portuguese
- Japanese
- Navajo
- Cherokee
- Sioux
- Chippewa

English as a native language (ENL)	English as a second language (ESL)	English as a foreign language (EFL)
is spoken as	is spoken as	is used
the primary language of the majority population of a country, such as in the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia.	an additional language for intra-national as well as international communication in communities that are multilingual, such as in India, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Singapore. Most of these Englishes developed as a result of imperial expansion that brought the language to various	almost exclusively for international communication, such as in Japan.

ENGLISH
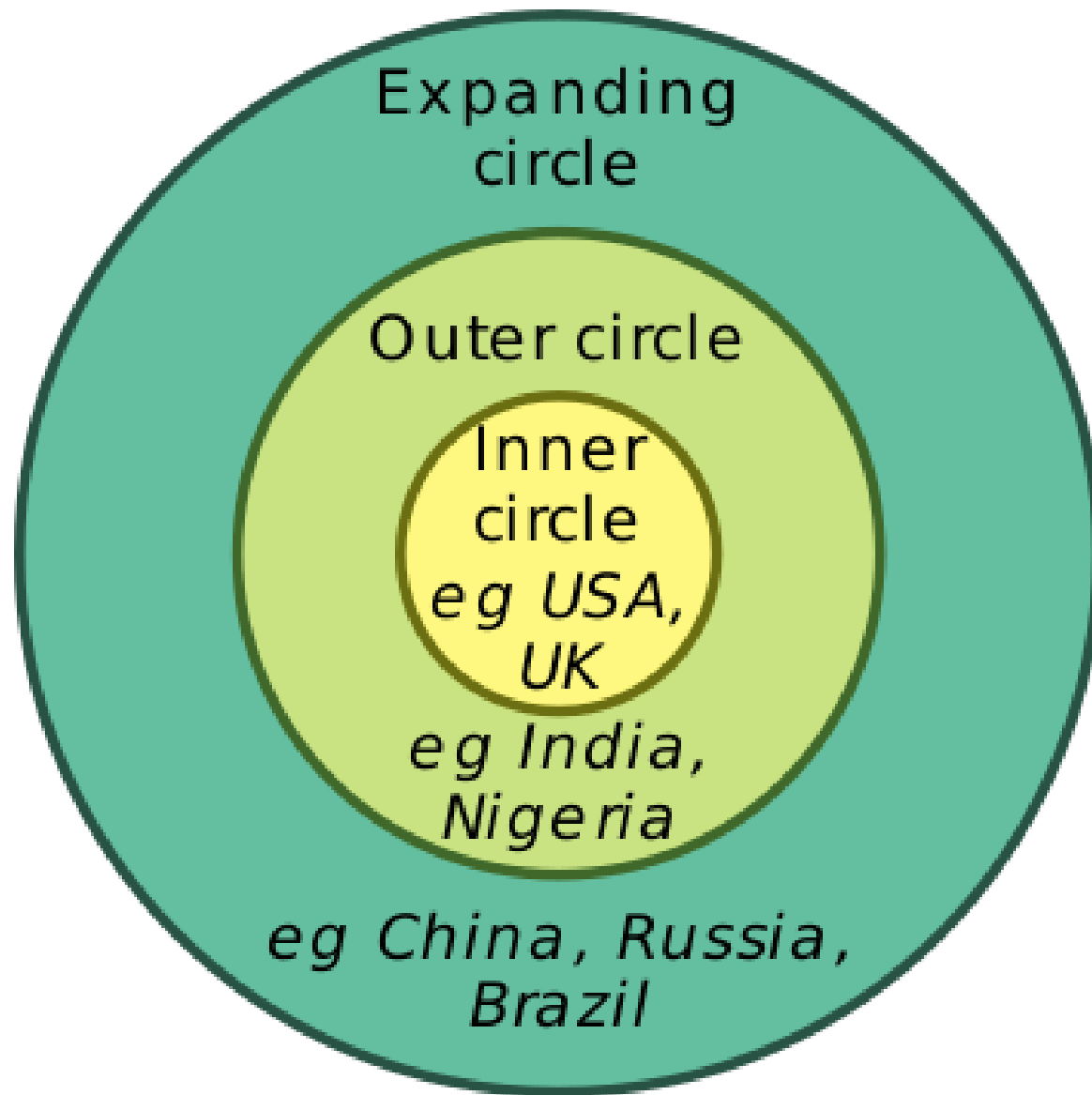
Circles of English

Suzanne Romaine: In the so-called '**inner circle**' English is multifunctional, transmitted through the family and maintained by governmental or quasi-governmental agencies (e.g. media, school, etc.), and is the language of the dominant culture. **The 'outer' circle** contains countries (usually multilingual) colonized by English-speaking powers. English is typically not the language of the home, but transmitted through the school, and has become part of the country's chief institutions. Norms come officially from the inner circle, but local norms also play a powerful role in dictating everyday usage.

Circles of English

World Englishes (WE) has roots in British colonialism. According to Michael Bokor, there are three levels to consider regarding World Englishes: **the inner circle**, composed of native English speakers (US, UK, AUS); **the outer circle,** composed of former colonies of English speaking countries where English has a strong presence (India, Pakistan); and the **expanding circle**, composed of countries where English has no official use, but is still used, for example in business (Sweden, Japan).

Circles of English

Mike Gould and Marilyn Rankin: The most generally held view is that the **Inner Circle** (eg. UK, US) is *norm-providing*; this means that English language norms are developed in these countries and spread outwards.
The Outer Circle (mainly New Commonwealth countries) is *norm-developing*, easily adopting and perhaps developing its own norms.
The Expanding Circle (which includes much of the rest of the world) is *norm-dependent*, because it relies on the standards set by native speakers in the Inner Circle. This is a one-directional flow and learners of English as a foreign language in the Expanding Circle look to the standards set in the Inner and Outer Circles.

English today

There are **roughly** 6,500 languages spoken in the world today.
About 2,000 of them have fewer than 1,000 speakers.
While the British empire did help spread the language globally
it's only **the third** most commonly spoken language in the world.
Mandarin ['mænd(ə)rɪn]
and **Spanish** ['spænɪʃ] are the two most commonly spoken languages on Earth.

English yesterday

British Empire Throughout the World

English yesterday

The map shows Colonial Empires in 1900-1914. Independent states are presented in a pale sandy fawn colour.

The New Imperialism, 1900
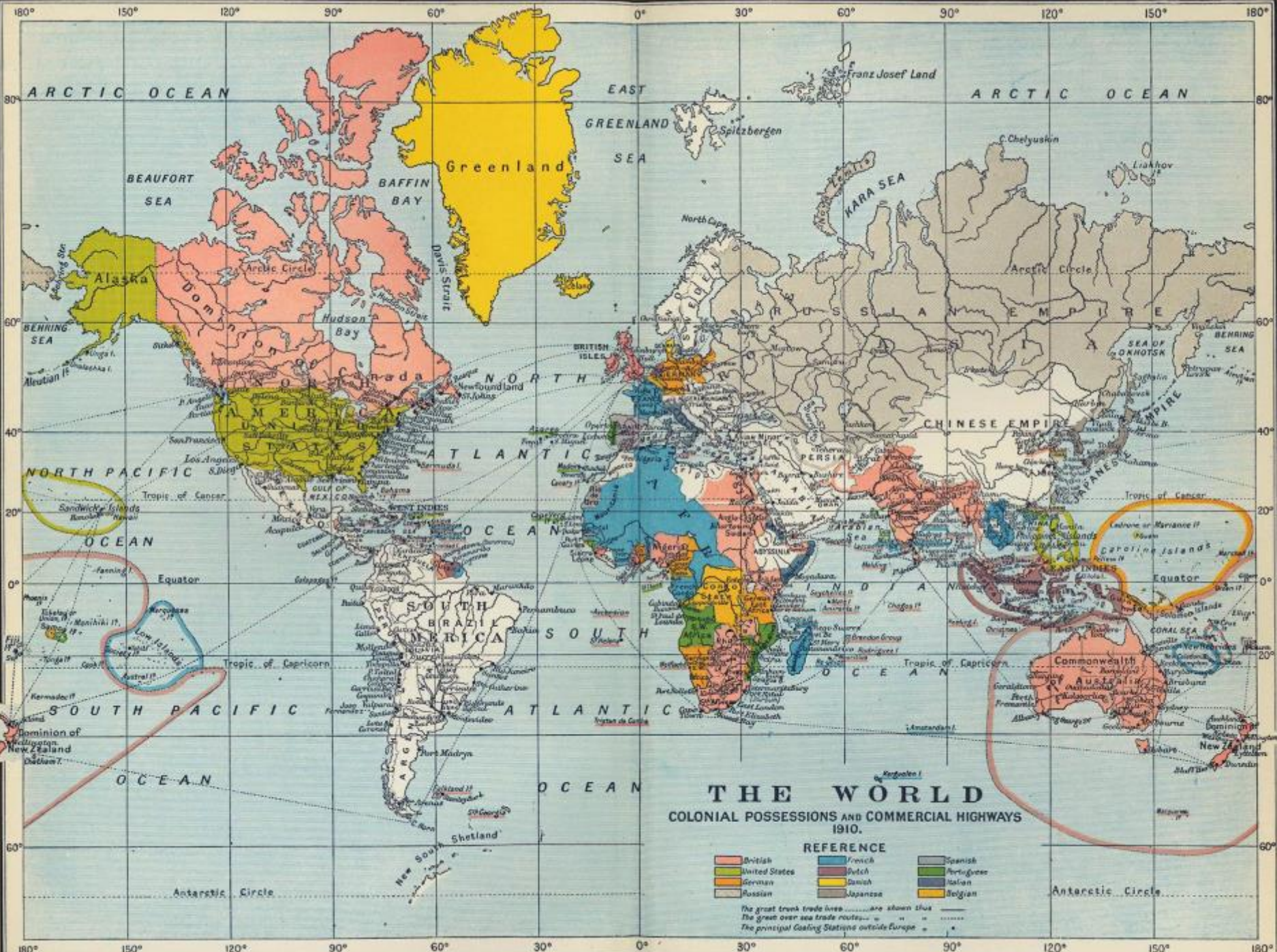
0   2000   4000 mi

0   2000 4000 km

N

BELGIUM
GREAT BRITAIN
NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
FRANCE
ITALY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL

UNITED STATES

JAPAN

Imperial Powers

▦	Belgium	▦	Japan
▦	France	▦	Netherlands
▦	Germany	▦	Portugal
▦	Great Britain	▦	Spain
▦	Italy	▦	United States

Colonial Empires in 1900

WORLD COLONIAL EMPIRES, 1900

Belgium	German Empire	Italy
France	Great Britain	The Netherlands

Portugal	United States
Spain	Other independent states

WORLD COLONIAL EMPIRES, 1900

Map 140

THE WORLD

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS AND COMMERCIAL HIGHWAYS
1910.

REFERENCE

British	French	Spanish
United States	Dutch	Portuguese
German	Danish	Italian
Russian	Japanese	Belgian

The great trunk trade lines _____ are shown thus
The great over sea trade routes _____ _____
The principal Coaling Stations outside Europe ● ● ●

ARCTIC OCEAN

ARCTIC OCEAN

BEAUFORT SEA

BAFFIN BAY

Greenland

EAST GREENLAND SEA

Spitzbergen

Franz Josef Land

KARA SEA

C. Cheliuskin

Liakhov

North Cape

Arctic Circle

BEHRING SEA

Alaska

Dominion of Canada

Arctic Circle

Hudson Bay

Hudson Strait

Davis Strait

Iceland

SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

SEA OF OKHOTSK

BEHRING SEA

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

BRITISH ISLES

Newfoundland

St Johns

PERSIA

CHINESE EMPIRE

JAPANESE EMPIRE

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Tropic of Cancer

Sandwich Islands

Los Angeles
San Diego

GULF OF MEXICO

WEST INDIES

Bermuda I.

Bahama

Tropic of Cancer

Caroline Islands

Marshall Is.

Equator

Fanning I.

Phoenix

Tokelau or Union Is.

Marquesas

Galapagos

SOUTH AMERICA

BRAZIL

Pernambuco

Ascension

ABYSSINIA

CONGO STATE

INDIA

Equator

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Low Islands

Tropic of Capricorn

Tropic of Capricorn

CORAL SEA

Commonwealth
Australia

Amsterdam I.

Kerguelen I.

Kermadec Is.

ARGENTINE

Port Madryn

Falkland Is.

St Georg I.

OCEAN

Dominion of
New Zealand

Wellington

Chatham I.

Dominion of
New Zealand

South Shetland

New South Shetland

Antarctic Circle

Antarctic Circle

Map of the British Empire

Latitude/Longitude gridlines: 120°, 60°, 0°, 60°, 120° (top); 60°, 30°, 0°, 30°, 60° (sides)

Labels on map:

Canada · Newfoundland · United Kingdom · Ireland (independent 1922) · ATLANTIC OCEAN · Bermuda · Gibraltar · Palestine · Trans-Jordan · Wei-Hai-Wei · PACIFIC OCEAN · Malta · Cyprus · Kuwait · Oman Trucial · Sikkim · Bahama Is. · Egypt · Bahrain · Oman · India · Burma · Turks and Caicos Is. · Br. Honduras · Leeward Is. · The Gambia · Togo · Nigeria · Anglo-Egyptian Sudan · Aden · Laccadive Is. · Ceylon · Hong Kong · Gilbert and Ellice Is. · Jamaica · Windward Is. · Trinidad and Tobago · Sierra Leone · Gold Coast · British Cameroon · Br. Somaliland · Socotra · Maldive Is. · Malaya · Brunei · Andaman and Nicobar Is. · Singapore · Br. North Borneo · New Guinea · Nauru · Sarawak · PACIFIC OCEAN · Equator · British Guiana · Ascension · Uganda · Kenya · Tanganyika · Seychelles · Christmas Is. · British Solomon Is. · Tokelau Is. · St. Helena · N. Rhodesia · Zanzibar · Nyasaland · Cocos Is. · Cook Is. · Tonga Is. · Niue · Pitcairn · S.W. Africa · Walvis Bay · S. Rhodesia · Mauritius · New Hebrides · Australia · Bechuanaland · Swaziland · Fiji Is. · Tristan Da Cunha · Basutoland · Norfolk · Gough · INDIAN OCEAN · Union of South Africa · New Zealand · Falkland Is. · South Georgia · South Sandwich Is. · South Shetland Is. · South Orkneys

Union of South Africa
1. Transvaal
2. Orange River
3. Natal
4. Cape Colony

Scale by latitude
60° / 30°
0   1000   2000 mi
0   1610   3220 km

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Legend:
- ■ (red) United Kingdom
- ■ (pink) British Empire 1901 (includes dominions)
- ■ (green) Left British Empire before 1939
- ■ (purple) Additions to Empire 1901-1939

Canada

Britain

Heligoland

Newfoundland

Ireland

Ionian Is.

Cypr

Minorca

Thirteen Colonies

Gibraltar

Malta

Bermuda

Egypt

Florida

Bahamas

Barbados

Gambia

Sudan

Br.

British Honduras

Trinidad & Tobago

Nigeria

Cameroons

Mosquito Coast

Sierra Leone

Gold Coast

Uganda

Kenya

British Guiana

Ascension Is.

Tanganyika

Za

N.Rhodesia

N

Pitcairn

St Helena

S.Rhodesia

South-West Africa

Bed

Tristan da Cunha

Swazilan

South Africa

Basutoland

Falkland Islands

Cayman Is.

Turks & Caicos Is.

Br. Virgin Is.

Anguilla

Antigua & Barbuda

St. Kitts & Nevis

Dominica

South Georgia & the South Sandwich Is.

English speaking countries

Dark Blue - Countries of the world where English is an **official or national language**.
Light Blue - Countries where it is an **official/non-official** but not primary language.

Most people whose mother tongue is English live in

- The United States of America(215 million) MORE INFO
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (61 million) MORE INFO
- Canada (18.2 million) MORE INFO
- Australia (15.5 million) MORE INFO
- Nigeria (4 million)
- Ireland (3.8 million)
- South Africa (3.7 million)
- New Zealand(3.6 million) MORE INFO

Video: 30 countries with a million English speakers MORE INFO

English yesterday

FIND MORE MAPS AT

Will English stay global?

English today

English today is claimed to be the third largest language by a number of native speakers, after Mandarin Chinese and Spanish.

Combining native and non-native speakers it is considered to be the most commonly spoken language in the world.

400 million people use the English vocabulary as a mother tongue, 700 million people speak English as a foreign language.

English today

English is taught as a foreign language in over 100 countries. It's considered the language of business which makes it a popular choice for a second language. English language teachers are well in demand in countries like China and Dubai.

English today

English is jokingly referred to as a language thief because of it has incorporated words from over 350 other languages into it. The majority of these "borrowed" words are Latin or from one of the Romance languages.

English today

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English today

"The form *OK* or *okay* is probably the most intensively and widely used (and borrowed) word in the history of the language. Its many would-be etymologists have traced it variously to Cockney, French, Finnish, German, Greek, Norwegian, Scots, several African languages, and the Native American language Choctaw, as well as a number of personal names. All are imaginative feats without documentary support." (Tom McArthur, *The Oxford Guide to World English*. Oxford University Press, 2002)

English today

"Australia, Botswana, the Commonwealth Caribbean nations, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Ireland, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States have English as either a **de facto** or **statutory** ['stætjət(ə)rɪ] official language.

Statutory means relating to rules or laws which have been formally written down. [FORMAL]

English today

In Cameroon [ˌkæməˈruːn] and Canada, English shares this status with French; and in the Nigerian states, English and the main local language are official. In Fiji, English is the official language with Fijian; in Lesotho with Sesotho; in Pakistan with Urdu; in the Philippines with Filipino; and in Swaziland with Siswati [sɪˈswɑːti].

English today

In India, English is an **associate official language (after Hindi)**,
and in Singapore English is **one of** four **statutory official languages**.
In South Africa, English [is] the main national language—but just one of eleven official languages.

English today

"In all, English has official or special status in at least 75 countries (with a combined population of two billion people). It is estimated that one out of four people worldwide speak English with some degree of competence."
(Penny Silva, "Global English." AskOxford.com, 2009)

English as Lingua Franca

A *contact language* is a marginal language (a type of lingua franca) used for purposes of **basic communication by people with no common language**.

English as lingua franca (ELF), says Alan Firth, is a "contact language between persons who share neither a common native tongue nor a common (national) culture, and for whom English is the chosen foreign language of communication" (1996).

What is Lingua Franca?

The original lingua franca was a tongue actually called Lingua Franca (or Sabir) that was employed for commerce in the Mediterranean area during the Middle Ages Now extinct, it had Italian as its base with an admixture of words from Spanish, French, Greek, and Arabic

What is Lingua Franca?

❑ The designation "Lingua Franca" [language of the Franks] came about because the Arabs in the medieval period used to refer to Western Europeans in general as "Franks".

❑ Occasionally the term lingua franca is applied to a fully established formal language; thus formerly it was said that French was the lingua franca of diplomacy.

Contact language

"Ancient Greek around the Mediterranean basin, or later Latin throughout the Roman Empire, were both **contact languages**. They tend to vary in use in different local contexts, and there is often a great deal of local language interference. Latin, for example, later developed many local forms which eventually became French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and so on. The contact language usually dominates in situations in which the speakers of that language have **military or economic power** over other language users. . . .

Contact language

Arabic ['ærəbɪk] was another early lingua franca to develop because of the sheer size of the Islamic Empire dating back to the 7th Century. Arabic is the native language of the peoples from the Arabian Peninsula but its use spread with the empire as it expanded into China, India, parts of Central Asia, the Middle East, Northern Africa, and parts of Southern Europe. The empire's vast size exhibits the need for a common language. Arabic also served as the lingua franca of science and diplomacy in the 1200s because, at that time, more books were written in Arabic than any other language.

Contact language

The use of Arabic as a lingua franca and others such as the romance languages and Chinese then continued worldwide throughout history as they made it easier for diverse groups of people in different countries to communicate. For example, until the 18th Century, Latin was the main lingua franca of European scholars as it allowed easy communication by people whose native languages included Italian and French.

Contact language

During the Age of Exploration, lingua francas also played an enormous role in allowing European explorers to conduct trade and other important communications in the various countries in which they went. Portuguese was the lingua franca of diplomatic and trade relations in areas like coastal Africa, portions of India, and even Japan.

Contact language

"When the contact between groups of people is prolonged, a **hybrid language** can develop known as a pidgin. These tend to occur in situations where one language dominates, and there are two or more other languages at hand." (Peter Stockwell, *Sociolinguistics: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge, 2002)

"The most often cited example of a (bilingual) mixed system is Michif, a **contact language** that developed in Canada between French-speaking fur traders and their Cree-speaking wives." (Naomi Baron, *Alphabet to Email: How Written English Evolved*. Routledge, 2001)

English today

"English as a Lingua Franca (henceforth ELF) refers, in a nutshell, to the world's most extensive contemporary use of English, in essence, English when it is used as a **contact language** between people from different first languages (including native English speakers)."

(Jennifer Jenkins, *English as a Lingua Franca in the International University: The Politics of Academic English Language Policy*. Routledge, 2013)

English today

"ELF [English as a Lingua Franca] provides a kind of 'global currency' for people from a great variety of backgrounds who come into contact with one another and use the English language as a default means of communication.

English today

ELF as a **contact language** is often used in short contact situations, such that fleeting English norms are in operation, with variation being one of the hallmarks of ELF (Firth, 2009).

World Englishes have emerged

Thus ELF does not function as a territorialized and institutionalized 'second language,' nor can it be described as a variety with its own literary or cultural products, as is the case with the English language used for instance in Singapore [sɪŋə'pɔː], Nigeria [naɪ'dʒɪərɪə], Malaysia [mə'leɪzɪə], [-ʒ(ɪ)ə], or India, where **WE [World Englishes]** have emerged in different ways from much longer contact situations."
(Juliane House, "Teaching Oral Skills in English as a Lingua Franca." *Principles and Practices for Teaching English as an International Language*, ed. by Lubna Alsagoff et al. Routledge, 2012)

World Englishes have emerged

The approach to World Englishes has to be **crosscultural and cross-linguistic**.
The sources involve diverse **cultures, languages and literatures** in contact with English.

World Englishes

Fundamentally, **World Englishes** are forms of English that have been developed by non-native speakers (e.g., Indian English, Ghanaian English, Malaysian English, etc.) and are widely used in business and technical communities without recourse to the standards of American English (Bokor, 2011, p. 116).

World Englishes

The two faces of World English: nativisation and Englishisation

The contact and convergence of English with other languages and cultures has resulted in two processes: World Englishes nativisation and Englishisation (Kachru, 1989).

World Englishes

calque [kalk]
1. noun another term for loan translation
2. verb (be calqued on) originate or function as a loan translation of

Origin: 1930s:

from French, literally 'copy, tracing', from calquer 'to trace', via Italian from Latin calcare 'to tread'

World Englishes

In grammar, Englishisation shows in several types of constructions, e.g. the development of **impersonal constructions** in the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages; and the use of the passive constructions in a variety of ways (in the Indo-Aryan languages, **passivisation** with the agent NP, e.g. The plays were written by Shakespeare; in Korean the euihan 'by ' expression, which has been traced to the contact with English; passivisation with extended semantic functions, as in (e.g.) Chinese, Japanese, Thai and Swahili.

World Englishes

In Thai, for example, passivisation has traditionally been used with an adversative connotation (the use of thuuk). However, this semantic constraint is now changing due to the influence of English). Englishisation beyond the sentence level has resulted in Englishised styles and registers.

World Englishes

The vocabularies of the languages of the world have been most receptive to borrowing from English.

It is claimed, for example, that 81 per cent of the borrowed vocabulary of Japanese are words of English origin.

There are **three ways** in which such **lexical borrowing** manifests itself:

- ✓ in loan words,
- ✓ loan shifts (calques),
- ✓ and hybridisation, in which English and another language are combined.

English today

"Edmond Weiss (2005) estimated that out of the current 1.5 billion users of English globally, there are only 400 million native speakers, about 300 million of whom are in the United States alone (p. 4).

McArthur (1992) predicted that the current ratio of four non-native speakers to one native speaker will widen as English reinforces itself as the world's lingua franca.

English as a Foreign Lnguage today

The worldwide market for EFL training is worth a massive **£6- 25 billion a year** according to a new report from the Economic Intelligence Unit' (EFL Gazette, March, 1989).

Disengaging English

Flaitz (1988) also claimed that the language is "gradually disengaging itself from its mother-tongue cultures" (p. 40). In this sense, Kachru (1992) predicted that it is the non-native speakers who will shape the future direction of the English language, making native speakers minority stakeholders in the use of this global resource" (Bokor, 2011, p. 116-117).

Should One Teach World English?

From Liz Ford's article in *The Guardian*, "UK Must Embrace 'Modern' English, Report Warns":
"The UK needs to abandon its outdated attitudes to English and embrace new forms of the language to maintain its influence in the global market, the left-wing think tank Demos said today.

Should One Teach World English?

"In a series of recommendations, the report, 'As you like it: Catching up in an age of global English,' says that far from being corruptions of English, new versions of the language, such as '**Chinglish**' and '**Singlish**' (Chinese and Singaporean [ˌsɪŋəˈpɔːrɪən], varieties of English) have **values** 'that we must learn to accommodate and relate to.'
"It says the UK should focus English teaching on how the language is now used around the world, 'not according to **arcane strictures** of how it should be spoken and written.'...

World English

In the "Oxford Guide to World English," Tom McArthur says, "[A]lthough world English is varied, certain varieties and registers are fairly tightly controlled, often through **standardized patterns of use**.... Thus, there is a marked uniformity in the following areas:

World English

- ❑ **Airports**
  In the public usage of international airports, where, on signboards, English is often twinned with other languages, and announcements are commonly in English or are multilingual including English.
- ❑ **Newspapers and periodicals**
  English-language broadsheet newspapers and magazine-style periodicals, in which the texts are tightly edited...
- ❑ **Broadcast media**
  The programming of CNN, the BBC, and other especially TV news-and-views services, in which presentational formulas and formats are at least as crucial as in newspapers.
- ❑ **Computer use, email, and the internet/web**
  In such computer and internet services as those offered by Microsoft....

Lingua Franca

[ˌlɪnguʌˈfræŋkə]

A *lingua franca* is a language or mixture of languages used as a **medium of communication** by people whose native languages are different. It is from the Italian, "language" + "Frankish" and also known as a trade language, contact language, international language, and global language.
The term **English as a lingua franca (ELF)** refers to the teaching, learning, and use of the English language as a common means of communication for speakers of different native languages.

Lingua Franca

[ˌlɪnguʌˈfræŋkə]

"Where a language is widely used over a relatively large geographical area as a language of wider communication, it is known as a **lingua franca**—a common language but one which is native only to some of its speakers. The term 'lingua franca' itself is an extension of the use of the name of the original 'Lingua Franca,' a Medieval trading pidgin used in the Mediterranean region."

English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)

[ˌlɪnguʌˈfræŋkə]

"The status of English is such that it has been adopted as the world's lingua franca for communication in Olympic sport, international trade, and air-traffic control.

Unlike any other language, past or present, English has spread to all five continents and has become a truly global language."

G. Nelson and B. Aarts, "Investigating English Around the World," *The Workings of Language*, ed. by R. S. Wheeler. Greenwood, 1999

English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)

[ˌlɪnguʌˈfræŋkə]

English is the language of the air and the sea…

•• • __ __ __ •• •

LINGUISTIC IMPERIALISM

The term "linguistic imperialism" originated in the 1930s as part of a critique of Basic English and was reintroduced by linguist Robert Phillipson in his monograph "Linguistic Imperialism" (Oxford University Press, 1992).

In that study, Phillipson offered this working definition of English linguistic imperialism: "the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstitution of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages." Phillipson viewed linguistic imperialism as a subtype of **linguicism**.

LINGUICISM

Linguicism is discrimination based on language or dialect: linguistically argued racism. It's also known as linguistic discrimination. The term was coined in the 1980s by linguist Tove Skutnabb-Kangas, who defined linguicism as "ideologies and structures that are used to legitimate, effectuate and reproduce an unequal division of power and resources between groups which are defined on the basis of language.".

LINGUICISM

"Systemic **linguicism** may appear whenever the official education framework impedes individuals belonging to a particular language group in the exercise of rights enjoyed by other students.
Moreover, discrimination may take place whenever the state without an objective and reasonable justification fails to treat differently persons whose linguistic situations are significantly different.

Linguistic Imperialism in Sociolinguistics

"There is by now a well-entrenched and very respectable branch of sociolinguistics, which is concerned with describing the world of globalization from the perspective of linguistic imperialism and 'linguicide' (Phillipson 1992; Skutnabb-Kangas 2000), often based on **particular ecological metaphors.**

Linguistic Imperialism in Sociolinguistics

These approaches...oddly assume that wherever a 'big' and 'powerful' language such as English 'appears' in a foreign territory, small indigenous languages will 'die.' There is, in this image of sociolinguistic space, place for just one language at a time.

Linguistic Imperialism in Sociolinguistics

In general, there seems to be a serious problem with the ways in which space is imagined in such work. In addition, the actual sociolinguistic details of such processes are rarely spelled out—languages can be used in vernacular or in *lingua franca* varieties and so create different sociolinguistic conditions for mutual influencing." (Blommaert, Jan. *The Sociolinguistics of Globalization*. Cambridge University Press, 2010.)

Linguistic Imperialism in Sociolinguistics

"Anachronistic views of linguistic imperialism, which see as important only the power asymmetry between the former colonial nations and the nations of the 'third world,' are hopelessly inadequate as an explanation of linguistic realities.

Linguistic Imperialism in Sociolinguistics

They especially ignore the fact that 'first world' countries with strong languages seem to be under just as much pressure to adopt English, and that some of the harshest attacks on English have come from countries [that] have no such colonial legacy. When dominant languages feel they are being dominated, something much bigger than a simplistic conception of power relations must be involved."
(Crystal, David. *English as a Global Language*, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2003.)

English yesterday

In Shakespeare's (1564-1616) time, the number of English speakers in the world is thought to have been between five and seven million. According to linguist David Crystal, "Between the end of the reign of Elizabeth I (1603) and the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth II (1952), this figure increased almost fiftyfold, to around 250 million" (*The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, 2003).

It's a common language used in international business, which makes it a popular second language for many.

English today

"A very naive view of language contact would probably hold that speakers take bundles of formal and functional properties, **semiotic signs** so to speak, from the relevant **contact language** and insert them into their own language. . . . A probably more realistic view held in language contact research is that **whatever kind of material is transferred in a situation of language contact, this material necessarily experiences some sort of modification through contact**." (Peter Siemund, "Language Contact" in *Language Contact and Contact Languages*, ed. by P. Siemund and N. Kintana. John Benjamins, 2008

Pidgin English

A **pidgin** is a simplified form of speech formed out of one or more existing languages and used as a **lingua franca** by people who have no other language in common. Also known as a *pidgin language* or an *auxiliary language*.

Etymology
From Pidgin English, perhaps from a Chinese pronunciation of English *business*

Pidgin English

Regardless of its seemingly chaotic nature though, several pidgins have survived for generations. These include the Nigerian Pidgin, the Cameroon Pidgin, Bislama from Vanuatu, and Tok Pisin [ˌtɔkˈpɪsɪn], a pidgin from Papua [ˈpapwə, paˈpuːə, ˈpapjʊə], New Guinea [ˌnjuːˈgɪnɪ]. All of these pidgins are based mainly on English words.
Tok Pisin [ˌtɔkˈpɪsɪn] an English-based Creole [ˈkriːəul] used as a commercial and administrative language by over 2 million people in Papua New Guinea. Also called Neo-Melanesian Origin:
the name in Tok Pisin, literally 'pidgin talk.'

Pidgin English

English pidgins include **Nigerian Pidgin English, Chinese Pidgin English, Hawaiian Pidgin English, Queensland Kanaka English, and Bislama** (one of the official languages of the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu).

Bislama [ˈbɪʃləˌmɑː] Bis|lama noun [mass noun] an English-based pidgin language used as the national language of Vanuatu, where it shares official status with English and French Origin: alteration of Portuguese bicho do mar 'sea cucumber' (traded as a commodity, the word later being applied to the language of trade)

Pidgin English

"A **pidgin**," says R.L. Trask and Peter Stockwell, "is nobody's mother tongue, and it is not a real language at all: it has no elaborate grammar, it is very limited in what it can convey, and different people speak it differently. Still, for simple purposes, it does work, and often everybody in the area learns to handle it"
(*Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts*, 2007).

Pidgin English

Ronald Wardhaugh, for example, observes that a pidgin is "a language with no **native speakers**. [It is] sometimes regarded as a 'reduced' variety of a 'normal' language" (*An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 2010).

If a pidgin becomes the *native language* of a **speech community**, it is then regarded as a **creole** (Bislama, for example, is in the process of making this transition, which is called ***creolization***).

Pidgin English

In time, **most pidgin languages di**sappear, as the pidgin-speaking community develops, and one of its established languages becomes widely known and takes over the role of the pidgin as the lingua franca, or language of choice of those who do not share a native language."
(Grover Hudson, *Essential Introductory Linguistics*. Blackwell, 2000)

Pidgin English

"Many . . . **pidgin languages** survive today in territories which formerly belonged to the European colonial nations, and act as lingua francas; for example, West African Pidgin English is used extensively between several ethnic groups along the West African coast." (David Crystal, *English As a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press, 2003)

Pidgin English

An example of early Hawai'i Pidgin English (HPE) spoken in Honolulu in the late 19th century: *What for Miss Willis laugh all time? Before Fraulein cry all time.*
"Why does Miss Willis often laugh? Fraulein used to always cry." (cited by Jeff Siegel in *The Emergence of Pidgin and Creole*. Oxford University Press, 2008)

Pidgin English

Another example Pidgin English spoken in Nigeria:

"Againye tried to be a good nurse, attentive but not cloying, fetching me a stool to use while I bathed from a bucket and petting my head as I napped, saying, 'Pain you well well' in soothing **pidgin**."

(Mary Helen Specht, "How Could I Embrace a Village?" *The New York Times*, Feb. 5, 2010)

Pidgin English

"[M]ore than 100 **pidgin languages** are currently in use (Romaine, 1988). Most pidgins are structurally simple, although if used over many generations, they do evolve, as do all languages (Aitchison, 1983; Sankoff & Laberge, 1973)." (Erika Hoff, *Language Development*, 5th ed., Wadsworth, 2014)

Pidgin => Creole

"A **creole** comes into being when children are born into a pidgin-speaking environment and acquire the **pidgin** as a first language. What we know about the history and origins of existing creoles suggests that this may happen at any stage in the development of a pidgin."
(Mark Sebba, *Contact Languages: Pidgins and Creoles*. Palgrave Macmillan, 1997)

Pidgin => Creole

"There are several possible fates for a **pidgin**.

❑ First, it may eventually drop out of use. This has happened to Hawaiian pidgin, now almost entirely displaced by English, the **prestige language** of Hawaii.

❑ Second, it can remain in use for generations, or even centuries, as has happened with some west African pidgins.

Pidgin => Creole

❑ Third, and most dramatically, it can be **turned into a mother tongue**. This happens when the children in a community have nothing but a pidgin to use with other children, in which case the children take the pidgin and turn it into a **real language,** by fixing and elaborating the grammar and **greatly expanding** the vocabulary. The result is a **creole [kriːoʊl] [ˈkriːəul]**, and the children who create it are the first native speakers of the creole." (R.L. Trask, *Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts*, 2nd ed., ed. by Peter Stockwell. Routledge, 2007)

Creolization

A Creole is a type of natural language that developed historically from a pidgin and came into existence at a fairly precise point in time. English creoles are spoken by some of the people in Jamaica [ʤəˈmeɪkə], Sierra Leone [sɪˌerəlɪˈəun(ɪ)], Cameroon [ˌkæməˈruːn], and parts of Georgia and South Carolina.

Creolization

- "A pidgin is the combination of two or more languages which sometimes occurs in trade contact, multi-ethnic or refugee situations, where participants need a functioning common language. . . . Sometimes the pidgin becomes stable and established and comes to be spoken as a mother-tongue by children: the language has then become a **creole**, which quickly develops in complexity and is used in all functional settings. **The process of turning a pidgin into a creole is called *creolization*.** " (Robert Lawrence Trask and Peter Stockwell, *Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts*. Routledge, 2007)

Creolization

Similar Features of Creoles

"Linguists have been struck by the similarities between widely separated **creoles**. These include such features as **SVO word order**, *pre-verbal negation*, lack of a *formal passive* voice, questions with the same forms as statements, and *copula deletion*.

Creolization

Examples of copula deletion:
"I don't say stuff to people most of the time. Mostly I just look at them like *they stupid*."
(Katherine S. Newman, *No Shame in My Game: The Working Poor in the Inner City*. Random House, 2000)

"'Why she can't come to me?' Fanny asked as she passed Mercy off to a neighbor so she could walk faster. 'Where she been? *Where she* at now?' Fanny asked, wringing her hands. She knew something was wrong."
(Bernice L. McFadden, *This Bitter Earth*. Plume, 2002)

Creolization

Some linguists argue that such similarities are evidence of an **innate language faculty** or '**bioprogram**'—that in conditions of impoverished linguistic input, children will nevertheless develop a fully fledged syntax based on **'universal grammar.'"**

(Michael Pearce, *The Routledge Dictionary of English Language Studies*. Routledge, 2007)

Creolization

- "A **creole** has a jargon or a pidgin in its ancestry;
- it is spoken natively by **an entire speech community,** often one whose ancestors were displaced geographically so that their ties with their original language and sociocultural identity were partly broken. Such social conditions were often the result of slavery."
(John A. Holm, *An Introduction to Pidgins and Creoles*. Cambridge University Press, 2000)

Creolization

The historical transition from a pidgin to a creole is called **creolization**.

Decreolization is the process by which a creole language gradually becomes more like the standard language of a region (or the **acrolect**).

The language that provides a creole with most of its *vocabulary is* called the *lexifier language*.

For example, the lexifier language of Gullah Gullah [ˈgʌlə] (also called Sea Island Creole English) is English.

Creolization

Gullah [ˈgʌlə] (pl. same or Gullahs)

1) a member of a black people living on the coast of South Carolina and nearby islands.

2) [mass noun] the Creole language of the Gullah, having an English base with elements from various West African languages.

It has about 125,000 speakers

Creolization

Gullah

- "The English variety spoken by descendants of Africans on the coast of South Carolina is known as Gullah and has been identified as a **creole**.
Of all the *vernaculars* associated with African Americans, it is the one that diverges the most from (White) middle-class varieties in North America."
(S.S. Mufwene, "North American Varieties of English as Byproducts of Population Contacts," in *The Workings of Language*, ed. by R. S. Wheeler. Greenwood, 1999)

Creolization

Today you can still hear in normal everyday conversations such African retentions as *buckra* 'white man,' *tita* 'elder sister,' *dada* 'mother or elder sister,' *nyam* 'eat/meat,' *sa* 'quickly,' *benne* 'sesame,' *una* 'you,' and *da* the verb 'to be.' Other Gullah **Africanisms** such as *cooter* 'turtle,' *tote* 'to carry,' *okra* 'plant food,' *gumbo* 'stew,' and *goober* 'peanut' are widely used in mainstream American English."

(*Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World*, ed. by Keith Brown and Sarah Ogilvie. Elsevier, 2009

Creolization

"[A]s for various arguments that **Black English** displays African or **creole** roots because of the role that **aspect** plays in its grammar (e.g., DeBose and Faraclas 1993), the issue is in fact not yet sufficiently examined to stand as an accepted fact.

For one, tense plays a much more central role in Black English grammar than in Creoles or the West African languages of the 'Upper Guinea' region, underlyingly marking the past and future as obligatorily as any Indo-European grammar (cf. also Winford 1998: 116). Typical of Creolist Hypothesis advocates' generally insufficient attention to English dialects, the aspect arguments do not address the role that aspect in nonstandard British dialects may have played

African American Vernacular English

Black is now often proscribed (= forbidden by the law), and language conflicts have grown as people strive to find fresh forms of expression lacking the pejorative connotations they sense in earlier usage.

African American Vernacular English

In the **1980s**, the public use of many expressions in the language for talking about this group of people was radically constrained by those maintaining **a doctrine of political correctness**. The current respectability of *African-American* (which dates from the 1860s) has replaced such forms as ***Afro-American, Africo-American, Afro*** (all in evidence from the 1830s), *coloured* (preferred in the period after the Civil War), ***negro*** (preferred after the 1880s, and with a **capital *N*** some 50 years later), and ***black/Black*** (which became the preferred form during the 1960s, and is still the commonest use).

African American Vernacular English

"In line with evolving trends within the larger community, linguists use **'African American English' instead of 'Black English'** (or even older terms like 'Non-Standard Negro English') for the English of African Americans, a continuum of varieties ranging from the most mainstream or standard speech (like Bryant Gumbel's, virtually indistinguishable from the formal speech of white and other Americans), to the most **vernacular** or non-mainstream variety.

African American Vernacular English

It was to focus on this latter variety that Labov (1972) first started referring to it as 'Black English *vernacular*.' **African American Vernacular English** is simply the most recent variety of that term, the one most widely used among linguists…"
"The term **'Ebonics,'** which was first coined in 1973 by a 'group of Black scholars…from ebony (black) and phonics (sound, the study of sound) (R. Williams, 1975)…is regarded by many if not most linguists as very similar if not identical to AAVE in terms of the features and varieties it designates."

African American Vernacular English

"It is proposed that **AAVE** consists of **two distinct components**: the General English [GE] component, which is similar to the grammar of OAD [Other American Dialects], and the African American [AA] component. These two components are not tightly integrated with each other, but follow internal patterns of strict co-occurrence... The AA component is not a complete grammar, but a subset of grammatical and lexical forms that are used in combination with much but not all of the grammatical inventory of GE." (Labov, "Coexistent Systems in African-American English")

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African American Vernacular English

Great variation was exhibited in the speech of Africans when they were first brought to the 'New World' and to colonial America, as indicated in references to Black speech in slave advertisements and court records (Brasch, 1981). It is also indisputable that **English-lexifier Creole languages** developed and continue to flourish in the African diaspora—from coastal West Africa to coastal North America—and that the middle passage for some Africans brought to colonial America included exposure to these creoles (Kay and Cary, 1995; Rickford, 1997, 1999; Winford, 1997).

Euro-English

Euro-English

Euro-English is an emerging variety of the English language used by speakers in the European Union whose mother tongue is not English. Gnutzmann et al. point out that "it is not clear, as yet, whether English in Europe will in the foreseeable future become a language in its own right, one that is 'owned' by its multilingual speakers, or whether the orientation towards native-speaker language norms will continue to persist" ("Communicating Across Europe" in *Attitudes Towards English in Europe*, 2015).

Euro-English

"Two foreign girls--nannies? tourists?--one German, one Belgian (?), talking in English beside me on the next table, unconcerned by my drinking and my proximity. . . . These girls are the new internationalists, roving the world, speaking *good but accented English* to each other, a kind of flawless **Euro-English**:

'I am very bad with separation,' the German girl says as she stands up to leave. No true English speaker would express the idea in this way, but it is perfectly comprehensible."
(William Boyd, "Notebook No. 9." *The Guardian,* July 17, 2004)

Euro-English

The top-down force comes from the rules and regulations of the European Union. There is an influential English Style Guide issued by the European Commission.

This makes recommendations about how English should be written in official documents from the member states.

On the whole it follows standard British English usage, but in cases where British English has alternatives, it makes decisions--such as recommending the spelling judgment, not judgement...

Euro-English

 "In the case of English in Europe, there seems little doubt that it will continue to increase its position as the **dominant *lingua franca*.** Whether this will result in varieties of European Englishes, or in a single variety of **Euro-English** being used as a *lingua franca* can only be determined by further research. The extent to which it is **'stifling'** (Görlach, 2002:1) other European languages by steadily encroaching on more and more domains also needs to be researched, as do European attitudes toward English, especially the attitudes of the young."

(Andy Kirkpatrick, *World Englishes: Implications for International Communication and English Language Teaching*. Cambridge University Press, 2007)

Panglish

Panglish is a simplified global form of the English language characterized by a large variety of local dialects. A blend of the Greek *pan* (all) and *English*, the term *Panglish* was coined by linguist and science-fiction author Suzette Haden Elgin.

Panglish

"English, as it is spoken today, will have disappeared in 100 years and could be replaced by a global language called **Panglish**, researchers claim. "New words will form and meanings will change with the most dramatic changes being made by people learning English as a second language, says Dr. Edwin Duncan, a historian of English at Towson University in Maryland, in the US.

Panglish

"By 2020 there may be two billion people speaking English, of whom only 300 million will be native speakers. At that point English, **Spanish, Hindi, Urdu and Arabic will have an equal number of native speakers.**" ("English Will Turn Into Panglish in 100 Years." *The Telegraph*, March 27, 2008)

Globish

Globish is a simplified version of Anglo-American English used as a worldwide **lingua franca**. The trademarked term *Globish*, a blend of the words *global* and *English*, was coined by French businessman Jean-Paul Nerrière in the mid-1990s. In his 2004 book ***Parlez Globish*, Nerrière included a Globish vocabulary of 1,500 words.**

Globish is "not quite a pidgin," says linguist Harriet Joseph Ottenheimer. "Globish appears to be English without idioms, making it easier for non-Anglophones to understand and to communicate with one another
(*The Anthropology of Language,* 2008).

Globish

"Starting from scratch, anyone in the world should be able to learn Globish in about one week. [Jean-Paul] Nerrière's website [http://www.globish.com] . . . recommends that students use plenty of gesticulation when words fail, and listen to popular songs to aid pronunciation . . ..

Globish

[Globish] dispenses with idioms, literary language and complex grammar. . . . [Nerrière's] books are about turning complicated English into useful English. For example, *chat* becomes *speak casually to each other* in **Globish**; and *kitchen* is *the room in which you cook your food*. *Siblings*, rather clumsily, are *the other children of my parents*. But *pizza* is still *pizza*, as it has an international currency, like *taxi* and *police*."
(J. P. Davidson, *Planet Word*. Penguin, 2011)

Globish

"Philippe Van Parijs, a professor at Louvain University, argues that European-level democracy does not require a homogenous culture, or *ethnos*; a common political community, or *demos*, needs only a lingua franca.
. . . The answer to Europe's democratic deficit, says Mr Van Parijs, is to accelerate the process so that English is not just the language of an elite but also the means for poorer Europeans to be heard. An approximate version of English, with a limited vocabulary of just a few hundred words, would suffice."

(Charlemagne, "The Globish-Speaking Union." *The Economist,* May 24, 2014)

PROSPECTS OF SIMPLIFICATION

A Dane and a Spaniard could use ELF in a café in Bruges or a Japanese businessman and Czech woman could converse using ELF. The way English is used as a *lingua franca* is variable depending on the situation. For the most part, function is more important than form; communicative efficiency (i.e. getting the message across) is more important than correctness (Cogo, 2008, p. 60). For example, the following lexicogrammatical features may appear, depending on the region:

PROSPECTS OF SIMPLIFICATION

- ❑ Use of 3rd person singular zero, as in *you look very sad* and *he look very sad*
- ❑ Shift in the use of articles (including some preference for zero articles) as in *our countries have signed agreement about this*
- ❑ Invariant question tags as in *you're very busy today, isn't it?* (Also the use of other similar universal forms)
- ❑ Treating 'who' and 'which' as interchangeable relative pronouns, as in *the picture who* or *a person which*

PROSPECTS OF SIMPLIFICATION

- ❑ Shift of patterns of preposition use, for example *we have to study about*
- ❑ Preference for bare and/or full infinitive over the use of gerunds, as in I *look forward to see you tomorrow*
- ❑ Extension to the collocational field of words with high semantic generality, for example *take an operation*
- ❑ Increased explicitness, for example *how long time* instead of *how long*
- ❑ Exploited redundancy, such as ellipsis of objects/complements of transitive verbs as in I *wanted to go with, you can borrow*

Overview

1. English is part of global languages process

2. It has always been

3. English exists in numerous varieties (as ever)

4. English is changing;
its lingua franca function tells on the change dynamics

Overview

The importance of language attitudes and factors influencing attitudes

Research studies: attitudes towards native and non-native English

Attitude studies related to the pedagogical context of ELT

Attitudes towards English as a lingua franca

Review of Lecture

- English in expanding global contexts:
  - Europe – dominant role, irrespective of the multilingual policy of the EU.
  - East Asia and ASEAN – great emphasis put on English education.
- More than a foreign language.
- ELF – rapidly growing field of study.
- Shift in ELF research from the identification of surface-level features to an exploration of the processes giving rise to such features, further emphasizing the flexibility and hybridity inherent in ELF talk.
- .

Jafaican /dʒəˈfeɪkən/ *or* Jafaikan

- Jafaican /dʒəˈfeɪkən/ *or* Jafaikan (n)

- **1.** (Languages) a dialect of English spoken in London, with marked Jamaican influences

- **2.** (Peoples) a white person who adopts this dialect

[C21: from Jamaican + fake]

- Collins English Dictionary –
Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014

Jafaican /dʒəˈfeɪkən/ *or* Jafaikan

- Jafaican is a dialect of English becoming more common in London's **West End**, within the tradition boundaries of the **Cockney dialect**: within the sound of the Bow bells and is slowly replacing Cockney.

- Jafaican is a mixture of English, Jamaican, **West Indian** [ˌwestˈɪndɪən] and **Indian** language elements.

- *Some* **Jafaican**, *for you reading pleasure:*

   *Safe, man. You lookin buff in dem **low batties**. Dey's sick, man. Me? I'm just jammin wid me bruds. Dis my yard, innit? Is nang, you get me? No? **What ends you from** then?*

   *Jafaican is the British **ebonics**.*

- **by SLCpunk April 20, 2006**

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  *Safe, man. You lookin buff in dem **low trousers**. Dey's sick, man. Me? I'm just jammin wid me bruds. Dis my yard, innit? Is nang, you get me? No? **If someone from London approaches you you should run for your life** then?*

  *Jafaican is the British **ebonics**.*

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Jamaica [ʤəˈmeɪkə]

Jamaican [ʤəˈmeɪkən]

❏Standard Jamaican English (official language of Jamaica)

 versus

❏patois [ˈpætwɑː] or patwah = creole language.

patois [ˈpætwɑː]

- **patois** (patois is both the singular and the plural form; the singular form is pronounced [pætwɑː], and the plural form is pronounced [pætwɑːz].) 1) A patois is a form of a language, especially French, that is spoken in a particular area of a country. In France patois was spoken in rural, less developed regions. **Syn: dialect**

- 2) A patois is a language that has developed from a mixture of other languages. A substantial proportion of the population speak a French-based patois. **Syn: creole**

patois [ˈpaˌtwä]

- **patois** [ˈpaˌtwä, ˈpä-] pat·ois (pl. same) the dialect of the common people of a region, differing in various respects from the standard language of the rest of the country: the nurse talked to me in a patois that even Italians would have had difficulty in understanding

- the jargon or informal speech used by a particular social group: the raunchy patois of inner-city kids Origin: mid 17th cent.: French, literally 'rough speech,' perhaps from Old French patoier 'treat roughly,' from patte 'paw.'

Raunchy [rɔːntʃi] - earthy, vulgar, and often sexually explicit; slovenly [ˈslʌv(ə)nlɪ], messy

Jamaican patois

❑Standard Jamaican English (official language of Jamaica)

versus

❑patois [ˈpætwɑː] or patwah = creole language.

• NB! They do demand to make it a second official language on Jamaica island.

Jamaican patois

- Wah qwaan, mi breddaz and sistaz!

Jamaican patois

- Welcome, my dear brothers and sisters!

Jamaican patois

- Long time weh no roll!

Jamaican patois

- Haven' met you for ages!

Jamaican patois

- O, o, o!
- For me alone [ə'ləun] => mi alon
- My phone => mi phon
- around [ə'raund] => around [ə'rəund]
- nation ['neɪʃ(ə)n] => nation ['neʃɔn]

Jamaican patois

- a, a, a!
- For me alone [ə'ləun] => mi alon
- My phone => mi phon
- around [ə'raund] => around [ə'rəund]
- backward ['bækwəd] => ['bakwəd]
- Yes!! => Yaaaa maan!
- Rasta (pronounced distinctly)

Jamaican patois

- e!

- safety ['seɪftɪ] => safety ['seftɪ]

- head of state => 'ed of stet

- patience ['peɪʃ(ə)n(t)s] => patience ['peʃan(t)s]

- make [meɪk] => [mek]; take [teɪk] => [tek]

Jamaican patois

- Th? D!
- Di, Dey, dis, dem, wid, mudda
- Thing => Ting; maaad ting!!! (класс!)
- They can have it both ways =>
- Dey can av it bot wez

Jamaican patois

- I have … => Mi av…
- I have to => Affi

Rastafarian [ˌrastəˈfɑːrɪən, -ˈfɛːrɪən]

- Rastafarian [ˌræstəˈfeərɪən]
- Rastafarian [ˌrastəˈfɑːrɪən, -ˈfɛːrɪən]
- 1. (adj) relating to a religious movement of Jamaican origin holding that Emperor Haile Selassie [ˌhʌɪlɪ səˈlasi] of Ethiopia Ethiopia [ˌiːθɪˈəupɪə] was the Messiah and that blacks are **the chosen people** and will eventually return to their African homeland.
- 2. (noun) a member of the Rastafarian religious movement. Rastafarians have distinctive codes of behaviour and dress, including the wearing of dreadlocks and the smoking of cannabis, and they follow a diet that excludes pork, shellfish, and milk.

Rastafarian [ˌrastəˈfɑːrɪən, -ˈfɛːrɪən]

- Babylon! - authorities, officials, politicians
- Politricksters! - политиканы
- Chan down Babylon! = Turn down the evil!
- Zion! \zaion\ = Ethiopia [ˌiːθɪˈəupɪə] = The promised land
- Respek Jah! (Слава богу!)
- Haile Selassie! = Super!

Jamaican patois

- I have … => Mi av…
- I have to => Affi
- Mi = I, = my

Jamaica SLANG

- Jamrock = Jamaica (slang),
- Yard =Jamaica
- Yardie = a Jamaican
- Yardies = Jamaican gangs of London

Jamaica SLANG

- Yuh gud? = … … …?
- Weh yuh ah she? - … … … …?
- Wat a guh dung? - … …?

Jamaica SLANG

- Yuh gud? - все у тебя хорошо?
- Weh yuh ah seh - как дела?
- Wat a guh dung - чем занимаешься?

Jamaica SLANG

- Everything is Everything"

Jamaica SLANG

- Everything is Everything" - все хорошо, ровно

Jamaica SLANG

- - Everyt(h)ing criss?
- - Everyt(h)ing criss!
- - Mi criss.

Jamaica SLANG

- - Everyt(h)ing criss?
- - Everyt(h)ing criss!
- - Mi criss - все нормально

EBONICS? AAVE?

- African American Vernacular English
- AAVE **a**ccent / ethnolect (or sociolect) is spoken by over 40 million afro-am and afro-canadians today
- Black Vernacular
- Black English Vernacular
- Black English

EBONICS? AAVE?

- Ebonics (Ebony+Phonics), introduced by (black) professor Robert L. Williams (Washinton University, State Missouri)
- "Ebonics, the true language of black Folks" (1975)
- But for Oakland school district (1996) resolution: Ebonics is a separate language Отдельный язык с африканским происхождением
- Broken English with no good educational prospects
- Meanwhile **General American** is more employable

EBONICS? AAVE?

Ebonics (Ebony+Phonics),

introduced by (black) professor Robert L. Williams (Washinton University, State Missouri)

"Ebonics, the true language of black Folks"
(1975)

EBONICS? AAVE?

- But for Oakland school district (1996) resolution: Ebonics is a separate language Ebonics - Отдельный язык с африканским происхождением
- The idea of introducing Ebonics a special school subject, that needs to be financed by Federal Government.

EBONICS? AAVE?

- But many eminent ebonies did not like the idea!

- Broken English with no good educational prospects!!!

- meanwhile **General American** is more employable!

EBONICS? AAVE?

- State Virginia **denounced** teaching Ebonics in the state.

EBONICS? AAVE?

- So AAVE admits no lexis of its own, is never taught at school.

- However AAVE rap and hip-hop culture disseminate it worldwide

- AAVE differs throughout the areas.

За что убили Трейвона Мартина

Москва, 18.07.2013   Геворг Мирзаян

В Соединенных Штатах проходят колоссальные акции протеста чернокожего населения. Они протестуют против оправдательного приговора убийце молодого афроамериканца, не желая при этом признавать, что доля вины за это убийство лежит и на них.

Афроамериканцы возмущены оправдательным приговором убийце Трейвона Мартина

EBONICS? AAVE?

- 2012 Trevor Martin
- The a-am witness spoke AVVE.
- Many would think the judges could not understand her and that's why they did not include important details in the dossier ['dɔsɪeɪ] of the issue.

EBONICS? AAVE?

- **'Pound cake speech'** Bill Cosby in 2004
- In the speech, which was subsequently widely disseminated and analysed, Cosby was highly critical of the black community in the United States. He criticised the use of African-American Vernacular English, the prevalence of single-parent families, perceived emphasis on frivolous and conspicuous consumption at the expense of necessities, lack of responsibility, and other behaviours.

AAVE!

- NYC and MIA AAVE sound differently
- Rich in intonation
- /ɔ(ː)/=>/əu/ totally
- get sound like git;
- tip /tɪp/=>/tɪəp/
- shit [ʃɪt] => shit [ʃɪət]
- thing/ θɪŋ/= tang / [(t)θæŋ /
- fire ['faɪə] fahya [fɑːə]

AAVE!

- no but [bʌt], but [bət]
- in what, mud, but words
- bitches => bitchiz
- **Non-Rhotic Accent** = no R pronounced in the word ending
- ***=>mutha
- Smooth =>smoov
- Mouth => Mouf
- They, this, them => Dey, dis, dem
- Clothes => clo_es;
- Nothing => nuttin
- Do[-ing] => Doin'

AAVE GRAMMAR

- i've been smoking => I_been smoked
- "I done smoked it" (recent in past) контаминация перфектого и инфектного рядов грамматических форм глагола.

-

- Вместо
- «I am smoking» => I be smoking
- I am going to smoke it => I'ma smoke it.

AAVE GRAMMAR

- **Contractions and assimilations**
- Don't know = dunno

- going to = gonna = gon'
- right back at you = right back atcha

- feel you = feelya
- what are you?= Wutcha?

AAVE GRAMMAR

- be, am, are, do, does = лишние слова
- Whe(re) yu at?
- Who yuh?
- You mad?
- She my shawty – She is my girlfriend
- Guap = лове
- SCU me…
- + Double negations : I ain't got no money…
- + Missis = bitch

RHYMING SLANG

Best-known for its use by London Cockneys, these unusual formations are little recorded before the mid-19th-century. Probably originating as part of a criminal argot, the underworld associations have now largely disappeared.

apples and pears stairs
artful dodger lodger
Cain and Abel table
Chalk Farm arm
Gawd forbids kids
Hampstead Heath teeth
I suppose nose
lean and lurch church
mince pie eye
north and south mouth
read and write fight
tit for tat hat
trouble and strife wife

TOUGH GUY TALK

She's a grifter, shamus. I'm a grifter. We're all grifters. So we sell each other out for a nickel. Okey. See can you make me ... I haven't pulled anything in here ... I came in talking two C's. That's still the price. I come because I thought I'd get a take it or leave it, one right gee to another. Now you're waving cops at me. You oughta be ashamed of yourself.

(Raymond Chandler, *The Big Sleep*, 1939, Ch. 25.)

Gloss (for amateurs):
grifter small-time criminal
shamus private detective
C 100-dollar note
gee man (first letter of *guy*)

ARGOT

There is a close link between slang and *argot*, the special language of a secretive social group. In this piece of literary invention, context is cleverly used to aid the reader.

Our pockets were full of deng, so there was no real need from the point of view of crasting any more pretty polly to tolchock some old veck in an alley and viddy him swim in his blood while we counted the takings and divided by four, nor to do the ultra-violent on some shivering starry grey-haired ptitsa in a shop and go smeck off with the till's guts. But, as they say, money isn't everythi... (Anthony Burgess, *A Clockwo... Orange*, 1962, Ch. 1.)

The speed at which slang moves can be sensed by tracing the natural history of what many regard as the greatest publication on slang: Eric Partridge's *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*. This monumental work first appeared in 1937, with the sub-heading *Colloquialisms and Catch-phrases, Solecisms and Catachreses, Nicknames, Vulgarisms, and such Americanisms as have been naturalized*. The second edition (1938) contained a substantial Addendum. The third edition appeared in 1948 with a much longer Addendum, largely consisting of new items from World War 2. By the time of the fifth edition (1960), the new material had as a supplementary volume. There is now an integrated edition.

An extract from both volumes is shown, illustrating the first compilation, as well as the additional information discovered. Every page of the work shows its social, historical, and geographical range, and the meticulous care with which the author approached his task. It was a real labour of love, for Partridge was no salaried academic, but a freelance enthusiast. Although he lacked the means available to the *Oxford English Dictionary* to give full authentication to all his historical observations on slang, his work was the first major collection of evidence of the *OED* had almost completely ignored. The *Dictionary* was well received at the time, though when librarians discovered that it had 'those words' in it, many banned it from their shelves, and for many years it was often available only on restricted loan.

The *Dictionary* confirmed Patridge in his chosen career. In, 'Genesis of a Lexicographer', he wrote:

Although I have linguistic interests other than lexicography and etymology, and shall, I hope, be able to indulge myself in expressing them, yet being a passably honest man, am bound to admit the justice of the charge, 'Once a lexicographer, always a lexicogra-

SEASPEAK

Whether on the high seas or at port, misunderstood communication can lead to serious and even dangerous situations. **"Seaspeak"**, the official language of the seas, helps to prevent miscommunication.

To avoid such confusion, in 1983 a group of linguists and shipping experts created a new system of communication called Seaspeak. English was chosen as the principle lexicon for Seaspeak because it was the most common language spoken on ships at that time, and, importantly, it was also the language of civil aviation.

SEASPEAK

In 1988, the International Maritime Organization made Seaspeak the official language of the seas.

Seaspeak defines the rules of how to talk on a ship's radio. The number of words is limited to ensure that messages and conversations are short and clear. Eight words, called **message markers**, precede each sentence.

These words are **Advice, Answer, Information, Instruction, Intention, Question, Request,** and **Warning.**

SEASPEAK

An important rule of Seaspeak is that numbers made up of two or more digits are spoken in single digits. For example, the number 33 is spoken as "three three" and the time 9:33 a.m. is spoken as "zero nine three three."

Coordinated Universal Time—the primary time standard or international time scale by which the world regulates clocks and time—is always used at sea.

Wilhelm von Humboldt's Views

"The bringing-forth of language is an inner need of human beings, not merely an external necessity for maintaining communal intercourse, but a thing lying in their own nature, indispensable for the development of their mental powers and the attainment of a worldview, to which man can attain only by bringing his thinking to clarity and precision through communal thinking with others.

Source: *Humboldt. On Language, On the Diversity of Human Language Construction and its Influence on the Mental Development of the Human Species*. Edited by Michael Losonsky, CUP 1999, pp. 25-64

Wilhelm von Humboldt's Views

Now if, as we can hardly help doing, we regard every language as an attempt, and, taking the range of all languages together, as a contribution to the fulfilment of this need, it may well be assumed that the *language-making power in man* does not rest until, either in individuals or as a whole, it has brought forth that which answers the most and most completely to the demands to be made."

Volapük /ˈvɒləpʊk/

1879-1880

Единому человечеству - единый язык!

Volapük /ˈvɒləpʊk/

1879-1880

Volapük (/ˈvɒləpʊk/ in English; [volaˈpyk] in Volapük) is a constructed language created between 1879 and 1880 by **Johann Martin Schleyer**, a Roman Catholic priest in Baden, Germany, who believed that

God had told
him in a dream
to create
an international language.

Volapük /ˈvɒləpʊk/

Arie de Jong (Dutch: [ˈaːri də ˈjɔŋ]; /1865, Jakarta, Dutch East Indies – 1957, Putten, Netherlands/ In the 1920s, Arie de Jong, with the consent of the leaders of the small remnant of Volapük speakers, made a revision of Volapük which was published in 1931 (now called Volapük Nulik "New Volapük" as opposed to the Volapük Rigik 'Original Volapük' of Schleyer).

Volapük /ˈvɒləpʊk/

De Jong simplified the grammar, eliminating some rarely used verb forms, and eliminated some gendered pronouns and gendered verb endings. He also rehabilitated the phoneme /r/ and used it to make some morphemes more recognizable. For instance, lömib "rain" became rein. Volapük enjoyed a brief renewal of popularity in the Netherlands and Germany under de Jong's leadership, but was **suppressed** (along with other constructed languages) in countries under Nazi rule and never recovered.

Volapük /ˈvɒləpʊk/

1884-1889

Volapük conventions took place in 1884 (Friedrichshafen), 1887 (Munich) and 1889 (Paris). The first two conventions used German, and the last conference used only Volapük. In 1889, there were an estimated 283 clubs, 25 periodicals in or about Volapük, and 316 textbooks in 25 languages; at that time the language claimed nearly a million adherents. Volapük was largely displaced in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by **Esperanto.**

L.L. Zamenhof

Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof /1859–1917/ (Esperanto: Ludoviko Lazaro Zamenhof; [Yiddish: אליעזר לודוויג זאַמענהאָף]

Creator of Esperanto, Medical doctor, born of Polish-Lithuanian Jewish parents in an area of partitioned Poland with many ethnic groups at odds with each other; believed a common language could promote peace. His idealism earned him the Esperanto nickname *Doktoro Esperanto*, meaning Doctor Hopeful, from which the language got its name.

Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof
1859 −1917

Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof
was a Polish ophthalmologist, linguist and the
inventor of the international language
Esperanto, the most widely used constructed
international auxiliary language in the world.

Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof
1859 –1917

As a student at secondary school in Warsaw, Zamenhof attempted to create an international language with a grammar that was rich, but complex. When he later studied English, he decided that the international language must have a simpler grammar. Apart from his parents' native languages Russian and Yiddish and his adopted language Polish, his projects were also aided by his mastery of German, a good passive understanding of Latin, Hebrew and French, and a basic knowledge of Greek, English and Italian.

Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof
1859 –1917

By 1878 (!!!), his project **Lingwe uniwersala** was finished. However, Zamenhof was too young then to publish his work. Soon after graduation he began to study medicine, first in Moscow, and later in Warsaw.

In 1879 Zamenhof wrote the first grammar of Yiddish. It was partly published years later in the Yiddish magazine Lebn un visnshaft.

Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof
1859 –1917

Zamenhof first developed the language in 1873 while still in school.

He grew up fascinated by the idea of a world without war.

He believed that this could happen with the help of a new international auxiliary language. The language would be a tool to gather people together through neutral, fair, equitable communication.

He successfully formed a community that continues today despite the World Wars of the 20th century.

Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/

Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/ is the most widelyspoken **constructed international auxiliary language**. It was created in **1887** by Polish ophthalmologist L. L. Zamenhof. Zamenhof first described the language in **The International Language**, which he published in five languages under the pseudonym "Doktoro Esperanto". (This book is often nicknamed in Esperanto as **la Unua Libro** i.e. *The First Book*.)

Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/

The word **esperanto** translates into English as "the one who hopes". Zamenhof's goal was to create an easy and flexible language that would serve as a **universal second language** to foster **world peace** and international understanding, and to build a "community of speakers", as he believed that one could not have a language without such a community.

L. L. Zamenhof

L. L. Zamenhof, 1908

Pronunciation   /ˈzæmənhof/
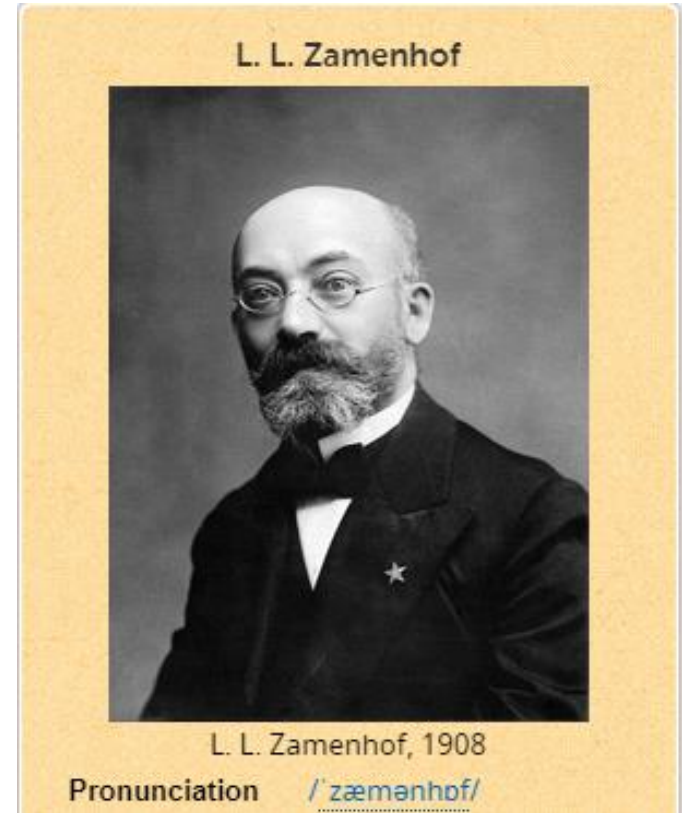
Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/

His original title for the language was simply "the international language" (*la lingvo internacia -* «Lingvo internacia. Antaŭparolo kaj plena lernolibro» = («Международный язык. Предисловие и полный учебник»), but early speakers grew fond of the name **Esperanto** and began to use it as the name for the language just two years after its creation. The name quickly gained prominence and has been used as an official name ever since.

Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/

In **1905**, Zamenhof published **Fundamento de Esperanto** ("Foundation of Esperanto") as a definitive guide to the language.

Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/

1905

Later that year, French Esperantists organized with his participation the first World Esperanto Congress, an ongoing annual conference, in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.

Esperanto /ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ, -ˈræn-/

The first congress ratified the Declaration of Boulogne, which established several foundational premises for the Esperanto movement; one of its pronouncements is that Fundamento de Esperanto is the only obligatory authority over the language; another is that the Esperanto movement is exclusively a linguistic movement and that no further meaning can ever be ascribed to it. Zamenhof also proposed to the first congress that an independent body of linguistic scholars should steward the future evolution of Esperanto, foreshadowing the founding of the Akademio de Esperanto (in part modelled after he Académie française), which was established soon thereafter.

Interlingue ([interˈliŋgwe]; ISO 639 language codes ie, ile),

- **Interlingue** ([interˈliŋgwe]; ISO 639 language codes ie, ile), known until 1949 as Occidental ([oktsidenˈtaːl]), is a **planned international auxiliary language** created by **Edgar de Wahl**, a Baltic German naval officer and teacher from Tallinn, Estonia, and published **in 1922**. The vocabulary is based on already existing words from various languages and a system of derivation using recognized prefixes and suffixes.

- Occidental was quite popular in the years up to, during, and shortly after the Second World War, but declined thereafter until the advent of the Internet.

Interlingue ([interˈliŋgwe]; ISO 639 language codes ie, ile),

❑ The language is devised so that many of its derived word forms reflect the forms common to a number of Western European languages, primarily those in the **Romance family**, along with a certain amount of **Germanic vocabulary**. Many words are formed using **de Wahl's rule**, a set of rules for regular conversion of all but six verb infinitives into derived words including from Latin double-stem verbs (e.g. vider to see and its derivative vision). The result is a naturalistic and mostly regular language that **is easy to understand** at first sight for individuals acquainted with certain **Western European languages**.

Interlingue ([interˈliŋgwe]; ISO 639 language codes ie, ile),

❑ This readability and simplified grammar along with the regular appearance of the magazine **Cosmoglotta** made Occidental popular in Europe during the years up to and shortly following World War II.

❑ In The Esperanto Book, American Esperantist Don Harlow says that **Occidental** had an intentional emphasis on European forms, and that some of its leading followers espoused a Eurocentric philosophy, which may have hindered its spread. Still, the opposite view was also common in the community and Occidental gained adherents in many nations including Asian nations.

Interlingua (/ɪntərˈlɪŋgwə/; ISO 639 language codes ia, ina)

❑ The name Interlingua comes from the Latin words inter, meaning "between", and lingua, meaning "tongue" or "language". These morphemes are identical in Interlingua. Thus, "Interlingua" would mean "between language".

❑ Interlingua (/ɪntərˈlɪŋgwə/ is an Italic international auxiliary language (IAL), developed between 1937 and 1951 by the **International Auxiliary Language Association** (IALA).

❑ It ranks among the top most widely used IALs, and is the most widely used **naturalistic IAL** – in other words, those IALs whose vocabulary, grammar and other characteristics are derived from natural languages, rather than being centrally planned.

Interlingua (/ɪntərˈlɪŋgwə/; ISO 639 language codes ia, ina)

❑ Interlingua was developed to combine a simple, mostly regular grammar with a vocabulary common to the widest possible range of western European languages, making it unusually easy to learn, at least for those whose native languages were sources of Interlingua's vocabulary and grammar. Conversely, it is used as a rapid introduction to many natural languages.

❑ Interlingua literature maintains that (written) Interlingua is comprehensible to the hundreds of millions of people who speak Romance languages, **though it is actively spoken by only a few hundred.**

Interlanguage

❑ An interlanguage is an idiolect that has been developed by a learner of a second language (or L2) which preserves some features of their first language (or L1), and can also overgeneralize some L2 writing and speaking rules. These two characteristics of an interlanguage result in the system's unique linguistic organization.

❑ An interlanguage is idiosyncratically based on the learners' experiences with the L2. It can **"fossilize",** or cease developing, in any of its developmental stages. The interlanguage rules are claimed to be shaped by several factors, including L1-transfer, previous learning strategies, strategies of L2 acquisition (i.e., simplification), L2 communication strategies (i.e., circumlocution [ˌsɜːkəmləˈkjuːʃ(ə)n]), and overgeneralization of L2 language patterns.

circumlocution [ˌsɜːkəmləˈkjuːʃ(ə)n]

❑ circumlocution [ˌsəːkəmləˈkjuːʃ(ə)n] [mass noun]

is the use of many words where fewer would do, (especially in a deliberate attempt to be vague or evasive)

❑ periphrasis [pəˈrɪfrəsɪs] noun (pl. periphrases [-siːz]) [mass noun] the use of indirect and circumlocutory speech or writing ■ [count noun] an indirect and circumlocutory phrase

❑ the use of separate words to express a grammatical relationship that is otherwise expressed by inflection, e.g. did go as opposed to went and more intelligent as opposed to cleverer

Interlanguage

❑ Interlanguage is based on the theory that there is a dormant psychological framework in the human brain that is activated when one attempts to learn a second language. Interlanguage theory is often credited to Larry Selinker, who coined the terms "interlanguage" and "fossilization."

❑ Uriel Weinreich is credited with providing the foundational information that was the basis of Selinker's research. Selinker (1972) noted that in a given situation, the utterances produced by a learner are different from those native speakers would produce had they attempted to convey the same meaning. This comparison suggests the existence of a separate linguistic system. This system can be observed when studying the utterances of the learner who attempts to produce meaning in their L2 speech; it is not seen when that same learner performs form-focused tasks, such as oral drills in a classroom.

Interlanguage

❑ This comparison suggests the existence of a separate linguistic system. This system can be observed when studying the utterances of the learner who attempts to produce meaning in their L2 speech; it is not seen when that same learner performs form-focused tasks, such as oral drills in a classroom.

❑ Interlanguage can be **variable across different contexts**; for example, it may be more accurate, complex and fluent in one domain than in another

Fossilization

❑An interlanguage can fossilize, or cease developing, in any of its developmental stages. Fossilization is the process of 'freezing' of the transition between the L1 and L2, and is regarded as the final stage of interlanguage development. It can occur even in motivated learners who are continuously exposed to their L2 or have adequate learning support

ENGLISH YESTERDAY

This event not only made possible the development of a standard language, especially in writing and print, throughout Britain and Ireland and later in **North America and colonies** elsewhere, but brought the King's English and the King's Scots together in one monarch. The outstanding symbol of this realignment into one variety of educated usage was the publication in 1611 of the Authorized Version of the Bible.

ENGLISH YESTERDAY

1611 of the Authorized Version of the Bible:
Bird in hand is worth two in the bush!
Leopard can't change its spots!

ENGLISH 1700

Until about 1700, words like swan and wash rhymed with words like man and wash
• At one time, the T in castle and Christmas was pronounced
• In addition, the K in knight and know were also pronounced.

ENGLISH 1700

By about 1700, the main changes in pronunciation that made the Great Vowel Shift were all completed

➢ Third person forms like love**th** had disappeared from ordinary educated speech

➢ The pronouns **thou and thee** and the corresponding verb-forms like lov**est** had disappeared from standard usage

➢ The language differed only slightly from present day English

ENGLISH 1700

By the year 1700, England had become the world's leading nation in terms of international trade, ensuring that the English language was taken all over the world as the principal language of international commerce.

ENGLISH 1700

- The earliest English dictionary was published in 1604;
- The first one contained 2,500 words;
- The one from 1676 contained about 25,000.

ENGLISH YESTERDAY

The forms of Renaissance English show the effects of the **GREAT VOWEL SHIFT**, though it was still incomplete. The development of some features of structure, such as *-s* for *-th* (*hears* instead of *heareth*), led for a time to competition: **SHAKESPEARE** used both, while the King James Bible (1611) used only *-th*. The **JOHNSON's Dictionary of the English Language (1755) took its author nine years of writing it (1746-1755). 42,773 entries.**

jobbernowl [ˈʤɔbənəul];
fop and doodle
balderdash [ˈbɔːldədæʃ] etc.

Brothers Grimm German Dictionary

The Deutsches Wörterbuch was begun by the Brothers Grimm in **1838** and the initial volumes were published in 1854. Unfinished at the time of their deaths, the dictionary was finally completed by a succession of later scholars and institutions in **1961**. In 1971, a 33rd supplement volume was published containing 25,000 additional entries.

The first completed DWB lists **over 330,000** headwords in 67,000 print columns spanning 32 volumes.

ENGLISH YESTERDAY

The preface to **JOHNSON's Dictionary of the English Language (1755)** and the **American Declaration of Independence** (**1776**) scarcely used the *-th* form, and both reveal that most other main features of Modern English structure were in place wherever English was used by the late 18c. However, pronunciation continued to change and diversify in the speech of all social classes and regional groups: Pope rhymed *tea* with *obey*, Johnson could find no certain authority for the sound of *sea*, and *break* still remains one of the few words with the old pronunciation of *-ea-*. The increasing uniformity of spelling, however, has tended to mask this diversity.

ENGLISH YESTERDAY

However, *pronunciation continued to change* and diversify in the speech of all social classes and regional groups:

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The increasing uniformity of spelling, however, has tended to mask this diversity.

ENGLISH VOWELS

Vowels

• Italian uses only seven different vowels, and manages with 27 basic sounds

• Hawaiian is said to manage with only 13 •

Some languages, on the other hand, use 60 or more •

There are 45 basic sounds in English.

ENGLISH SPELLING

The standard spelling system which became established by the end of the seventeenth century was already an archaic one and broadly speaking, represents the pronunciation of English before the Great Vowel Shift This explains many of the oddities of present day English spelling

➢ We still preserve letters in our spelling which represent sounds which long ago ceased to be pronounced like the **k** and **gh** of knight, the **t** in castle, **w** in wrong.

➢ Distinctions are made in spelling where there is no longer any distinction in pronunciation, as in **meat/meet** and **sea/see.**

The Oxford English Dictionary (or OED),

The *Oxford English Dictionary* (or *OED*), as it came to be called, was produced in fascicles over 44 years, the final section appearing in 1928. It was published in 12 volumes, comprising 15,487 pages and covering 414,825 lexical items. A one-volume supplement appeared in 1933.

The Oxford English Dictionary (or OED),

Work on the dictionary recommenced in 1957, with the appointment of R. W. Burchfield to edit a new supplement. This appeared in four volumes between 1972 and 1986, and included the content of the 1933 work: it added 5,732 pages to the dictionary, and nearly 70,000 further lexical items. But even before the last volume appeared, the task of preparing a second edition had begun.

PRESTIGE VARIETY REGISTER

A hearty welcome	A cordial reception

ENGLISH REGISTERS

insane
of unsound mind
not in full possession of one's faculties

possessed

neurotic
psychotic
schizophrenic

maladjusted

unbalanced

demented

unhinged

bereft of reason
non compos mentis

mad

bananas

bonkers

mental

crackers

barmy

cuckoo

round the bend

gaga

off one's chump

batty

potty

etc.

loony

nuts

daft

crazy

ENGLISH REGISTERS

Some of the lexemes belonging to the semantic field of 'madness', so arranged that it is possible to see differences in their stylistic type (p. 420). At the top of the circle are the items which are **literary**, **academic**, or **technical** in character; at the bottom are the **colloquialisms**. Items on the left are somewhat **dated or archaic**; those on the right are relatively **recent in origin**.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

Merriam-Webster, Inc., is an American company that publishes reference books and is especially known for its dictionaries.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

In 1806, Noah Webster published his first dictionary,
A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language.
In 1807 Webster started two decades of intensive work to expand his publication into a fully comprehensive dictionary, An American Dictionary of the English Language. To help him trace the etymology of words, Webster learned 26 languages.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

Webster completed his dictionary during his year abroad in 1825 in Paris, and at the University of Cambridge.
His 1820s book contained 70,000 words, of which about 12,000 had never appeared in a dictionary before.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

Webster hoped to standardize American speech, since Americans in different parts of the country used somewhat different vocabularies and spelled, pronounced, and used words differently.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

As a spelling reformer, Webster believed that English spelling rules were unnecessarily complex, so his dictionary introduced American English spellings, replacing colour with color, waggon with wagon, and centre with center.

He also added American words, including skunk [skʌŋk] and squash [skwɔʃ] (i.e. a pumkin, Latin Cucurbita pepo), that did not appear in British dictionaries.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

At the age of 70 in 1828, Webster published his dictionary; it sold poorly, with only 2,500 copies, and put him in debt.
However, in 1840, he published *the second edition in two volumes* with much greater success.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

In 1831, George and Charles Merriam founded the company as G & C Merriam Co. in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1843, after Noah Webster died, the company bought the rights to An American Dictionary of the English Language from Webster's estate. All Merriam-Webster dictionaries trace their lineage [ˈlɪnɪɪʤ] to this source.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

In 1843, after Webster's death, George Merriam and Charles Merriam secured publishing and revision rights to the 1840 edition of the dictionary. They published a **revision** in 1847, which did not change any of the main text but merely added new sections, and a second update with illustrations in 1859.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

In 1864, Merriam published a greatly expanded edition, which was the first version to change Webster's text, largely overhauling his work yet retaining many of his definitions and the title "An American Dictionary". This began a series of revisions that were described as being "unabridged" in content. In **1884 it contained 118,000 words**, "3000 more than any other English dictionary"!

Merriam-Webster since 1828

In 1964, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., acquired Merriam-Webster, Inc., as a subsidiary.
The company adopted its current name in 1982.

Merriam-Webster since 1828

New Oxford American Dictionary
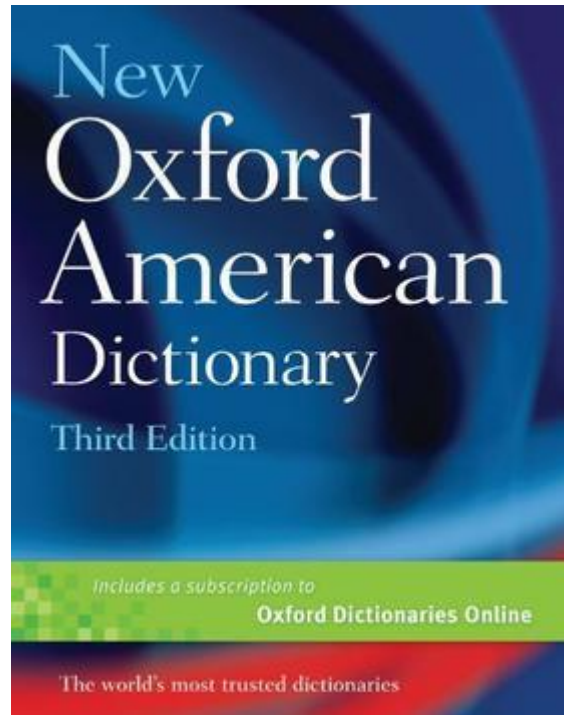
New Oxford American Dictionary (2010)

350,000 (+2,000 new) words

Angus Stevenson (editor)

Christine A. Lindberg (editor)

Dictionary of American English

Oxford University Press

Third edition, August 2010

Hardcover, 2096 pages

ISBN 978-0-19-539288-3

Merriam-Webster since 1828

In 1964, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., acquired Merriam-Webster, Inc., as a subsidiary.
The company adopted its current name in 1982.

Spread of **English**

❑ The spread of English beyond the United Kingdom started with the English settlements in North America in the 17th and 18th centuries. British domination of the Indian subcontinent dates from the second half of the 18th century. In the late 18th century Britain began settlements in Australia

❑ By the early 19th century, Britain had firm control of a number of islands in the Caribbean: Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica, St Kitts, Trinidad and Tobago

❑ In the 19th century, the British took control over South Africa from the Dutch. They also controlled Singapore, New Zealand and Hong Kong

American English

American English embraced words like raccoon, squash [skwɔʃ] and moose [muːs] from natives – American Indians.
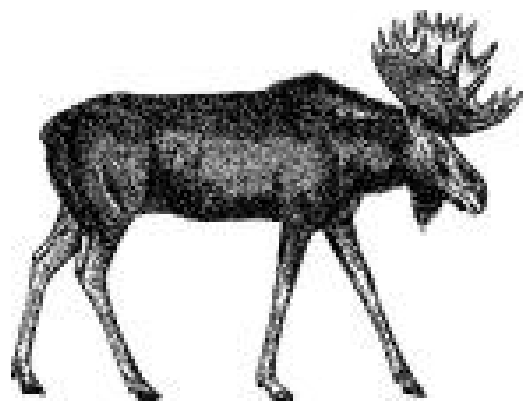
raccoon

common raccoon

moose

moose

[mōōs]

American English

American English stuck to

Fall	Autumn
Faucet	Tap
Diaper	Napkin

Spelling

British form	American form
-our vs. -or	
col*our*	col*or*
-se vs. -ze	
analy*se*	analy*ze*
-l vs. -ll	
ski*l*ful	ski*ll*ful

British form	American form
-ogue vs. -og	
dial*ogue*	dial*og*
-que vs. -ck	
che*que*	che*ck*
-ence vs. –ense	
def*ence*	def*ense*

AME Grammar

British participle:

- Get-got-*got*-получить

American participle:

- Get-got-*gotten*-получить

American English:
Did you see him yet?
He just went out.
Did you go there already?

Exercise

Connect American equivalents for the following British words (theme-journey).

US	UK
1. Gasoline, gas	1. Tube, underground
2. Railroad car	2. Lorry
3. One way ticket	3. Petrol
4. Round-trip ticket	4. Car park
5. Subway	5. Luggage
6. Parking lot	6. Return ticket
7. Truck	7. Single ticket
8. Baggage	8. Railway carriage

Answers: 1)3; 2)8; 3)7; 4)6; 5)1; 6)4; 7)2; 8)5

ENGLISH TODAY

English has become a much richer language than in the past. It has picked up new words from other cultures, other languages, such as **bungalow** [ˈbʌŋgələu] (from India), **barbecue** [ˈbɑːbɪkjuː] (from Carebbean) **potato** [pəˈteɪtəu] (from American Indian), **détente** [deɪˈtɑːnt](from French), **kebab** [kɪˈbæb] (from Turkey) and esp. **Alcohol** [ˈælkəhɔl] from Arabic الكحول etc.

Barbecue versus **barbeque**

Origin: mid 17th cent.: from Spanish barbacoa, perhaps from Arawak barbacoa 'wooden frame on posts.' The original sense was 'wooden framework for sleeping on, or for storing meat or fish to be dried.' •

• Usage:

Barbecue is often misspelled as barbeque.

This form arises understandably from the word's pronunciation and from the informal abbreviations BBQ and Bar-B-Q. Although almost a quarter of citations in the Oxford English Corpus are for the -que spelling, it is not accepted in standard English!

ENGLISH TODAY

And of course words like **voodoo** ['vuːduː] and **zombi(e)** ['zɔmbɪ] made English much creepier.
voodoo ['vuːduː] from early 19th cent. Louisiana French, from Kwa vodũ.
Kwa [kwɑ] = a major branch of the Niger–Congo family of languages, spoken from Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) to Nigeria and including Igbo and Yoruba
zombi(e) ['zɔmbɪ] made it much creepier.
a corpse said to be revived by witchcraft, especially in certain African and Caribbean religions. of West African origin; compare with Kikongo zumbi 'fetish.'

ENGLISH TODAY

1972 – the 1st e-mail was sent.
1991 – the Internet arrived.
The 1st global space to share
Age of abbreviations!
imho
btw
And then – expansion of it into spoken
discourse: FYI; FAQ; lol!

ENGLISH TODAY

And yes, UG2BK
= You got to be kidding!

ENGLISH TODAY

And then, there are
Hinglish, Chinglish, and Singlish!

ENGLISH TODAY

Each technological development brings lexical innovation, and if it is a linguistically attractive name many new words will be generated through language play. Twitter is the perfect example, for its unusual (in English) initial consonant cluster caught the imagination. As long as the residue of a word is immediately recognizable, it is a fair target for a *tw* replacement.

Here are some examples of tzerminology used by tweetaholics in two of the online collections: *Twictionary* and *Twittonary*.

actwivism – using Twitter to advocate or oppose a cause

attwaction – a crush on a fellow twitterer

attwacker – someone who verbally assaults someone on Twitter

otwituary – a tweet reporting a death

twatarazzi – someone who spends all day watching celebs

twaddict – someone addicted to Twitter

ENGLISH TODAY

And then, it may change further on

ENGLISH TODAY

~1,5 billion speaking English

80% of all information in the world's computers

75% of letters and faxes

60% of all telephone calls

More than 60% of scientific journals

About 450-500 words are added to the English vocabulary every year.

Indian English

In India, English is now recognized as an 'associate' official language, with Hindi the official language. It is also recognized as the official language of four states (Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura) and eight Union territories. In Pakistan, it is an associated official language. It has no official status in the other countries of South Asia, but throughout the region it is universally used as the medium of international communication.
In India, the bitter conflict between the supporters of English, Hindi, and regional languages led in the 1960s to the 'three language formula', in which English was introduced as the chief alternative to the local state language (typically Hindi in the north and a regional language in the south).

Singapore English

Singapore [ˌsɪŋəˈpɔː]

In the 1950s a bilingual educational system was introduced in Singapore, with English used as a unifying medium alongside Chinese, Malay, and Tamil.
However, English remained the language of government and the legal system, and retained its importance in education and the media.

Hong Kong English

Hong Kong [ˌhɔŋˈkɔŋ]

English has always had a limited use in the territory, associated with government or military administration, law, business, and the media. Chinese (Cantonese) is the mother-tongue of over 98 per cent of the population (over 7 million in 2002). However, in recent years there has been a major increase in educational provision, with estimates suggesting that over a quarter of the population have some competence in English. English and Chinese have joint official status, but Chinese predominates in most speech situations, often with a great deal of language mixing. There is uncertainty surrounding the future role of English, following the 1997 transfer of power, though patterns of language use so far have shown little change.

Malaysia

Malaysia [məˈleɪzɪə], [-ʒ(ɪ)ə]

The situation is very different in Malaysia where, following independence (1957), Bahasa Malaysia was adopted as the national language, and the role of English accordingly became more restricted.

Malay-medium education was introduced, with English an obligatory subject but increasingly being seen as of value for international rather than intra-national purposes – **more a foreign language than a second language**.

Papua New Guinea [ˌpæp(j)uənjuːˈgɪnɪ]

Papua New Guinea British sailors visited the territory as early as 1793, and Britain and Germany annexed areas in 1884.

British New Guinea was transferred to Australia in 1904 as the Territory of Papua; German New Guinea was mandated to Australia in 1921. The two areas merged after WorldWar 2, and became independent in 1975..

Papua New Guinea [ˌpæp(j)uənjuːˈgɪnɪ]

There was a population of nearly 5million in 2002.

About half the people speak **Tok Pisin**, an English-based pidgin, as a second language (and some have it as a mother tongue). It has a nation-wide presence, widely seen in advertisements and the press, and heard on radio and television.

Many major works have been translated into Tok Pisin, including Shakespeare and the Bible.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Botswana [bɔ'tswɑːnə]

Under British protection from 1885, the southern part of the country became part of Cape Colony in 1895, the northern part becoming Bechuanaland.

It received its independence in 1966. Population in 2002 was 1.5million.

English is the **official language**.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Kenya ['kenjə], [kiːnjə]
A British colony from 1920, this country became independent in 1963, following a decade of unrest (the Mau Mau rebellion). English was then made the official language, with **Swahili** made a national language in **1974**. English none the less retains an important role in the country, which had some 31 million people in 2002.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA
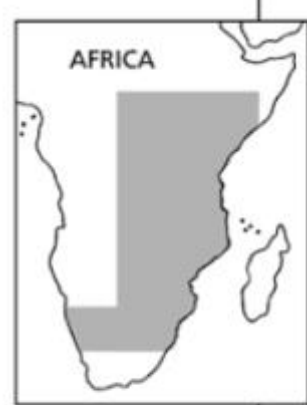
Lesotho

[lə'suːtuː], [lə'səutəu]
Under British protection as
Basutoland from 1869,
it became independent in
1960.
Its population was nearly 2.2
million in 2002.
**English is
the official language.**

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Malawi

[məˈlɑːwɪ](formerly **Nyasaland** [nʌɪˈasəland]) The area became a British colony in 1907, and received its independence in 1964. Its population was 10.5million in 2002. **English is an official language** along with Chewa [ˈtʃeɪwə].

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Namibia [nəˈmɪbɪə]
A German protectorate from 1884, it was mandated to South Africa – by the League of Nations in 1920 – who later annexed it (as South-West Africa). The United Nations assumed direct responsibility in 1966, and the country became known as Namibia, **receiving full independence in 1990.**
Its population in 2002 was 1.8 million. **English** is the **official language**.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Tanzania [ˌtænzəˈniːə], [tænˈzeɪnɪə] (formerly **Zanzibar** and **Tanganyika**) Zanzibar became a British protectorate in 1890, and Britain received a mandate for Tanganyika in 1919. The 1ST East African country to gain independence (1961), its population was over 36 million in 2002. **English** was a joint official language with Swahili until 1967, then lost its status as a national language; but it remains an important medium of communication.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Uganda [juːˈgændə]
The Uganda kingdoms were united as a British protectorate between 1893 and 1903, and the country received its independence in 1962.
Its population was over 24 million in 2002. **English is the sole official language**, but Swahili [swɑːˈhiːlɪ] is also widely used as a lingua franca.
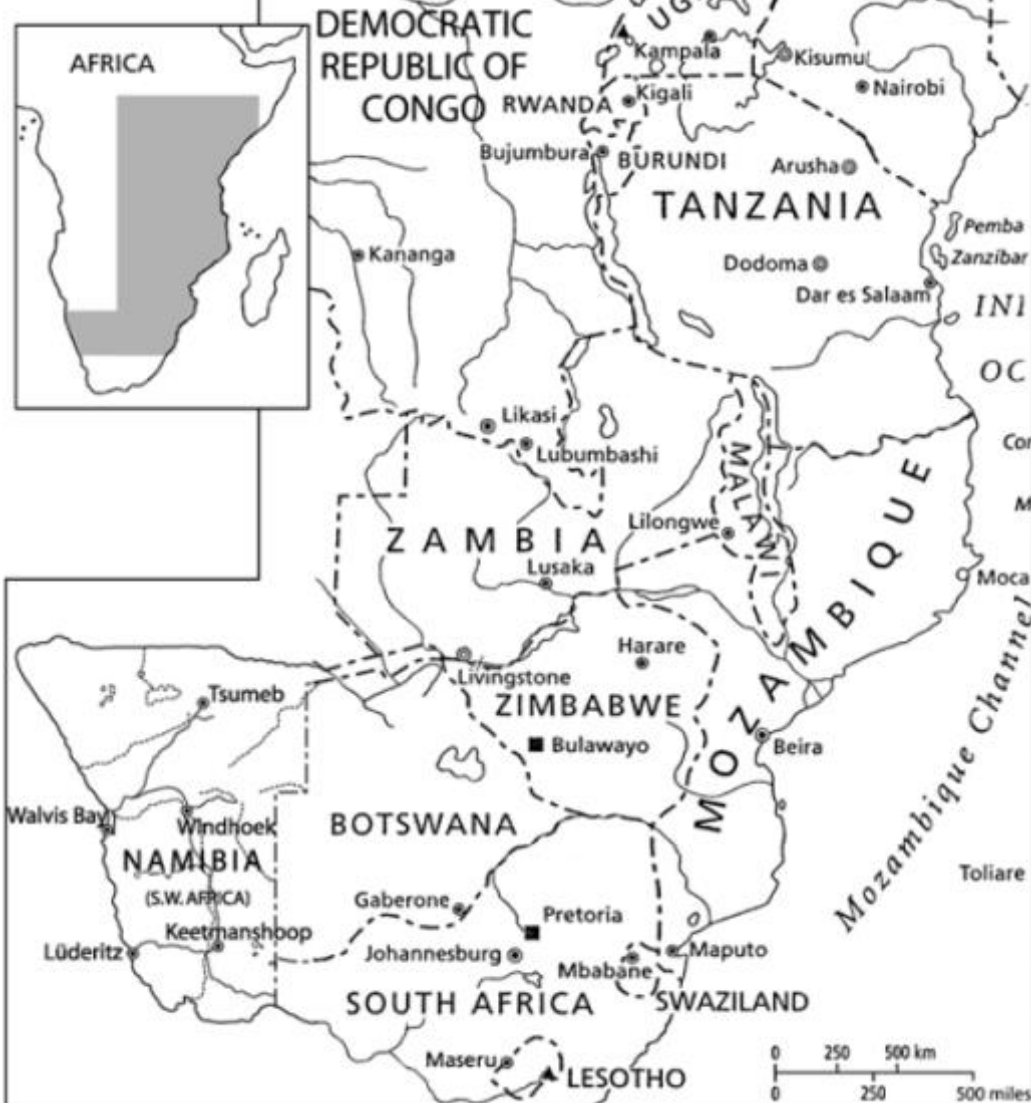
SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Zambia ['zæmbɪə] (formerly
Northern Rhodesia
[rəʊˈdiːʃə, -ˈdiːʒə])
At first administered
by the British South Africa
Company, the country became
a British protectorate in 1924,
and received its independence
in 1964. Its population was
over 11 million in 2002.
English is the official language.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Zimbabwe [zɪmˈbɑːbwɪ]
(formerly **Southern Rhodesia**)
Also administered by the British South Africa Company, it became a British colony in 1923. Opposition to independence under African rule led to a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by the white dominated government in 1965. Power was eventually transferred to the African majority, and the country achieved its independence in 1980. Its population was around 11 million in 2002. **English is the official language.**

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

Large numbers of British emigrants settled in the area, producing a class of expatriates and African-born whites (farmers, doctors, university lecturers, etc.) which never emerged in the environmentally less hospitable West African territories.

A British model was introduced early on into schools, reinforcing the exposure to British English brought by the many missionary groups around the turn of the century. The result was a range of mother-tongue English varieties which have more in common with what is heard in South Africa or Australia than in Nigeria [naɪˈdʒɪərɪə] or Ghana [ˈgɑːnə].

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa

An **African variety of English** also developed, spoken by the black population, who had learned the language mainly in mission schools, and which was influenced in different ways by the various language backgrounds of the speakers.
In addition, English came to be used, along with Afrikaans and often other languages, by those with an ethnically mixed background ('coloureds'); and it was also adopted by the many immigrants from India, who were brought to the country from around 1860.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa

Although Dutch colonists arrived in the Cape as early as 1652, British involvement in the region dates only from 1795, during the Napoleonic Wars, when an expeditionary force invaded. British control was established in 1806, and a policy of settlement began in earnest in 1820, when some 5,000 British were given land in the eastern Cape. English was made the official language of the region in 1822, and there was an attempt to anglicize the large Afrikaans-speaking population.
English became the language of law, education, and most other aspects of public life.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa

English has always been a minority language in South Africa, and is currently spoken as a first language only by about 3.7 million.
in a 2002 population of over 43.5million. Afrikaans, which was given official status in 1925, was the first language of the majority of whites, including most of those in power, and acted as an important symbol of identity for those of Afrikaner background.

WEST AFRICA

Krio [ˈkriːəʊ] noun [mass noun] an English-based Creole language of Sierra Leone [sɪˌerəlɪˈəun(ɪ)]. It is the first language of about 350,000 people and is used as a lingua franca by over 3 million

WEST AFRICA

Gambia ['gæmbɪə] ; (The Gambia) Гамбия - Republic of The Gambia English trading along the Gambia River dates from the early 17th century. A period of conflict with France was followed in 1816 by the establishment of Bathurst (modern Banjul) as a British base for anti-slaver activities. The country became a Crown Colony in 1843, an independent member of the Commonwealth in 1965, and a republic in 1970. It had a population of over 2 million in 2017. Krio is widely used as a lingua franca.

WEST AFRICA

Sierra Leone [sɪˌerəlɪˈəʊn(ɪ)].

In the 1780s, philanthropists in Britain bought land to establish a settlement for freed slaves, the first groups arriving from England, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica.

The settlement became a Crown Colony in 1808, and was then used as a base for anti-slave-trading squadrons, whose operations eventually brought some 60,000 'recaptives' to the country. The chief form of communication was an English based creole, **Krio** and this rapidly spread along the West African coast. The country received its independence in 1961. Its population had grown to over 6.7 million by 2017, most of whom can use **Krio**.

WEST AFRICA

Liberia [laɪˈbɪərɪə] Africa's oldest republic was founded in 1822 through the activities of the American Colonization Society, which wished to establish a homeland for former slaves. Within fifty years it received some 13,000 black Americans, as well as some 6,000 slaves recaptured at sea. The settlement became a republic in 1847, and adopted a constitution based on that of the USA. It managed to retain its independence. Its population in 2002 was some 3.2 million, most of whom use **pidgin English** as a second language (but there are also a number of first-language speakers). Links with US African-American English are still very evident.

WEST AFRICA

Ghana [ˈgɑːnə] Following a successful British expedition against the Ashanti to protect trading interests, the southern Gold Coast was declared a **Crown Colony in** 1874. The modern state was created in 1957 by the union of this colony and the adjacent **British Togoland trust** territory, which had been mandated to Britain after World War 1.

Ghana was the first Commonwealth country to achieve independence, in 1960. Its population was nearly 29 million in 2017, about a million of whom use English as a second language.

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria – a country on the coast of West Africa; pop. 149,229,100 (est. 2009); languages, English (official), Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, and others; capital, **Abuja** [əˈbuːdʒə]

Nigeria [naɪˈdʒɪərɪə]

After a period of early nineteenth-century British exploration of the interior, a British colony was founded at Lagos in 1861.

This amalgamated with other southern and northern territories to form a single country in 1914, and it received independence in 1960. It is one of the most multilingual countries in Africa, with some 500 languages identified in the mid-1990s. Its population in 2002 was over 126 million. About half use **pidgin or creole English** as a second language.

WEST AFRICA

Cameroon Explored by the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and British, this region became a German protectorate in 1884, and was divided between France and Britain in 1919. After some uncertainty, the two areas merged as a single country in 1972, with both French and English remaining as official languages.

It is a highly multi-lingual region, with a 2017 population of over 24 million. It is thus a country in which contact languages have flourished, notably **Cameroon Pidgin**, spoken by about half the population. There was also an American influence in the region.
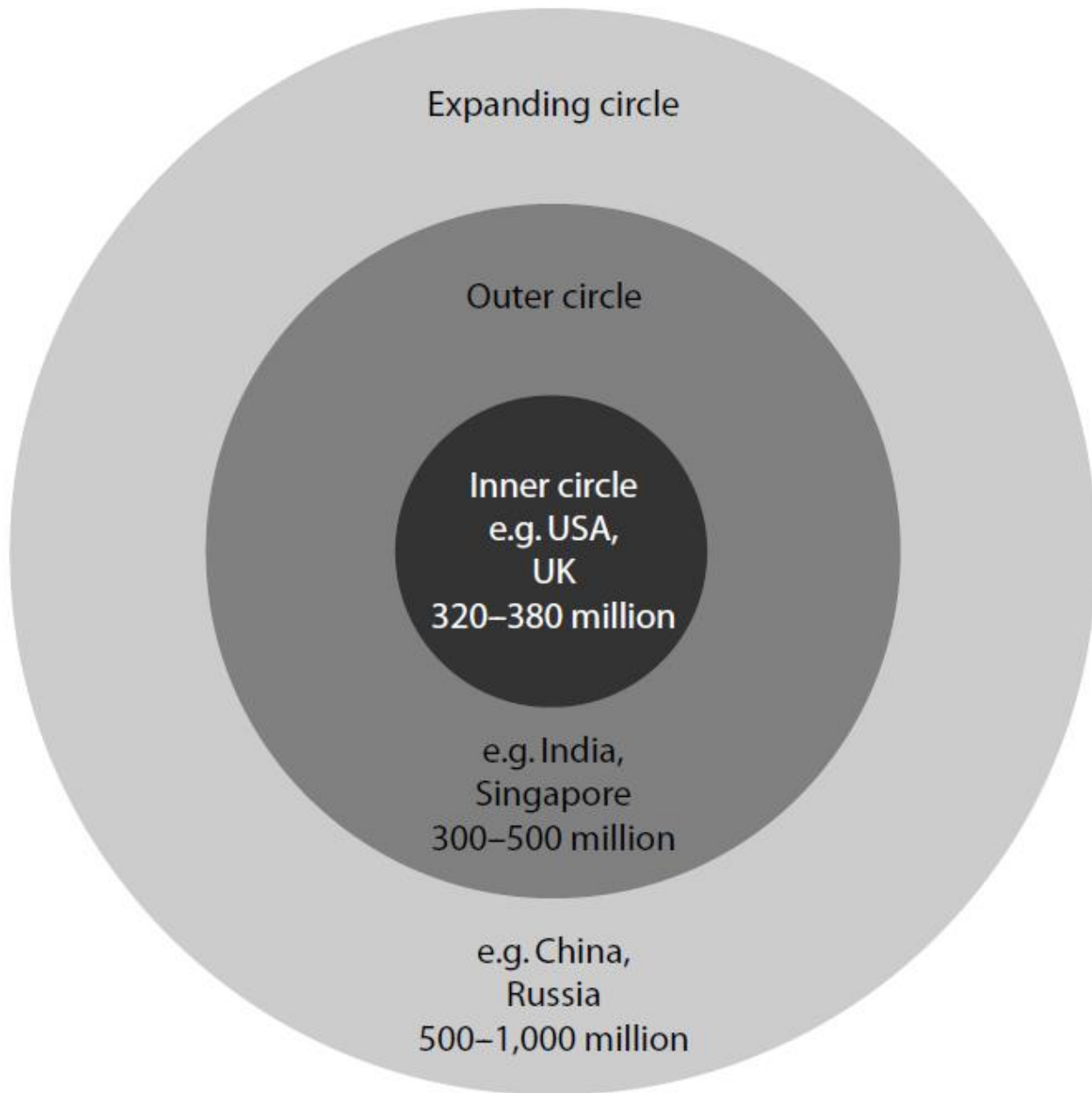
The three 'circles' of English
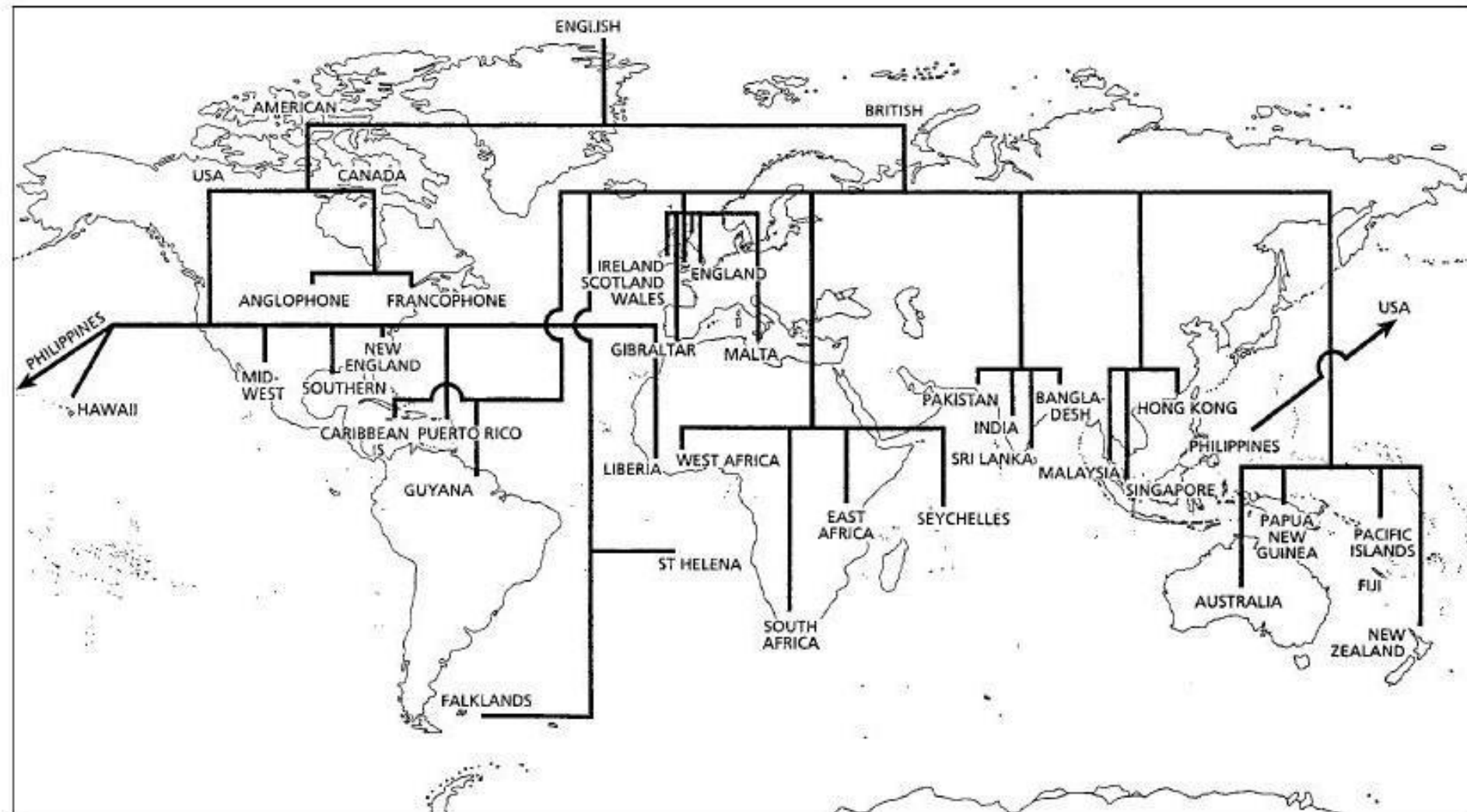
A family tree representation (based on a model by Peter Strevens) of the way English has spread around the world, showing the influence of the two main branches of American and British English

Jamaican Creole

Fourth Prank
As has frequently been stated
People must be educated.
Not alone the A, B, C,
Heightens man's humanity;
Not just simply reading, writing,
Makes a person more inviting;
Nor does Arithmetic learning
Make a pupil more discerning.
Reason, Wisdom, Moral Thought
Must be equally well taught;
And to teach with erudition
Was Professor Lample's mission.

Jamaican Creole
Badness Nomba Fuor
Ole-time people mek wan rule:
'Learn and study while in school!'
ABC kyan ongle staat
Lov a knallidge in de haat:
Readin, writin, ritmetick
Kyan gi Sietan wan good lick,
Higle smaddy wid no fait
Fine demself a Debbil gate;
Show respeck an lov de wise:
Solomon wi gi yuh prize!
Stody ow fi ondastan
All de ways a Gad an man.
In all learnin, Teacha Lampel
Set de very bes example.
(Jean D'Costa)

Jamaican Creole

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Cameroonian
Nɔmba Foa Kɔni
Panapu dei, a raitam dɔng,
'Man mɔs lɛn fɔ dis wi grɔng.'
No bi daso A, B, C,
Mek wi sabi hau fɔ bi.
No bi ɔl sɛns dei fɔ tali
Chinda sabi dis fɔ Bali.
Man i gɛt fɔ lisɛn wɛl
Fɔ di tru wi papa tɛl.
Pa Matyu, wi katakis,
Sabi ɔl gut fashɔn dis.
An i glad fɔ tich wi tru
Ol ti ting man g1ɔt fɔ du.
(Loreto Todd)

Jamaican Creole

Fourth Prank
As has frequently been stated
People must be educated.
Not alone the A, B, C,
Heightens man's humanity;
Not just simply reading, writing,
Makes a person more inviting;
Nor does Arithmetic learning
Make a pupil more discerning.
Reason, Wisdom, Moral Thought
Must be equally well taught;
And to teach with erudition
Was Professor Lample's mission.

Tok Pisin
Trik Namba Foa
Long ol ples i gat rul
Ol manmeri i mas skul.
Rit na rait na ABC
I save mekim man i fri.
Man i no gat save long ol namba
I gat het olsem kukamba.
Man i no save wok bilong gavman
Em i no man tru, tasol i hapman.
Ologeta samting bilong skul
Man i no save, em i ful.
Na bilong givim gutpela eksampel
Mi tok long wanpela tisa, Lempel.
(Don Laycock)

Jamaican Creole

Fourth Prank
As has frequently been stated
People must be educated.
Not alone the A, B, C,
Heightens man's humanity;
Not just simply reading, writing,
Makes a person more inviting;
Nor does Arithmetic learning
Make a pupil more discerning.
Reason, Wisdom, Moral Thought
Must be equally well taught;
And to teach with erudition
Was Professor Lample's mission.

Krio
Nɔmba Fo
Dɛm kin se, ɛn misɛf gri,
Man fɔ lan pas ABC.
Wetin go pliz Gɔd insɛf
Na if wi bɛtɛ wisɛf.
Rayt ɛn rid nɔto ɔl o,
Pɔsin we gɛt sɛns fɔ no.
Nɔto arifmitik wan
Pɔsin fɔ tray gud wan pan;
I fɔ gladi fɔ lisin
We big wan de gi lɛsin.
Ticha Lampel ɔlwez si
Dat i du dis wit sabi.
(Freddie Jones)

Novial

Novial is a constructed *international auxiliary language* (IAL) for universal communication between speakers of different native languages. It was devised by Otto **Jespersen**, a Danish linguist who had been involved in the **Ido** /ˈiːdoʊ/, movement, and later in the development of Interlingua. Its vocabulary is based largely on the Germanic and Romance languages and its grammar is influenced by English.

IDO

Ido /ˈiːdoʊ/, sometimes /ˈaɪdoʊ/ is a constructed language, derived from **Reformed Esperanto,** created to be a universal second language for speakers of diverse backgrounds. **Ido** was specifically designed to be grammatically, orthographically, and lexicographically regular, and above all easy to learn and use. In this sense, Ido is classified as a constructed international auxiliary language. It is the most successful of many Esperanto derivatives, called Esperantidoj.

Is Globish a kind of English really?

Conlang

Constructed **lang**uage.

A language deliberately invented by someone.

Artlang

Artistic **lang**uage.

A conlang created as art.