



ἵπποπόταμος
WoLLoW the HiPPo

The World of Languages and Languages of the World

Fantastic (Norman)French

Objectives

- We can explain why we have so much influence from French in the English language.
- We can see that French was a very important language in England.
- We can spot links between some modern English and French words.



Let's go!

Magic number 3: Can you remember...

3 Celtic languages that are spoken today

3 Places where Celtic languages used to be spoken

3 Places around the world where we see the word "Celtic" used

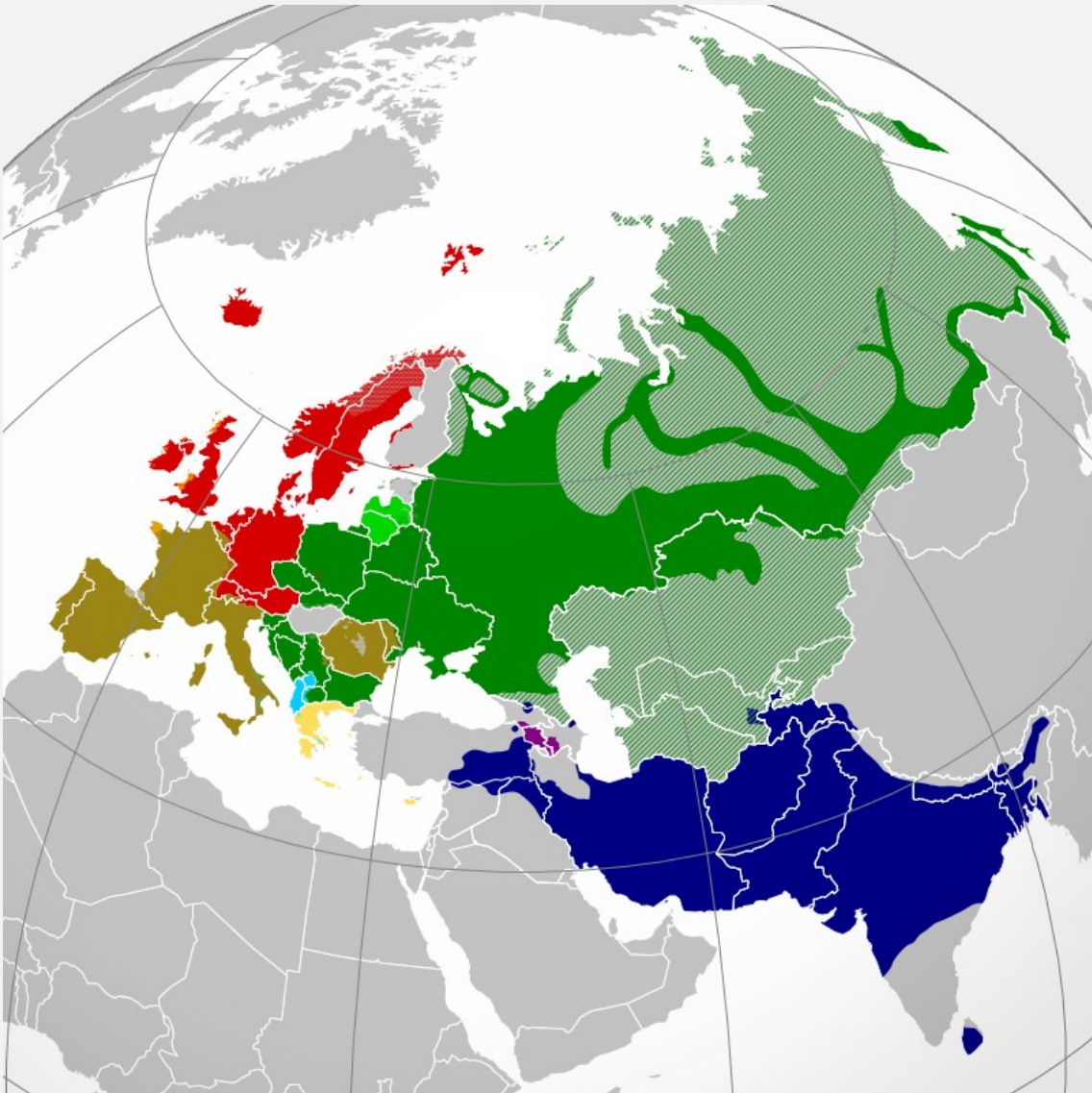


HOW MANY
LANGUAGES DO
WE HAVE IN THE
CLASSROOM?

- WHY DON'T WE ALL
SPEAK ONE
LANGUAGE?



PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN



- Maybe once upon a time we did...
- Proto-Indo-European was spoken as a single language from 4500 BC to 2500 BC in what is now modern-day Kazakhstan.
- The most popular descendant languages of PIE are Spanish, English, Portuguese, Hindustani (Hindi and Urdu), Bengali, Russian, Punjabi, German, Persian, French, Marathi, Italian, and Gujarati.
- What does "proto" mean?
- Can you think of other words containing "proto"?

LET'S GO BACK TO LATIN



117 AD

- Latin was spoken throughout the Roman empire.
- Latin gradually developed into a lot of the languages that we know today. E.g. Italian, French, Romanian, Spanish & Portuguese.
- In France, the Celtic language (Gaulish) that was spoken by the peasants interacted with Latin which was spoken by the rulers.



So, what about English...

- English has **similar origins to French**: it is descended from Proto-Indo-European.
- From 1066 onwards, England was also ruled by French speakers meaning that English was again influenced by French.
- Do you know what happened in 1066?



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*Hic exeunt caballi de navibus
Et hic milites festinaverunt*

What language is this written
in?

Can you spot the words exit
and navigation?

Who knows what the pictures show?
What is it?



Can you spot the words regal and corona?

hic Williem cenat



hic dederunt
Willielmo coronam
regalem
et hic Angli acclamant
regem



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It's the Bayeux Tapestry

- It's an 11th century tapestry depicting the conquest of England in 1066 by William, the Duke of Normandy.
- It's nearly 70 metres long.



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The Normans conquered England. Then what?

- The new conquerors (called the Normans) brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.
- There was a linguistic class division, where the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French.
- Norman French was spoken in England as an everyday language for several centuries in England, by the Norman descendants but also by native people who worked with the French nobles.
- French words were used and passed down and became part of the English language.
- We still see French influences in our words today.



The English Dictionary

- In English, we often have two words for one thing – one Germanic one French.
- We have one of the largest vocabularies in the world! With a partner, find the synonyms below....
- Which words do you think are Germanic, which French?

hurt

large

answer

gift

infant

commence

insect

agony

big

child

present

start

terrain

land

inquire

bug

response

ask



Answers

Left-hand list= Germanic Origin Right-hand list = French Origin

hurt

agony

big

large

answer

response

start

commence

child

infant

ask

inquire

bug

insect

land

terrain

gift

present



We still use Norman French words in English today

Mix and Match

| English origin | Norman French origin |
|----------------|----------------------|
| pig | mutton |
| free | beef |
| name | elope |
| sheep | liberty |
| cow | greasy |
| smell | profound |
| deep | launch |
| hurl | odour |
| run away | pork |
| fatty | noun |



SEE IF YOU CAN WORK OUT WHAT THE ENGLISH IS...

| Latin | French | Italian | Spanish | English |
|---------|--------|----------|--|---------|
| mater | mère | madre | madre | |
| frater | frère | fratello | hermano (Spanish is a bit different for this one!) | |
| scholae | école | scuola | escuela | |
| cane | chien | cane | cane | |
| cattus | chat | gatto | gato | |



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WHAT SIMILARITIES CAN WE SPOT FOR EACH WORD?

| Latin | French | Italian | Spanish | English |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------------|
| cantare | chanter | cantare | cantar | to chant/to sing |
| lingua | langue | lingua | lenguaje | language |
| lavare | laver | lavare | lavar | to wash |
| servire | servir | servire | servir | to serve |
| pater | père | padre | padre | Father |

If the English ones are a little different, can you work out why? Are there any related words that sound like the other lang

WoLLoW would like to know...

We have come to the end of this unit on the History of English.

How many influences on the English language can you list?

L _ _ _ _

G _ _ _ _

N _ _ _ _

C _ _ _ _ _

N _ _ _ _ _ F _ _ _ _ _



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