

HEINZ 57: THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH

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18 June 2008

Part 1

Good morning everybody, can you hear me? I have given you a handout but I know that some of you will want to take your own notes because you want to practice your note taking skills. I have given you on one side a timeline, so we are going to go back today 2,000 years and I know that you have also done a reading about this topic before the lecture so a lot of the content will be very familiar to you. So it should be easier for you to take notes and if I ask questions you might already be able to answer my questions because you already have some knowledge of the topic, alright? So I will have it on this side to begin with. At the end of the lecture I will ask you to talk in pairs about the content and then turn over and see if you can answer the questions. Using your notes to answer the questions. So the title of my lecture today is 'Heinz 57- the history of English and the rise of English as a global language'. I know that John Slaght gave you a lecture on English as a global language is that right, you have had one? Ahh, he's going to, so the end of my lecture will lead on to what John Slaght is going to talk to you about next time. So there will be a link. I have called my lecture 'Heinz 57' because English as you have already read is not a pure language. I don't think there really are any pure languages in the world. But English is definitely not a pure language. English in fact has borrowed from over 350 languages in its history. So it's a variety of many languages. Some people say it's like a dog, a mongrel dog, a dog that has been made up of many different dogs. The English language is like that. By looking at the history of the English language we learn about the history of the English people. The two things are closely connected. So in fact today we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history. The fact that English has borrowed words from over 350 languages has been viewed differently throughout history. So for example in Shakespeare's time people were very angry about words which were not, they thought, original English words - words which came from other languages, they didn't like them. During times of war, for example, World War II, German words, well they tried to remove German words from the English language but as we will see from the lecture today that was very difficult because the basis of English lies in Germanic languages. So it was very hard to remove all German words from the English language.

So we are going to go on a journey throughout time, through time, go back 2,000 years to the present. So let's start with - so you already know I think from your reading - who are the original people living on the British Isles? - Who are the first people? Can anyone answer that? Yes - or the Celts so let's think about them. So the original Britons. So the Celtic people were not only in Britain they were widespread over much of central Europe. They were found in Spain, France, Ireland and actually in France the Celts were known as the Gauls. This was the name of the Celtic people living in France and this is a very famous cartoon character. Do you know his name? It's Asterix, so he's a very famous Celtic

person from France. So what were the Celtic people like, what do we know about them? Well we know that apparently they were very beautiful people. A lot of them had blonde hair and if it wasn't blonde they would try to make it blonder by adding white powder and they would tie their hair back like a horse in a long tail. So they were quite stunning, attractive looking people and they were head hunters. So when they killed their enemies they would cut their heads off and stick them on poles and they believed that the heads would scream if the enemies were attacking them. So they were quite war-like people. They were polytheistic, what does that word mean? You have studied I am sure prefixes and roots of words. What does polytheistic mean? What does 'poly' mean when we put it in front of a word? P -o -l -y can anyone, like polytechnic 'more than one' OK and 'theo' t-h -e -o is connected with? God - so polytheistic means they worshipped many gods, they believed in many gods. That's quite important in the history of the English language as we will see a little bit later. Because there will be a change in the country. They worshipped the sun, we've got the sun, the place that they worship the sun, famous place - I am sure some of you have visited this place - Stonehenge, yes. So the original people were Celtic and they spoke the Celtic language and there is some of this language still remaining in the English that we speak today. A couple of words I have chosen, you might be surprised. 'Ambassador' we think is a French word, actually that has Celtic origins - 'ambassador', and 'budget' is also a Celtic word. So there are some words remaining in the English language from the Celtic language but not many, alright? So those are the Celts.

Part 2

So England is an island and islands are always very vulnerable, what does vulnerable mean? Weak. It is easy to attack, islands, and the history of the British language is the history of invasion. We have been invaded many times and these invasions have affected our language. The first big invasion came from the Romans under Julius Caesar and he conquered Celtic Britain in 55 B.C. so that's an important date, 55 B.C. When he - there is a famous saying he said - 'vene, vidi, vici' do you know what that means? 'I came, I saw, I conquered'. He came to Britain, he saw it, and he conquered it. So the Romans took over the British Isles. But luckily the Romans and the Celtic people got along quite well together. So the Celtic people quickly became 'romanised' and they learnt the Latin language and they lived peacefully together for 400 years.

So a long period of peaceful time, that's why Asterix' name ends in 'ix' it's a Latin ending to his name. So lived together for 400 years although from this time very little Latin from this period remains in the English language. The Latin that remains in the English language from this time is in place names. So names that end in 'c -e -s -t -e -r', 'cester' or Chester. We know that those places were original Roman towns when the Romans came in 55 B.C. - the towns they set up. So one very famous town near Reading, as I have got this picture here, I mean, it's called Silchester and Reading students, archaeology students go there to dig for Roman remains. You can visit that town and get a feeling for what life was like in Roman Britain. So little Latin from that time but we will later see that Latin does enter the English language in much greater, many words come in.

But Empires always rise and fall, it is a common truth. So the Roman Empire began to get weak and the Romans had to go back to Italy to defend their empire. They were losing ground. So they went back and they left the Celts alone. And as I said, it is an island, it is very vulnerable, the Celtic people felt very vulnerable. Suddenly the Roman soldiers were gone, no one to protect them, so what did they do?

So, the Celts were being attacked from the north by the Scots and the Picts. They were moving down and attacking the Celtic people. So the Celtic people turned to some Germanic tribes. They sent an envoy over so the Anglo-Saxon and Jutes and they said, "could you come and protect us? We will pay you, come and look after us". Was that a good idea? No, it turns out not to be, well, it depends, for our language, maybe it was. So, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes started arriving before 449 and 485 A.D. And these tribes spoke Germanic languages, so the base of their language is Germanic. But they were not there to protect the Celtic people, in fact they began to slaughter them. And so, the Celtic people had to run away if they wanted to live. So the people who they turned to for protection were not protectors and they moved westwards. I'll come back to this in a minute. They moved into Wales, into the West Country, Cornwall, into Ireland. There were already Celts in Ireland but the ones in Britain moved over to Ireland. Some of them went to Brittany in France and today we can still find Celtic languages being spoken in those areas. So if you go to Cornwall, Wales, Brittany you will find that those languages are the languages that were the original languages spoken in Britain. So, there was this westward movement.

But let's go back to the Angles, Saxons. Ups, sorry I've come forward, I want to go back. So, the Celtic people. This is a picture of a typical settlement. Not the Celtic, sorry, the Angles and Saxons, they were very down-to-earth people; they farmed and this is the alphabet they used, for writing down their language. It is a Runic alphabet, R-U-N-I-C that shows the sounds that were in their language. And so, the Celtic language disappears and the language that is spoken in Britain is of Germanic origin. Many of the words, the basic words, in the English language come from this time, the words to do with the necessities of life. These are often the Anglo-Saxon words are very short words: words like eat, drink, cow, sheep, man, wife, house, sleep... these words all come from the Angles and Saxons, the Germanic languages that they spoke. OK. I don't know if this will work. I'll try. I just want you to hear what the English sounded like under the Angles and Saxons. Let's see if we can get this.

Part 3

You should never have technology in a lecture, should you? [Pause]. We'll maybe come back to that and see if we can listen to it later. We'll carry on and then we'll come back. Ok, so we were ready for another invasion, ok, we've had the Romans, we've had the Angles and Saxons but we will not be left alone, some more people want to come and attack this island. And you've read about them.

Oh, sorry, before that, I'm missing a page [pause] but I remember this one. Before we go to see the Vikings some more Romans came to Britain with Saint Augustine. He was a missionary and his job was to convert the Angles and Saxons and the Jutes to Christianity. We said the Celts were polytheistic, the Angles and Saxons

also believed in many gods, but Saint Augustine's mission was to convert the people living in this island to Christianity. He wanted them to be monotheistic, to believe in one god. This was his job. So when he came he introduced the Latin language to the British Isles and he established churches and schools. Before this there were no schools and the language taught in schools was Latin. So if you wanted to go to school you had to learn Latin. So, words entering the English language at this time were words that had to do with religion and education, so words like 'candle', 'mass', 'master', for religion – for the school; angels – they've never heard of angels before, the Anglo-Saxons. Saint Augustine introduced the idea of angels-, priests, so many words to do with religion and education entered the language with Saint Augustine. And he also began literacy. Before this most of the population couldn't read and so he started to produce religious books: bibles, in Latin, and he adapted the Latin into the sounds of the Anglo-Saxon languages. This is actually, a Celtic cross. This is Celtic art but for Christianity. So he used the Celtic art to produce crosses. So, he is introducing Christianity and one of the words to do with Christianity and education. So Latin starts to have a big role in the English language. So, we've got a few words from Celtic, we've got the Germanic base of the Angles and Saxons with words to do with daily life and then we've got Latin for things that have to do with religion and education.

Then we get our next invasion, the Vikings. This Vikings invasion began in 787 A.D. [pause]. And it continued... the Viking presence in the British Isles continued until the 11th century. They were quite fierce looking people. Because of the geography – so Scandinavia is north, when they landed in the U.K. what part of the U.K. did they land in, any idea? Not as far as Scotland but the north east coast. And their capital was Yrsvik, do you know where that is today? If you shorten that a little bit what do you think it is today? York, yes, so York is the old Viking capital. So they established their capital and they established their kingdom in the north east part of the British Isles. In the south we have the Angles and Saxons, to the west some of the Celtic people and their king, their first king was King Canute. Eventually there was a unification. The Vikings and the Angles and Saxons joined together to form one country and as late as 1044 there was a Danish king on the throne in the British Isles, Harold II was the Danish king. So it was a very strong influence of the Scandinavian languages and the culture on the British Isles from the Viking invasions. 1,500 place names in English have Scandinavian origins. So if you see a town that ends in 'by' you know that that town was originally a Scandinavian town, towns like Whitby in the north east of England, do you know any other towns ending in 'by'? Corby – Derby, yes, so that 'b-y' tells you that these towns were of Scandinavian origin and also 'thorpe' t-h-o-r-p-e , there are villages also with Scandinavian - and of course a lot of our vocabulary comes from Scandinavian languages. So words like 'die' not a very good one, 'egg', 'sky', 'sister', 'reindeer'. I've got of course 'reindeer' because we didn't have reindeer? So these words entire language from Scandinavian languages.

So we had the Danish king, king Harold II, we have the unification of the Scandinavian people, the Angles and Saxons but we are ready for one more invasion and a very important date in English history. A date that all English, well I don't know all, but most – I think in every country you have dates in your history that you know, yes? What country are you from? Spain – Well I'm sure that Spanish people have important dates in your history that you – all school children learn, yes? Yes, can you tell us a date? 1936 we are starting Civil War. Civil

War that's very important. So an important date for British people is 1066 and the Norman invasion.

Part 4

So the Normans came from Northern France where it's called Normandy and their king was William and they came, a very short crossing. It does not take long to sail across the Channel. They landed in Hastings and there was a big battle and King Harold was killed with an arrow in his eye, apparently at this battle. So he died. So the Normans took over the British Isles and a Norman king was put on the throne. What do they speak? They speak French, so we have another language entering the picture. French became the language of power and officialdom. So the king spoke French, all his courtiers spoke French, anyone who wanted access to power had to learn French. But the majority of the population, Angles and Saxons were farmers, as we've said. They didn't learn French, they kept their own language. So what we get developing in England - it becomes a tri-lingual country. We have the Germanic language of the Angles and Saxons, the French spoken by the King and all his courtiers and we have Latin being used in the schools and the churches. So it becomes a tri-lingual country. So for example we have - English has a huge vocabulary and this is one of the reasons we have such a big vocabulary because we have many words for the same thing. An Anglo-Saxon word 'ask', ask a question, the French say 'to question', question somebody. He was questioned by the police and the Latin word 'interrogate'. He was interrogated - so we have 3 words from 3 different languages. Similarly I have a picture here of a pig. It's quite interesting, what we find is that for the French this was porc, p-o-r-c. So the king would say to his cooks 'I would like to eat pork tonight'. But the Angles and Saxons still used their own words. They would say 'oh, let's cook pig for the king'. So we get pig and pork. We get, the French would say 'we want to eat *beouf*, beef'. The Angles and Saxons would say 'oh they want cow meat, let's get a cow and kill a cow for them'. So we get 2 or 3 words for the same thing. This is why, one of the reasons why we have so many words in the English language because of this. Another example is 'help'. Help is an Anglo-Saxon word, the French word is 'aid' a-i-d. So this is what happened at this time. You will also find - I don't know if you study phrasal verbs very much? - Because phrasal verbs are used for spoken English. Words like 'put off' - what's the meaning of put-off? Don't put-off your homework - don't leave it, don't postpone. The phrasal verbs are most of Anglo Saxon origin. So we said Anglo Saxon words are very short so 'put off', 'get on' all of those are from Anglo Saxon and the equivalent, the formal equivalent that is usually from French or Latin. So 'put off', postpone. So a very important impact on our language. So we can see the picture building up of a language which has many roots.

OK now we come to the Renaissance 'Re' meaning again, a useful prefix 'nai' birth. Prior to the Renaissance a very important event is the introduction of the printing press by William Caxton in 1476. He didn't invent the printing press, do you know who invented the printing press? Some people say Guttenberg, some people say the Chinese invented the printing press. But he introduced it and it was a major event in the history of the English language. Why it was really important was something you have been reading about. It led to standardisation of the language. So prior to this people could write the language any way they

wanted so, it's nice for you if you don't like spelling because it didn't matter how you spelt words. But once you introduce a printing press you have to decide how are you going to spell words. You have to have standardisation so it led to the standardisation of the language and it led to the rise of a super dialect. Before William Caxton there were many varieties of English being spoken in the British Isles. But one particular variety that was spoken in the triangle which is London, Oxford, Cambridge - that was the centre of power. The centre of knowledge. That variety or that dialect got elevated to the position of a supra-dialect and it became standard English. So the English we speak today, the English you are learning, comes from the triangle London, Oxford, Cambridge. If the centre of the power had been north east then the English we speak now would be different. It would be more like Newcastle. We would all be speaking with different accents and using different words.

So William Caxton caused the rise of standard English. Because this is the English he used to print his books. With the printing press suddenly books became available, people became interested in learning. A lot of the books were from the great scholars, the Latin and Greek scholars, so many words from Latin and Greek entered the language at this time. Words like democracy, encyclopaedia, library. These words start to enter the language at this time. The Renaissance is also a time of great discovery. The British start to look outside. They have been attacked a lot so maybe they had to protect themselves. But now they start to have the confidence to go outside the British Isles. So men like Walter Raleigh who worked for Queen Elizabeth I goes out and travels to America. So you get the first settlements in America at this time, in 1607. When he came back, he came back with new discoveries, new things he had seen. So they had to find new words to describe these things and so they started to borrow from over 50 languages at this time to describe all the new discoveries that were being made. So the Renaissance was an important time of learning and borrowing words from Latin and Greek and also of exploration and new discoveries.

This idea of exploration carried on to the creation of the British Empire. So all of the countries that are red were at one time under British rule. I guess there was a dream to cover the whole world in red. So I don't know which countries you come from, but, do any of you come from former British colonies in this class? Do you know? If you look at the map you might see that you did or you didn't.

Part 5

So this led to the spread of the English language. English went all over the world because with the English when they colonised they introduced their language. If you wanted to work with the British you had to learn English. So the people in these countries began to learn English. We get the creation of new varieties of English. So we get Australian English, New Zealand English, South African English, Canadian English, American English so new varieties are being created.

Of course this is not a one way process. This is a two way process, so when the British went to other countries they also found things they had never seen before and they began to borrow words from other languages. So for example I have got this picture from the Indian language, Hindi, we have the word 'bangles' this

entered the English language. Canada was the fur trade. They went there to kill beavers to make top hats and they travelled down the rivers in – what’s this picture in the top left corner? Canoe, so that’s a canoe. Many, many words new words entered the English language at this time. Words like ‘pyjamas’ came from Hindi. ‘Mosquito’ came from the Americas. ‘Canoe’. And what is interesting is that these words have travelled around the world. So maybe, for example, with ‘bangles’ entered the English language but then it was borrowed by other countries, so I don’t know about in your countries, do you say ‘pyjamas’? So it has done a journey from here to England and then, maybe, to other countries. So words began to travel around the world. So the time of the British Empire was a huge expansion of the English language to other countries and a huge intake of words from other languages.

From Australian English we have words to do with the flora and fauna that they found there, so ‘kangaroo’, ‘koala’, all of these words entered the English language as well. Also, this time was a time of trade, as the British were trading with the Arabs, with the Dutch, so many words from Arabic and Dutch also entered the... And I’ll show you –there are a lot of Arab speakers in here- I’m sure you are aware of Arabic words in English language. Are you aware of any? Can you give me some examples? ‘Alcohol’. Yeah, any word with ‘al’ on the front it’s going to come from... I heard that the word ‘crimson’, the colour red, ‘crimson’ is an Arabic word, apparently? Is that right? How do you say in Arabic? (...) So at this time of exploration there is a lot of trade going on, so lots of contact with different people. Similarly, the Dutch were great traders and there were a lot of words from Dutch as well. Ok.

So we said that all empires rise and fall. The Roman Empire rose and fell and the British Empire also had its day to be replaced. First, so the industrial revolution, very important. Britain was not only exploring different countries but it was also the leading industrial and trading nation in the world in the 19th Century. And lots of major developments in science and technology came from Britain. So, for example, the steam engine was invented by Stevenson or what? Anyway, a British man invented the steam engine and the steam engine transformed life. Before that you had to use horses or people. With the steam engine, you had steam to power machines so you could start producing in large quantities. And with this technology, also it lead to the spread of the English language because other countries in the world wanted access to this knowledge, to this technology. So they would send people to Britain to learn about the technology but also to learn the language, so it was a very important fact in the spread of the English language at this time.

And the colonies still expanded as well and in 1844 we see work beginning on the Oxford English Dictionary. So during this time of the industrial revolution and there are over five hundred thousand words (500,000) in the Oxford English Dictionary, which show us the extent to which words have been borrowed from other languages. And the Oxford English Dictionary is continuously being updated because the English are not conservative about their language. We, in times, as I had said before, we have tried to protect our language, but generally we are open to new words and so it’s always being updated. So for example, have you read Bridget Jones or seen Bridget Jones? Nobody? Well, words from that film have entered the English language so, for example, ‘Bad-headed’ has become a phrase in the English language, from Homer Simpson the expression ‘Duh!’ has

entered the English language. So during this time we get the birth of this dictionary to record all the words that are entering the English language and that is continuously being updated, even today. So, industrial revolution is technology and people that want to get technology want to learn English, so it's leading to the spread of the English language.

So we said, the British Empire started to decline but as it declined we get a new empire, well they don't want to say an Empire, but the American power begins to grow. And this is particularly economic power, so many multi-national companies start in America. And this means that American English becomes very, very important. And I'm sure that lots of you in your schools have actually studied American English not British English. No? Some of you?

Part 6

And now we have an interesting phenomenon, we have your American English teacher at the back, don't we? We have an interesting phenomenon now. There is some confusion now about which words in English are actually of American origin or which words have British origin. We are now confused. Definitely words like 'motel' come from American English because the motel was an American invention. The car was really important in America. It is a huge country, you have to travel large distances so they had hotels that you can drive your car to the front door of your room. They called the 'motels' blending 'motorcar' and 'hotel'. So words like 'motel' are American inventions. But there are some words which we are not sure. So for example 'mileage', if you say, in a car, "how many miles, what is the mileage?" We think that that's a British English word but actually it is also an American English word. 'Mileage', and 'slapstick comedy' is also American English. But then we have some words, which we British people think are not American... British people think are American, but they are not. So sometimes British people say "oh! That word, we don't like it, it's an American English word", actually it comes from older English. So, for example, 'gotten', "he's gotten", British people say "that's wrong, you've got to say he's got". But actually, 'gotten' was originally in British English and it was correct. 'Mad' instead of 'angry', we say "Oh! Mad is American English", "He's mad at you". But, in fact, that used to be used in British English. And 'fall' for autumn. Again we think 'fall' is an American word, in fact it has origins in British English. So we have some confusion: which words are American? Which words are British? But you will find that a lot of British people will say "don't use that word, it's an American word", "Don't spell it like that, that is American spelling". So. But, you might be able to say "oh! In fact, that is an English word", so you can correct people if they are wrong.

But the rise of American English was supported by two important inventions: the creation of e-mail in 1972 and the internet in 1991. And these two inventions meant that the English language travelled all over the world and must be used by everybody. And the majority of traffic on the internet is by the English language. But, this has meant that the language, in a sense, no longer belongs to the people who... from which it originated. The language now, belongs to whoever uses it. And we can say that, in fact, English has become an international language, which perhaps doesn't belong to anybody and that's a lot of things we could discuss about that. But just very quickly, to go to what John's going to be talking

to you about. So, now English is a global language, it is used all over the world. And, to define what we mean by a global language a language has to satisfy three criterion. Firstly, you have to have a large number of mother tongue speakers. In fact, do you know which language has the most mother tongue speakers in the world? Chinese. It has more mother tongue speakers, but it is not a global language, because it doesn't satisfy the three criterion. So the first criterion is you must have a large number of mother tongue speakers. In fact 'mother tongue' is not used anymore, now we say 'first language' speakers, not 'mother-tongue'. So, English has 320 to 380 million people who use it as a 'first language' not as many as Chinese, but a lot. But then, you also have people using it as a 'second' or 'official language'. And if we think about the former British Empire, the colonies, a lot of those colonies now use English as an official language. So 150 to 300 million people use English as an official language. Countries like Nigeria, Honk-Kong, India. This countries - Singapore - use English as an official language, it is a language that is used in the law courts, in education, in the media. And finally, the language has to be taught as a priority foreign language in schools. And English is, I think in most cases, I think I'm safe in saying, when you went to school was English was the first language you learned as a foreign language? Yes?

Part 7

It's becoming the priority foreign language. A hundred to a thousand million people now are learning English as a foreign language. It's interesting that when there was the USSR, the Soviet Union, Russian was taught as a foreign language at that time to all of the countries that form part of communist block. But, with the fall of communism, Russian teachers had to retrain to become English teachers because people quickly wanted to learn English, not Russian anymore. So, when a language satisfies three criterion, we can say it's a global language. And English is spoken by a quarter of the world's population and no language has matched this phenomenon, so we can say English is truly a Global language. A language which has had influence from many languages as we have seen. And we can say, does it belong to the British people anymore? Maybe not. Maybe it belongs to everybody who speaks it.

How did it become a Global language? Just for you to think about. Can you turn to the person sitting beside you and think, which of these reasons have lead to English becoming a Global language? So turn to talk to the person sitting beside you and say which of these reasons you think have lead to English becoming a global language. [Pause 1'15"].

Ok. So shall we decide? So has English become a global language. Is it spoken, is it being learned in schools because it is a beautiful language. How many think it is because it is a beautiful language? [nobody responses] I guess that is a very subjective opinion, we all have ideas of what is beautiful and not beautiful. But is that the reason why it became a global language? No.

Is it because of politics? Has politics had an influence on English as a global language? Who thinks yes? [nobody replies] If you look at colonisation, and we look at the Commonwealth, the countries that were former colonies. Then I think we can say, yes, politics has had some effect on the reason that English has become a Global language.

Easy. Is English easy to learn? You're all learning English. Do you think it's easy? Who thinks yes? Anybody brave enough to say [inaudible]? I think it is hard to say any language is easy or difficult; every language has areas of ease and things that are difficult. Some people say English grammar is quite easy. Do you think is quite easy? [audience responds "no"] How about pronunciation? It is a bit difficult some of the pronunciation, isn't it? I read an article in the newspaper a few days ago that English is very hard for young children to learn. English schoolchildren have great difficulty because of the spelling system. It's difficult because what it looks like and how you pronounce it is very different. I'm sure you've seen lots of examples, haven't you? Like the town near Reading called Slough, but then you've got 'through' spelled the same, but different pronunciation. So, it's difficult in terms of spelling. So did it become a Global language because it was easy? [Audience says "no"]. But I think the reverse could be said, [inaudible]. I think if we look at, for example, Chinese, and if Chinese could become a Global language in the future, maybe, but perhaps, because of the difficulties of writing Chinese that might stop Chinese from becoming a Global language in the future, unless they can make the writing system easier.

Is it because of business? Oh well. And finally, is it because of power? Yes, a language becomes a Global language basically because of the power of the people who speak it and we have seen through the history that the people who speak English have been powerful, we had the British Empire, we had the technological [inaudible], we had the rise of America and it's economy, it's global economy. So power leads to the spread of a language.

And finally, just finishing with the quotation. So how did English people feel? We started at the beginning saying English has had borrowings from over three hundred and fifty languages; Shakespeare's time, people didn't like it; in the war they tried to get rid of German words. And this is from the Guardian in April and it say, I'll just read it for you. "English people are afflicted with the peculiar and strange myopia. Do you know what myopia means? Short-sightedness about the extent to which their language is borrowed". So we've said, for example, there's some confusion, they say "this word is British or no in fact, it came from America". So sometimes we do not want to recognise that we've borrowed many words. For example, 'marmalade'. Do you know 'marmalade'? Do you eat that in you hall of residence for breakfast? We think it is typically English but actually the word 'marmalade' comes from Portuguese. "So sometimes we do not want to recognise that we have borrowed many words from other languages. In part, this is a denial of an imperial past, maybe we don't want to talk about our empire, the British people don't want to talk about that anymore. And in part, a linguistic, a patriotic contempt for the alien words and ideas that boost of vitality of both the English language and the civilization it embodies". So, basically, this writer from The Guardian is saying that the English language is very vital, very alive and it embraces many cultures, many languages and we should be proud of the fact that our language is, as Heinz 57, has come from over 350 languages. So thank you for listening to the lecture today. I know that not all the content was new to you but I hope you got to practice note-taking. And I think we have five minutes now. Do you want to turn over the sheet and see if you can answer the questions on the other side?