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**Балқаш аудандық білім бөлімі
«Ә.Ахметов атындағы орта мектеп мектепке дейінгі шағын орталығымен»
мемлекеттік коммуналдық мекемесі**

Тақырыбы:

RESERCH PAPER
«ALL TALKING WITH A SINGLE VOICE»
(A HISTORICAL REVIEW)



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CHAPTER I

Introduction

«English is a language on which
the sun does not set, whose
users never sleep»
(Quirk. 1985)

Today, when English is one of the major world languages, it requires an effort of the imagination to realize that Shakespeare for example, wrote for a speech community of only a few millions, whose language was not much valued elsewhere in Europe and was unknown to the rest of the world! In fact, the development of English as a global language is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the late twentieth and early twenty first centuries. For the first time in history of human society a single language has become so sufficicutly universal that it can be used as a global linguafranca for communication among speakers of many languages.

My own aim in this work is to explore the key developments in the English language from it's original appearance in England in the fifth century ti it's global spread in the world. This process will be viewed across time, tracing the English language as it has moved in history cousequent upon social, political and cultural changes.

There are five chapters in the work.

CHAPTER I examines the history of the language from it's original appearance in England in the fifth century AD, following the Anglo-Saxon invasions to the introduction of printing in the fifteenth century.

CHAPTER II describes some key developments in the English language from the end of the fifteenth century to the nineteenth century in England. I have looked at the way the introduction of printing promoted the growth of national pride, at the effects of the introduction of universal education and the different powerful ucodes (classical, literary, biblical).

In CHAPTER III I explore a variety of views and experiences of English as a global language. One of the main themes in this chapter is that the global spread of English has complex roots. Technological developments, economic globalization

and improved communications have all played a role in the new global flows of English.

CHAPTER II

The origins of English

2.1 The early English period old

When the Romans first invaded Britain in the first century BC, it was inhabited by various Celtic-speaking peoples for whom inclusion in the Roman Empire provided economic growth for more than three centuries. During this period Latin was the official language – the language of government and commerce. The knowledge of Latin was essential for efficient communication between people from Scotland, Africa or Turkey. (Native Britons spoke Celtic only at home). By the take fourth century the newcomers from the North Sea, who began by riding and later settled in southern end eastern Britain spoke variety of Germanic dialects. It was the confusion of peoples, origins and languages that the English language first appeared in the fifth century AD. It was very similar to Germanic languages. This language is now called Old English or Anglo-Saxon and the people who spoke it are usually referred to as Anglo-Saxons. After their arrival in Britain the Anglo-Saxons gradually spread to the north and west. During the seventh century Christianity brought with it renewed contact with Latin and the introduction of literacy using the Roman alphabet. Manuscripts began to be written in England, at first only in Latin but later in Old English.

2.2 The late Old English period

The invasions of Vikings (Norwegians and Danes) started in 747 and continued until the early eleventh century. Their Scandinavian language known as Old Norse was closely related to Old English. From the 990s and for following twenty-five years the whole of England was ruled by the Danish Kings during the eleventh century it is likely that Scandinavian speech was quite prestigious and Old English and Old Norse were, after all, related to Germanic languages.

2.3 The transition to Middle English

In 1066 a French-speaking dynasty from the dukedom of Norwandy was installed in England. This event was decisive for the English language, as the existence of the English language threatened. These ideas Sir Walter Scott drew in his novel *Ivanhoe*, first published in 1815.

«At court and in the castles of the great nobles. Norman-French was the only language employed»

In short, French was the language of honor, of chivalry, and even of justice while the far more expressive and manly Anglo-Saxon (Old English) was abandoned.

(Scott, 1986 [1815], p9)

During the early part of the tenth century the English language moved to a different period of the language that known as Middle English. In the period between Norman Conquest and the fourteenth century and for 300 years after the

Conquest all the Kings of England spoke French as their first language. The court patronized literature in French, and was in general heavily influenced by French culture. However, by the fourteens kings were usually bilingual but until the

fourteens century English was actually a minority written language within England.

2.4 English in the later Middle Ages

Consider the following events:

1380 Grammar-school masters advised to translate Latin into French as well as English

1380s Chacer writes Canterbury Tales in English. New Testament translated into English

1399 First King of England since 1066(Henry IV) to speak English as a first language

These events show that by the last half of the fourteenth century English was becoming used in those domains, which had hitherto been dominated by French. Although French was used at the royal court throughout the fourteenth century, most courtiers and the King himself were bilingual and although the study of Latin remained central in education, English replaced French as the medium of instruction. English was gradually being restored to it's rightful place as the language of the country.

2.5 Conclusion

This chapter was shown:

- What is known about the English language in its early stages of development
- How English has developed from complex patterns of contact between speakers of different languages
- How by the last half of the fourteenth century English was becoming a decisive component of national identity.

CHAPTER III

Modernity and the rise of English as a national language

This chapter describes some key developments in the English language from the end of the fifteenth century to the nineteenth century.

3.1 Modernity

England, like many other parts of Europe, made the transition from a medieval to a modern society during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. “This period of English is known as early modern”. It was a period of great excitement and opportunity. Modernity was both a state of mind and economic and social condition.

3.2 The Renaissance (or the revival of learning)

Starting in Italy in fifteenth century, it was the time when scholars rediscovered the worlds of classical scholars of Greek and Roman times. The result was a rapid grown in translations of classics into local languages.

Printing was the technological foundation of the European Renaissance and the most radical innovation in human communication. Caxton, the first English printer, brought a new technology to Britain. The first book ever printed in English was

The History of Troy, translated from the French. For the first time in history English was evaluated as a medium of serious communication, but there were many who considered English still unsuitable for literary or scholarly use, in which Greek and Latin were regaled as the perfect instruments. Half a century after Caxton English writers were apologizing for writing in English. The following period was marked by a rapid growth in scientific discoveries but it may seem surprising that no one really knew how to write science in English before the seventeenth century!

3.3 Why science came to be written in English

England was one of the first countries to adopt and publish Copernican ideas. In 1660 the Royal Society was founded to promote empirical scientific research. Original science was not done in English until the second half of the seventeenth century. English lacked the grammatical resources and necessary technical vocabulary. Fortunately, the members of the Royal Society formed the committee for improving the English language. In 1665 a new scientific journal Philosophical Transactions was published. However, by the end of the eighteenth century 400 German scientific journals had been established as opposed to 96 in France and 50 in England. The creation of scientific English was part of a Renaissance project so that English could be used in a wide range of communication domains.

3.4 Education. Reading. Habits. Literature.

During the seventeenth century English became a language taught in school. One of the first grammars in English William's Hily's "A short Introduction of Grammar". It remained "the national grammar" until nineteenth centuries. Although written, in English, it was essentially a grammar of Latin.

However, the development of printing stimulated a rapid growth of translation into English. Probably, the most influential translation was that of the Bible into English in 1526.

It's publication is regarded as a decisive moment in the creation of Standard English. During the eighteenth century newspapers were first introduced. Print has become an instrument of creating images of a «national» community English developed a stronger pride in the English language. Many of the dialect writers were often self-educated in the new textile factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire. By the 1850s industrial cities such as Manchester had their own local newspapers, much of the literature reflects a regional «patriotism».

During this period a large number of national institutions were established which helped to regulate national culture and science in a manner that was, by now, typically British. In the nineteenth century, many British people felt a sense of national identity. British technological involution led the world.

3.5 Conclusion

We have tried to show that during the so-called «modern» period English has been developed as the language of a state. The introduction of printing promoted the growth of national pride.

CHAPTER IV

The Global Rise of English

This chapter describes the “expansion” of English: how it became established as the first language of many communities outside England.

The establishment of English colonies in North America at the beginning of the seventeenth century was the first stage in the colonial expansion of England, that

made English an international language. New British colonies were established in Africa after 1880. Therefore, English has become a world language because of its wide diffusion outside the British Isles to all continents of the world. But it is worth noting that although colonization was responsible for the first stages of the spread of English, in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries new forces and processes have come into play.

Technological developments economic globalization and improved communications have all played a role in the new flows of English.

4.1 English and communication media

Improved communications within and between countries has transformed patterns of human interaction. More information about distant parts of the world were available through local media. The global electronic media, however, have been dominated by English-speaking interests from their very beginnings in the eighteenth century. Here I want to explore some of the reasons behind the dominance of English in the media and international trade. First technology to wire up the world was the electric telegraph. In 1837 William Cooke and Charles Wheatstone patented the telegraph in Britain. The invention the telegraph coincided with the development the railway system in Britain, which provided routes for cables between main cities.

Those who controlled the telegraph effectively, controlled the world. By the end of the nineteenth century; Britain was the hub of a global telegraph network.

Who controlled the world's telegraph cables

	1892	1908	1923
British	66,3	56,2	50,5
American	15,8	19,5	24,2

French	8,9	9,4	11,0
Danish	5,3	3,8	2,6
Others	3,7	11,1	11,7

Over half of the world’s extensive cable traffic flew through a single building in London carrying international news, commercial information and diplomatic dispatches. British interests not only owned the cable, they also held a monopoly on the technology, including submarine cable manufacture, ships for laying cables and repair facilities.

The telegraph also encouraged the rapid growth in international services, such as news agencies and financial dealing.

Hargely because of the British control of the telegraph network, the English language became firmly established as the key language for international trade and services –a position it has never lost !

4.2 Development of global media.

International network between countries have been controlled by English-speaking interests to this day. Table 73-shows ,that new technology was first invented and exploited in English –speaking countries .English emerged as the “default” language for communication between speakers of different languages in the telegraph era.

Conclusion

This chapter has examined a number of tendencies in the global spread of English. We are living through a period of rapid economic and technological change, during which a new global economic and cultural order is emerging. It seems that English will maintain it’s position at the top of the world linguistic hierarchy.

Conclusion

CHAPTER V

All talking with a single voice

Languages are dying out and one universal language might be the result. Having fewer languages has always seemed to be a good thing in western culture. In spite of the fact that all modern languages have their roots in a single ancient tongue. Nevertheless, according to linguists our language does say a great deal about us. The existence of certain words, phrases & grammatical structures in a particular language influences the way speakers of the language perceive the world. And so influence influences their entire outlook on life. Each language has its own personality or “speech-feeling”, which limits its speakers to certain way of thinking according to this linguistic school of thought, it is not genes or culture, but “speech-feeling” that sets the English apart from the Finns and the Russians from Romanians. But is a “speech-feeling” a good thing? Would the world be better off if we all spoke the same language? In my view the answer is YES. Just remember

the Biblical story of the Tower of Babel which says that God forced people to many languages in order to reduce their power! However, the real question is whether, as languages become fewer, & more similar, our understanding of other cultures will become deeper. We will be able to understand other people, and ourselves better as our own language begins to take on words and phrases from other types of “speech-feeling”? I firmly believe we will probably never know the answer. All I know is that our language allows us to form our world views, & that is a gift which all humans share.

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11 сынып оқушысы Жұлдыз Әлішердің
«ALL TALKING WITH A SINGLE VOICE»
тақырыбында жазылған ғылыми жоба

П І К І Р

Ағылшын ірі әлемдік тілдердің бірі екенін оқушы жақсы зерттеген.

Шын мәнінде, жаһандық тілі ретінде ағылшын тілін дамыту жиырма бірінші ғасырдың ең тамаша құбылыстардың бірі болып табылады.

Бұл жұмыста оқушы өз мақсатында әлемдегі жаһандану бесінші ғасырдан бастап бастау алып, ағылшын тілінде негізгі оқиғаларды зерттеген.

I тарауда Англияда тіл тарихы зерттеледі

II ТАРАУ Англияда XIX ғасырдың он бесінші ғасырдың соңынан бастап ағылшын тілінде кейбір негізгі оқиғаларын сипаттаған.

III тарау жаһандық тілі ретінде ағылшын тілін тәжірибесін түрлі жағынан зерттеуген .

III тарауда, оқушы заман және ұлттық тілі ретінде ағылшын тілін өсуін зерттеген.

IV тарау ағылшын тілінің жаһандық өсуі жайлы зерттеген

V тарауда оқушы белгілі бір тілде белгілі бір сөздер, фразалар мен грамматикалық құрылымдардың бар тілде сөйлеуін зерттеген.

Қазіргі кезде 5 мемлекет ағылшын тілінде сөйлейтіні:

1. Жаңа Зеландия;
2. АҚШ;
3. Ұлыбритания;
4. Австралия;
5. Канада

Осы мемлекеттер бір тілде сөйлеседі, әріптерінің дыбысталуы әртүрлі, салт-дәстүрлері де әртүрлі екенін зерттеген.

Ғылыми жобаның тақырыбы қазіргі жас ұрпақты тәрбиелеуде өз үлесін қосары сөзсіз.

А н н о т а ц и я

"Английский язык,
на котором солнце не садится,
чьи пользователи никогда не спят"
(Quirk. 1985)

Сегодня, когда английский язык является одним из основных мировых языков, это требует усилий воображения, чтобы понять, что Шекспир, например, писал для речевого сообщества всего несколько миллионов, чей язык не ценится в других странах Европы и была неизвестна остальная часть мира! На самом деле, развитие английского языка в качестве глобального языка является одним из самых заметных явлений в конце двадцатого и начале двадцать первого века.

Впервые в истории человеческого общества один язык стал настолько универсальным, что он может быть использован в качестве глобального лингва франка для общения между носителями многих языков.

Цель в этой работе является изучение ключевых событий на английском языке от его оригинальный внешний вид в Англии в ти пятом веке это глобальное распространение в мире. Этот процесс будет рассматриваться во времени, прослеживая английский язык, как он переехал в истории от социальных, политических и культурных изменений.

Есть пять глав в работе.

Глава I рассматривает историю языка от его оригинальный внешний вид в Англии в пятом веке нашей эры, после нашествия англосаксов до введения книгопечатания в пятнадцатом веке.

Глава II описывает некоторые ключевые события на английском языке с конца пятнадцатого века в девятнадцатом веке в Англии. Я смотрел на то, как введение печати способствовало росту национальной гордости, на последствия введения всеобщего образования и различных мощных codes (классический, литературный, библейских).

В главе III я рассматриваю различные мнения и опыт английского языка как глобального языка. Одной из главных тем в этой главе является то, что глобальное распространение английского языка имеет комплексные корни. Технологические разработки, экономическая глобализация и улучшение коммуникации сыграли свою роль в новых глобальных потоков английского языка.

Күнделік

Кезең	Кезеңнің міндеттері	Жұмыстың мазмұны	Орындау мерзімі
I кезең	1.Зерттеу	Ғылыми жобаның тақырыбын	қантар

	жұмысының тақырыбын таңдау 2.Жұмыстың орындалу жоспарын құру	таңдау. Зерттеу жұмыстары туралы мәліметтермен терең танысу. 1.Ғылыми жобаның тақырыбының түйінді сұрағын анықтау. 2.Жұмыс жоспарын жетекшімен бірге талдау,нақтылау. 3.Ғылыми жобаның нақтылы жоспарын жасау.	2017 ақпан 2017 ақпан 2017
II кезең	1.Зерттеудің дерек көздерін таңдау 2.Ғылыми жобаға кіріспе жазу	1.Кітапханадан жоспарға байланысты мәліметтер іздеу 2.Тақырыптың нысанын белгілеу «ALL TALKING WITH A SINGLE VOICE»	2017-2018 2017
3-кезең	1.Зерттеу жүргізуге даярлық	Ағылшын ірі әлемдік тілдердің бірі екенін дәлелдеу	2017-2018
4-кезең	1.Ғылыми жобаның 1-тарауын жазу 2.Ғылыми жобаның негізгі тарауларын жазу 1.Зерттеу жұмысының	1.Теориялық, әдеби сын,зерттеу еңбектерін тақырыпқа сай жүйелеп негізгі бөлімге енгізу 2.Жетекшінің кеңесі бойынша ескертулерді толықтыру 3.Өзіндік зерттеу нәтижесін толықтыру	мамыр 2017 қыркүйек 2017

5-кезең	барлық бөлімдерін өңдеу 2.Ғылыми жобаны компьютерге басу	1.Жетекшімен бірлесіп талдау 2.Әдебиеттер тізімін құру	2017-2018 қыркүйек 2017
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The list of the used literature

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