



ROTEIRO DE ORIENTAÇÃO DE ESTUDOS DE RECUPERAÇÃO

ENSINO MÉDIO

Professora: Lauren

Disciplina: Inglês

Série: 1ª

Turma: C

Nome: _____ Nº.: _____

1º Semestre

No primeiro semestre estudamos momentos fundamentais do trajeto que a língua inglesa fez de suas origens aos dias de hoje e iniciamos investigações a respeito do conto moderno e suas características. Fizemos a leitura do conto *The Tell-tale Heart*, de Edgar Allan Poe e observamos de que maneira o autor constrói essa narrativa, desenvolvendo suas personagens com maior profundidade psicológica e trazendo recursos poéticos para o universo da prosa.

Uma das produções mais importantes do 1º semestre foi o fichamento do texto *The Origins of English*, em que se encontra uma narrativa sobre a origem das línguas indo-europeias. Um outro momento fundamental do semestre foi a sequência de atividades realizadas em torno das técnicas de suspense usadas por Poe no conto acima mencionado.

Instruções para o trabalho

Você fará, por escrito:

- 1) Um **resumo, em forma de linha do tempo**, de um texto que contém uma cronologia da língua inglesa semelhante àquela apresentada em nossas aulas. Nessa linha do tempo, que deverá ser redigida em suas próprias palavras, você deverá indicar, a partir dos vídeos e textos discutidos, as ideias centrais de cada um dos momentos cruciais de desenvolvimento e mudança do inglês até os dias de hoje, em que o idioma se configura como uma das principais línguas de comunicação global, principalmente na ciência, no mundo acadêmico, no mundo dos esportes, na internet e na indústria do entretenimento.
- 2) A atividade sobre o conto moderno, que se encontra ao final destas orientações.

Avaliação das produções

Sua produção textual deverá ser avaliada segundo os seguintes critérios:

- Estrutura/organização lógica
- Clareza na exposição das ideias

- Respeito à temática proposta

Texto para a atividade 1) e link de apoio

Abaixo você encontrará um texto que poderá servir como base para o seu resumo e um link para o blog da Oxford que traz vídeos e ilustrações para cada parte desse texto. O link encontra-se ao final do texto.

History of English

Five Events that Shaped the History of English

Philip Durkin, Principal etymologist at the *Oxford English Dictionary*, chooses five events that shaped the English Language.

The Anglo-Saxon Settlement

It's never easy to pinpoint exactly when a specific language began, but in the case of English we can at least say that there is little sense in speaking of the English language as a separate entity before the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain. Little is known of this period with any certainty, but we do know that Germanic invaders came and settled in Britain from the north-western coastline of continental Europe in the fifth and sixth centuries. The invaders all spoke a language that was Germanic (related to what emerged as Dutch, Frisian, German and the Scandinavian languages, and to Gothic), but we'll probably never know how different their speech was from that of their continental neighbours. However it is fairly certain that many of the settlers would have spoken in exactly the same way as some of their north European neighbours, and that not all of the settlers would have spoken in the same way.



The reason that we know so little about the linguistic situation in this period is because we do not have much in the way of written records from any of the Germanic languages of north-western Europe until several centuries later. When Old English writings begin to appear in the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries there is a good deal of regional variation, but not substantially more than that found in later periods. This was the language that Alfred the Great referred to as 'English' in the ninth century.

The Celts were already resident in Britain when the Anglo-Saxons arrived, but there are few obvious traces of their language in English today. Some scholars have suggested that the Celtic tongue might have had an underlying influence on the grammatical development of English, particularly in some parts of the country, but this is highly speculative. The number of loanwords known for certain to have entered Old English from this source is very small. Those that survive in modern English include *brock* (badger), and *coomb* a type of valley, alongside many place names.

The Scandinavian Settlements

The next invaders were the Norsemen. From the middle of the ninth century large numbers of Norse invaders settled in Britain, particularly in northern and eastern areas, and in the eleventh century the whole of England had a Danish king, Canute. The distinct North Germanic speech of the Norsemen had great





influence on English, most obviously seen in the words that English has borrowed from this source. These include some very basic words such as *take* and even grammatical words such as *they*. The common Germanic base of the two languages meant that there were still many similarities between Old English and the language of the invaders. Some words, for example *give* perhaps show a kind of hybridization with some spellings going back to Old English and others being Norse in origin. However, the resemblances between the two languages are so great that in many cases it is impossible to be sure of the exact ancestry of a particular word or spelling. However, much of the influence of Norse, including the vast majority of the loanwords, does not appear in written English until after the next great historical and cultural upheaval, the Norman Conquest.

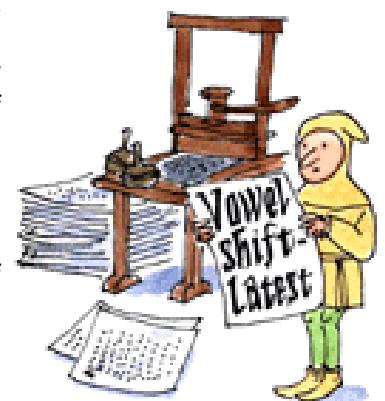
1066 and after 1066 and all that

The centuries after the Norman Conquest witnessed enormous changes in the English language. In the course of what is called the Middle English period, the fairly rich inflectional system of Old English broke down. It was replaced by what is broadly speaking, the same system English has today, which unlike Old English makes very little use of distinctive word endings in the grammar of the language. The vocabulary of English also changed enormously, with tremendous numbers of borrowings from French and Latin, in addition to the Scandinavian loanwords already mentioned, which were slowly starting to appear in the written language. Old English, like German today, showed a tendency to find native equivalents for foreign words and phrases (although both Old English and modern German show plenty of loanwords), whereas Middle English acquired the habit that modern English retains today of readily accommodating foreign words. Trilingualism in English, French, and Latin was common in the worlds of business and the professions, with words crossing over from one language to another with ease. One only has to flick through the etymologies of any English dictionary to get an impression of the huge number of words entering English from French and Latin during the later medieval period. This trend was set to continue into the early modern period with the explosion of interest in the writings of the ancient world.



Standardization

The late medieval and early modern periods saw a fairly steady process of standardization in English south of the Scottish border. The written and spoken language of London continued to evolve and gradually began to have a greater influence in the country at large. For most of the Middle English period a dialect was simply what was spoken in a particular area, which would normally be more or less represented in writing - although where and from whom the writer had learnt how to write were also important. It was only when the broadly London standard began to dominate, especially through the new technology of printing, that the other regional varieties of the language began to be seen as different in kind. As the London standard became used more widely, especially in more formal contexts and particularly amongst the more elevated members of society, the other regional varieties came to be stigmatized, as lacking social prestige and indicating a lack of education.



In the same period a series of changes also occurred in English pronunciation (though not uniformly in all dialects), which go under the collective name of the Great Vowel Shift. These were purely linguistic 'sound changes' which occur in every language in



every period of history. The changes in pronunciation weren't the result of specific social or historical factors, but social and historical factors would have helped to spread the results of the changes. As a result the so-called 'pure' vowel sounds which still characterise many continental languages were lost to English. The phonetic pairings of most long and short vowel sounds were also lost, which gave rise to many of the oddities of English pronunciation, and which now obscure the relationships between many English words and their foreign counterparts.

Colonization and Globalization

During the medieval and early modern periods the influence of English spread throughout the British Isles, and from the early seventeenth century onwards its influence began to be felt throughout the world. The complex processes of exploration, colonization and overseas trade that characterized Britain's external relations for several centuries became agents for change in the English language. This wasn't simply through the acquisition of loanwords deriving from languages from every corner of the world, which in many cases only entered English via the languages of other trading and imperial nations such as Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, but through the gradual development of new varieties of English, each with their own nuances of vocabulary and grammar and their own distinct pronunciations. More recently still, English has become a *lingua franca*, a global language, regularly used and understood by many nations for whom English is not their first language. (For further information on this see the pages on Global English on this site). The eventual effects on the English language of both of these developments can only be guessed at today, but there can be little doubt that they will be as important as anything that has happened to English in the past sixteen hundred years.



Disponível em: <https://blog.oxforddictionaries.com/2011/09/15/history-of-english-part-1/>

Atividade 2

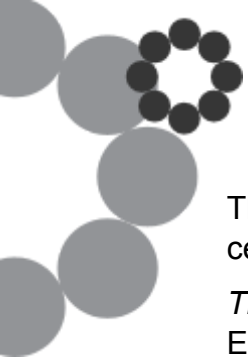
Reading the modern short story

1. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Title: _____

The short story was invented as soon as human beings could talk. One day, one of the first hunter-gatherers went out and had a close encounter with a saber-toothed tiger. When he came back he gave his family a lurid account of what had happened, no doubt with a little exaggeration thrown in. Later, his wife told the story to some of the other men's wives while they were doing the cooking. And so on. In other words, the short story began as a tale told orally, often around the campfire.

As soon as civilization invented writing, stories began to be recorded on paper. The Bible, of course, contains numerous parables and stories which offer moral lessons and judgments.



The Greeks had the fables of the slave Aesop, dating from about the sixth century BC.

The Arabian Nights is a collection of stories from Persia, Arabia, India, and Egypt, which was compiled over hundreds of years.

In the fourteenth century, Chaucer gave us his *Canterbury Tales*, which are effectively short stories in verse.

Boccaccio's *Decameron* (1353) is definitely a collection of short stories, by any reasonable definition; one hundred of them. The book relates how a group of young people fled from Florence to avoid the plague. While they waited for the disease to burn itself out, they entertained each other with racy stories about wicked priests and naughty nuns.

Boccaccio, by the way, constitutes a bit of a problem for the English Literature guys. These stories about nuns who don't behave very well, et cetera look like fun – and many of them are. So Boccaccio is usually ignored. Fortunately he is Italian, so that makes it easier. If in doubt, you can always declare him grossly improper. Burckhardt, writing in the nineteenth century in his *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*, simply said that 'the character of the tales forbids lengthy description', and moved hastily on.

In the eighteenth century, *The Spectator* published many semi-fictional sketches of characters.

Generally speaking, however, the accepted view among literary historians is that the short story, as we know it today, began in the early nineteenth century; that is to say, it appeared as a literary form slightly later than the novel, which is usually held to have emerged in the eighteenth century.

According to some authorities, the first short story of any significance, by a writer of any standing, was *The Two Drovers*, by Sir Walter Scott. This was published in 1827.

Grimm's *Fairy Tales*, in the 1820s, was a famous and influential collection of folk tales, and before long the Americans got into the act with Hawthorne's *Twice Told Tales* (1837) and Edgar Allan Poe's *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840).

In England, Thomas Hardy's *Wessex Tales* (1888) was the first volume of short stories to enjoy a major success.

Other masters of the short-story art who worked during the nineteenth century include Anton Chekhov in Russia and Guy de Maupassant in France.

The term 'short story', incidentally, is said to have first been coined by Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, in 1901.

Taken from:

<http://grumpyoldbookman.blogspot.com/2005/03/official-history-of-short-story.html>

