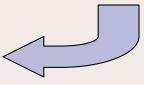
#### 1204 ... nothing lasts forever ...

... not even Norman rule.



When France conquered Normandy, the Norman rulers in England had to choose a side -

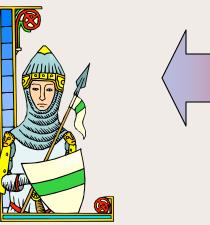


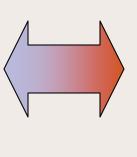


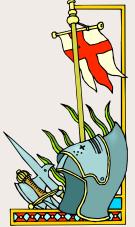




# Those who chose England still kept in contact with France - and still had land there.









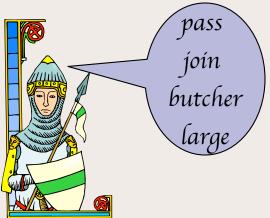
## The French court was in Paris and was the most powerful government in Europe.





#### Parisian language and culture #1





The French language and culture from Paris was seen as more sophisticated than that of Normandy.

pass

The Norman rulers in England wanted to be seen to be more sophisticated as well ... so they started speaking Parisian French instead of Norman French.



We still use both French words and English words.

smø11 sweat go away come back ask guts

1200 to 1300

Well, thís ís no good...

The ruling class began to lose power.



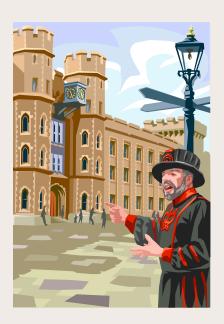
English landowners began to grow rich selling wool to business people in towns.

As the sheep turns ...



#### The money made them powerful.

To make sure that they stayed powerful, they formed a Parliament.



#### Middle English

As English-speaking people became more powerful in England, English became a more important language.



#### Scribes started to write in English more.

More literature was written in English.

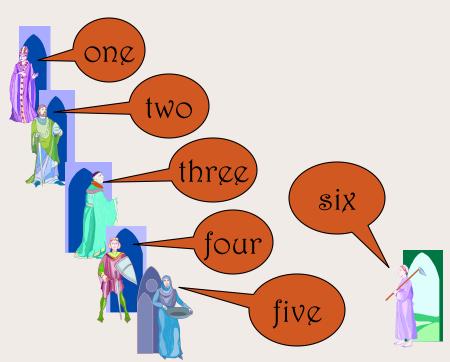


Schools started using English.

#### But there were still 6 main dialects of English

... and each had its own pronunciation,

grammar, vocabulary and spelling.



#### **300** to 1600

READ ALL ABOUT IT...

EAST MIDLAND ENGLISH

BECOMES STANDARD!



#### East Midland English was the dialect spoken by ...

... the rich and powerful people

... the university graduates and professors.

London, the centre of government and law, was in East Midland.



We rule ...
oh, sorry
we're English now ...
WE LEAP!



So were Cambridge and Oxford, the only two universities in England.



### The more East Midland English was used in official documents ... the more common it became.





And the other dialects began to lose status.



The first grammar books, written in the 1300s, were based on East Midland English and this dialect came to be seen as the most correct dialect.



#### 1400 to 1475

The grammar books were regulating the way people wrote and spoke ... but spelling was still complete anarchy.



All kinds of weird things were happening ...

anarchy: disorder, especially political or social

Latin > from the Greek (see page 9) > anarkhia (no rule)

(an = no / arkhe= rule)

#### ... you say should, I say shoud

... but I still spell it should.

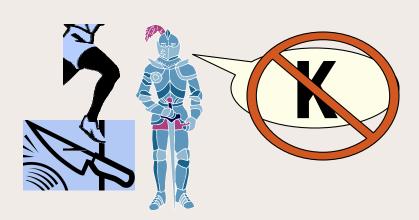
For example, should and would lost the I sound but kept the letter in spelling.

Coude never had an I sound, but suddenly was spelled with an I - could!

Why?! (sob)

#### ... you say knee, I say nee

Words such as *knee, knife* and *knight* lost the *k* sound and *gnaw* lost the *g* sound.





But we still spell these words with a *silent k* or a *silent g*.

#### ... you say "good night," I say "Heimlich manoeuvre"

Words such as night, Are you okay bright, and thought were pronounced in Old English as though the speaker were clearing his or her throat...

1 4: 111 4 11: 200

Yes, yes ...

1gt mg up

I just had

a thought!

The Norman scribes did not have this sound in their language so they had used *gh* to indicate this sound.





Old English

niht

Norman scribes

night

There were too many false alarms so,

after a while,



people stopped making the choking sound ...



Whew ... thank goodness for that.

but the scribes kept writing the gh.