

People and Languages

Lecture 2

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Glossary

- Briton/Brit
- Cornish
- Highlanders/Lowlanders
- Scots
- kilt
- sporran
- tartan
- stone of Scone [sku:n]
- Scotland Yard
- The Edinburgh Tattoo
- 'Scots and English'
- Eisteddfod
- "Plantation of Ulster"
- expat

4 main countries



Capitals:

London, England;
Edinburgh, Scotland;
Cardiff, Wales;
Belfast, Northern
Ireland.

Language: English.

Regions in Scotland & Wales where local residents speak **Gaelic**, but everyone speaks English

Population and its distribution

- Population: The United Kingdom 60,975,00

The population is very unequally distributed over the four parts of the UK:

- England more or less constantly makes up 84% of the total population (51.1 million)
- Scotland roughly 8.5 % (5.7 million)
- Wales around 5% (3.0 million)
- Northern Ireland (since 1921) less than 3%. (1.8 million)

Density of population

Great Britain is heavily populated compared with many other countries.

Britain is a relatively densely populated country: it is more than twice as densely populated as France (106 people per sq.km), nine times as densely populated as the USA (27 people per sq.km) and 100 times as densely populated as Australia (2 people per sq.km).

Population density

| Administrative Division | Area Size (sq km) | Population density 2003 (people per sq km) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| England | 130,281 | 383 |
| Wales | 20,732 | 142 |
| Northern Ireland | 13,576 | 125 |
| Scotland | 77,925 | 65 |
| United Kingdom | 242,514 | 246 |

British? Briton? Brit?

- **British** (*neutral*) someone who comes from the UK
- **Briton** (*mainly journalism*)
- **Brit** (*informal*)

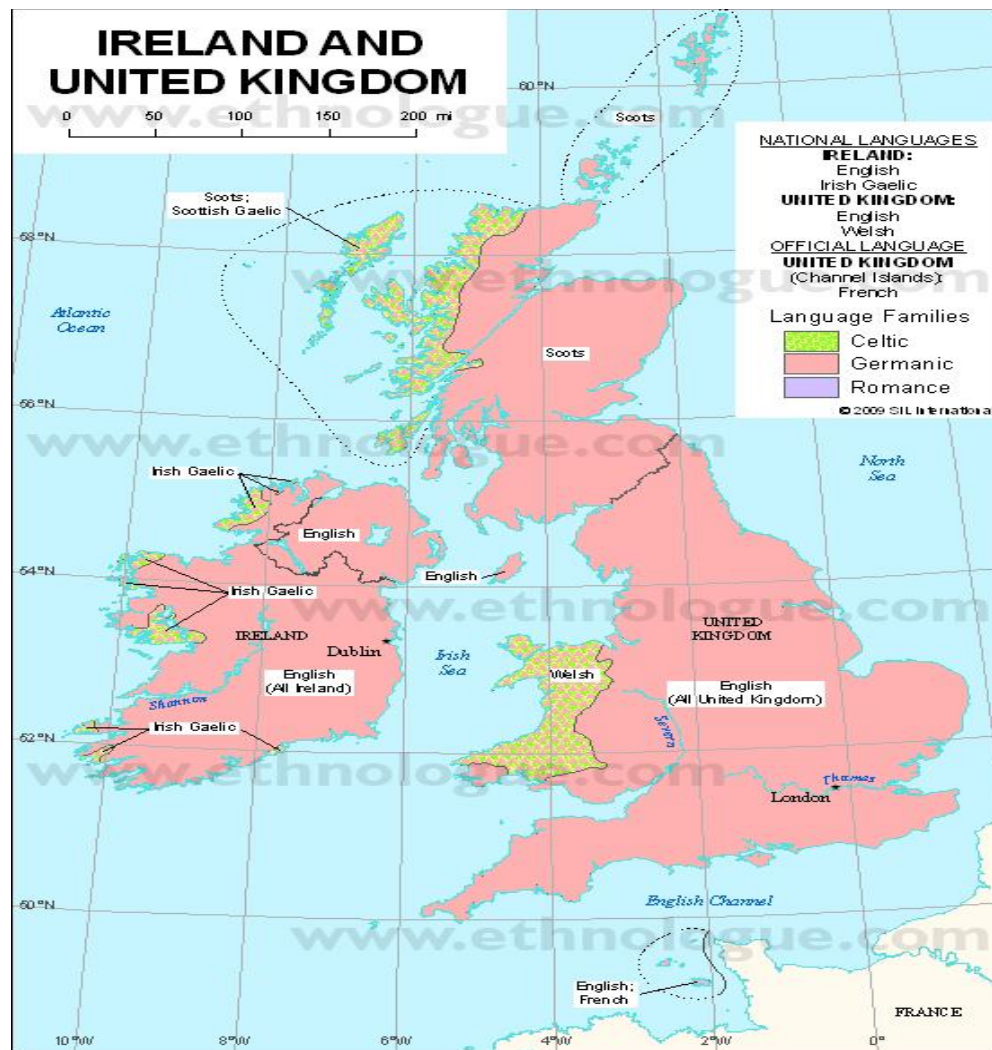
Forum: British? Briton? Brit?

- Anonymous said... I am Welsh, and tend to get a little upset when anyone says: Oh! You're English then. (Wednesday, November 15, 2006)
- Anonymous said... I was born in Scotland and live in London: so I'm proud to describe myself as British! (Thursday, January 04, 2007)
- Anonymous said... I was born in Scotland, i have always lived in Scotland and my both parents are the exact same. So that makes me Scottish. I am proud of my Scottish heritage but of course iam still British. But i will always be a Scotsman before i am British. Iam still proud to be British but when you usually say to a foreigner you are from britain they allways assume u are from England which I hate. I am not english i will never be and i never want to be. (Wednesday, March 21, 2007)

British? Briton? Brit? (cont.)

- Arnold said... The strange thing is that the only people in the UK who call themselves British are those that live in Northern Ireland. We don't call ourselves "Northern Irish" but would say "I'm British, I come from Northern Ireland" or something along those lines. Of course, that's apart from those in Northern Ireland who would call themselves Irish. They definitely don't say they're British.
- Anonymous said... I am English. NOT British. It is the Government's fault that the English are too afraid to refer to themselves as English. (Friday, November 09, 2007)

Languages of the United Kingdom: an overview



National Languages
of the UK: English,
Welsh.

Official language of
the Channel Islands:
French

- Language Families
- Celtic
 - Germanic
 - Romance

Languages of the United Kingdom: an overview

- The number of individual languages listed for the United Kingdom is **16**.
- English - **58,100,000** in the United Kingdom (2005 Crystal).
- **Dialects of English** : **Cockney**, **Scouse**, **Geordie**, West Country, East Anglia, Birmingham (**Brummy**, **Brummie**), South Wales, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cornwall, Cumberland, Central Cumberland, Devonshire, East Devonshire, Dorset, Durham, Bolton Lancashire, North Lancashire, Radcliffe Lancashire, Northumberland, Norfolk, Newcastle Northumberland, Tyneside Northumberland, Lowland Scottish, Somerset, Sussex, Westmorland, North Wiltshire, Craven Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, Sheffield Yorkshire, West Yorkshire.

Cornish /Alternate names: Curnoack, Kernewek, Kernowek.



*Genys frank ha
par yw oll tus an
bys*

*yn aga dynita
hag yn aga
gwiryow.*

All human
beings
are born
free and
equal in
dignity
and
rights.

Cornish

- Became extinct as L1 in 1777, but is being revived.
Some 557 main language speakers (2011); 3,500 total speakers
- Ethnic population: 468,425 (1991 census). Southwest, Duchy of Cornwall.
- Dialects: Related to Breton, Welsh, Gaulish (extinct), Irish Gaelic, Manx Gaelic (extinct), Scottish Gaelic.
- Language use: Religious services still held in Cornish. Evening classes, correspondence courses, summer camps, children's play groups. Cornish Language Board. Some children grow up bilingual in English and Cornish.
- Language development: Taught in some schools.

Cornish

- A process to revive the language was started in the early 20th century, with a number of orthographical systems being in use until a [Standard Written Form](#) was agreed in 2008. In 2010 [Unesco](#) announced that its former classification of the language as "extinct" was "no longer accurate".

Rak Perthy GofA



Myghal Josep An Gof ha Thomas Flamank
Hembrynkysy an Gernowyon a geskerdhas bys
dhe Loundres. Y a vu fethys omma ha godhevel
dyalans dhe Dyburn 27ans Mys Metheven 1497

"Y a's revyth hanow a bes vynytha ha bry a dhur
hep merwel."

Drehevys gans Cowethas Kernewek Loundres
ha'n Orseth Kernow 21 ans Mys Metheven 1997

Res gans Leghven Delabol

In Memory of

Michael Joseph the Smith and Thomas Flamank
Leaders of the Cornish who marched to
London. They were defeated here and suffered
execution at Tyburn 27th June 1497.

"They shall have a name perpetual and fame .
permanent and immortal."

Erected by the London Cornish Association and
the Cornish Gorsedd 21st June 1997

Donated by Delabole Slate



Scotland and the Scots



A Scotchman/ a
Scotchwoman/
a Scotch/a Scot
the Scottish people

The Lowlanders and The Highlanders

(‘I don't feel British. I'm Scottish!’)

The Lowlanders

- **Scots as L1** - 100, 000 speakers in United Kingdom (1999, B. Kay).
- Region: Scotland except highlands; **Scots** is most similar to English and Frisian.
- **Language use** : 1,500,000 speak it as L2. Home, community. Poetry. Magazines. Dictionary. All ages. Also use English.

Robert Burns



Robert Burns (1759-1796), Scotland's national Bard.

On the anniversary of his birth, Scots both at home and abroad celebrate Robert Burns with a supper, where they address the haggis, the ladies and whisky.

O, My Luve is Like a Red Red Rose.

Robert Burns

- .
- O, my **luve** is like a red, red rose,
- That's newly sprung in June.
- O, my luve is like a melodie,
- That's sweetly play'd in tune.
- As fair art thou, my **bonie lass**,
- So deep in luve am I,
- And I will luve thee still, my dear,
- Till a' the seas **gang** dry.
- Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
- And the rocks melt **wi** the sun!
- And I will luve thee still, my dear,
- While the sands **o** life shall run.

The Highlanders

- **The Scottish Gaelic** (“Erse”, Gaelic, Scots Gaelic)- 58,700 in United Kingdom (2003 census). Regions: North and central counties of Ross, islands of Hebrides and Skye, Glasgow.
- **Language use:** Resurgence of interest in Scottish Gaelic in 1990s bolstered by establishment of Scotland’s own Parliament. Home, church, community. In bilingual areas Gaelic usually is L1 of instruction for most primary subjects.
- **Language development :** Taught in primary schools. Gaelic secondary schools. Magazines. Newspapers. Radio programs. Bible: 1801–1992.
- **The Scottish Gaelic College** located on the Isle of Skye. One of the most significant institutions dedicated to the preservation and advancement of Gaelic.

The Scottish Gaelic

- **Sample text**

Tha gach uile dhuine air a bhreth saor agus co-ionnan ann an urram 's ann an còirichean. Tha iad air am breth le reusan is le cogais agus mar sin bu chòir dhaibh a bhith beò nam measg fhein ann an spiorad bràthaireil.

- **Translation**

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

- (Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

The Highlanders



Clans =Gaelic “clann”:
McDonald, McKenzie,
McLeod, Macgregor, etc

Bagpipes

Highland Games



A caber being tossed



Weight throw




LOHCARRON
of SCOTLAND

- Kilts
- Sporran
- Tartan

tartan



Trace your family tree at
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

You may find family you didn't realise you had

History and emigration

- Wars and battles with the English
- William Wallace (1272- 1305) , Prince Charles Stuart, Mary Stuart, Rob Roy.
- Mass emigration to other English-speaking countries (the USA -12 mln; Nova Scotia, Canada – 2 mln; Australia – over 1 mln, etc)
-

William Wallace Statue, Aberdeen.



Scottish cultural icons

- Stone of Scone [sku:n]
- Scotland Yard
- The Edinburgh Tattoo
- 'Scots and English'

Coronation Chair and Stone of Scone



Wales and the Welsh

The Welsh
/ a Welshwoman
/ a Welshman

**Wales vs. Cymru/
Cymry**



Wales

The new Severn bridge, due for completion in 1996, looked like unfinished Lego. Once more on terra firma and across the River Wye, we were welcomed to our second foreign land. 'Croeso in Cymru'. From now on every signpost was in Welsh and English and we really were foreigners. (Hunt, S. The Sea on the Left.p.98)

every signpost is in Welsh and English



The Welsh language

- The Acts of Union in 1536 and 1542 demanded that Wales be ruled in English, but **the Welsh Language Act of 1967** has now given equal validity to the Welsh Language in Wales.

The Welsh language

- **Welsh** - **508,000** in United Kingdom (1991 census). 575,102 in 1971; 32,700 monolinguals, 542,402 bilinguals (1971 census).
- **Regions:** North, west, south Wales. Also in Argentina, Canada, United States (Population total all countries: 537,870).
- **Alternate names:** Cymraeg. [kəm'ra:ig, gəm'ra:ig])
- **Dialects:** Northern Welsh, Southern Welsh, Patagonian Welsh.
- **Language use:** Official language. 19% of the Welsh population speak it; 33% understand it (1998). 88% of those questioned say they should be proud of Welsh, and it should be treated equally with English. Parents choosing a Welsh-medium education for their children increasing.
- **Language development** **525** Welsh primary and secondary schools provide Welsh-medium education to over 82,000 children (1999). Compulsory in most Welsh schools. Magazines. Radio programs. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1588–1988.

The Welsh and English

- The Prince of Wales (1301, Edward I, Caernaefon Castle)
- 1536 Wales became part of England
- Never been empire-builders
- Country people (Evans, Jones, Williams, Thomas, Pritchard)
- Henry VII (Tudor dynasty), Robert Owen, David Lloyd George

Traditional Welsh Culture

An **Eisteddfod** (Welsh: [ə(i)'stɛðvɔd]) is a Welsh festival of literature, music and performance. The tradition of such a meeting of Welsh artists dates back to at least the 12th century. The **Royal National Eisteddfod** meets annually.

- Choir singing
- Bards/the Crowning of the Bard
- Red cloaks

Northern Ireland



- 16c. –introduction of the **Anglican Church**
- 1609 “Plantation of Ulster”
- 1690 Protestant forces of William of Orange finally defeated the Catholics of Ireland

Irish history: dates to remember

- **1801** Union with Ireland → the United Kingdom
- **1854** The Great Famine (emigration to America)
- **1921** The united Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Partition of Ireland)
- **1960s** Catholics against Protestants (**IRA** -Irish Republican Army, **UDA**-Ulster Defence Association)
- **1985** – a historic Anglo-Irish Agreement (both sides agreed to work together for a solution to the Northern Ireland question)

The British: What 's in a name?

- Paddy and Micky
 - Taffy
 - Jimmy and Jock
 - John Bull
-
- O'Brien, O' Neil, Kilmartin, Gilmurray, MacHugh, Jonhson, Black, Smith, Thatcher, Williams.

The UK: The country of immigrants

Source countries:

- South Asia (India, Pakistan, China, etc)
- Africa (Ghana, Nigeria, Guyana, etc)
- West Indies
- Europe (especially East Europe)

The UK: The country of immigrants



A photograph of a printed table titled 'places of birth outside British Isles'. The table has three columns: 'Country', '1991', and '2001'. It lists the number of immigrants from various countries in 1991 and 2001. The countries listed are USA, Germany, India, Pakistan, Italy, and Caribbean. The numbers show a general increase over the decade, with the USA having the highest numbers in both years.

| places of birth outside British Isles | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | TOTAL NUMBERS | |
| Country | 1991 | 2001 |
| USA | 38,698 | 30,924 |
| Germany | 23,061 | 27,564 |
| India | 22,421 | 25,783 |
| Pakistan | 13,424 | 17,948 |
| Italy | 13,163 | 14,107 |
| Caribbean | 13,584 | 13,805 |
| | 6,141 | 13,387 |

- Immigration made up more than half of Britain's population growth from 1991 to 2001, says a BBC-published report.
- The study found that 7.53% of Britain's 2001 population had been born overseas - up from 5.75% in 1991.

The country of immigrants

- More than 1m illegal immigrants are living in Britain (who overstay their visas/'*overstayers*')
- Protection measures
- British passports holders
- **Expatriate** (in abbreviated form, ***expat***) someone who lives in a foreign country, e.g. British expats.
- 23% of British people think immigration is the country's biggest problem. 59% of Britons believe there are "too many" immigrants.

Immigration

- **Rising immigration is the main reason for Britain's increasing population.**
- **Figures released by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in the UK show an increase of 185 000 in Britain's population due to immigration, for the year 2005. This is an increase of 500 people a day.**
- **565 000 migrants arrived in the UK in 2005, intending to stay for at least a year. At the same time about 380 000 people left the UK to live abroad, over half of them British citizens.**
- **The inflow from migrants to the UK was fuelled by the inclusion of new member states to the EU. The largest single inflow from migrants came from Poland with 57 000 arriving in 2005.**

Immigrant languages

- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic (5,000), **Bengali (400,000)**, **Eastern Panjabi (471,000)**, Estonian (14,000), **Greek (200,000)**, Gujarati (140,000), Hakka Chinese (10,000), Hebrew (8,000), **Hindi (240)**, **Italian (200,000)**, Japanese (12,000), Judeo-Iraqi Arabic, Kashmiri (115,000), Kirmanjki, Latvian (12,000), Leeward Caribbean Creole English, Lithuanian, Malayalam (21,000), Maltese (40,900), Mandarin Chinese (12,000), Mirpur Panjabi (25,000), Morisyen (1,000), Moroccan Spoken Arabic (5,800), Northern Kurdish (23,800), Northern Pashto, Parsi (75,000), Portuguese (17,000), Seraiki, Shelta (30,000), Sindhi (25,000), Somali (1,600), Southern Pashto (87,000), Southwestern Caribbean Creole English (170,000), **Sylheti (300,000)**, Tagalog (74,000), Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic (29,000), Tamil, Turkish (60,000), **Urdu (400,000)**, Vietnamese (22,000), Western Farsi (12,000), Western Panjabi (103,000), Yoruba (12,000), **Yue Chinese (300,000)**.

Job anguish for immigrants as English language courses face cuts



Despite David Cameron's call for immigrants to learn English, public funding for language schools across the country is to be cut back

- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/feb/13/english-language-teaching-immigrants-cutbacks>

People and languages

- 1. What are the official languages spoken in the UK?
- 2. How many and what Celtic languages are spoken in the UK?