

Language Transition

STEP 1 Watch the Video



Many English words are from German. They have a lot of things in common. Let's see what they are!



STEP 2 Read the Article

- 1) Guten Tag. I'm Jeff Wallenfeldt, and I love languages. I'm excited to share with you a bit about the German language, the language that has more ties to English than you might think. German, called Deutsch in Deutschland, is the official language of both Germany and Austria. It's also one of the official languages of Switzerland.
- 2) If you're interested in German, I have some good news for you. You may already know even more German than you thought. German and English are part of the same family tree. Both are Germanic languages, specifically West Germanic languages, along with Frisian, Dutch, Afrikaans, and Yiddish.
- 3) As in many languages, words have been borrowed from German to English and vice versa. Here are some everyday words in English that have come from German. Angst, a feeling of anxiety, apprehension, and insecurity often associated with teenagers comes from German. We can mostly thank psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud for this one.
- 4) Kindergarten, the first grade for many American schoolchildren. That word also comes from Germany, and that's why it has a T where most of us want to use a D. Quirk of American English pronunciation we won't get into. Delicatessen, ready-to-eat food products and the stores that sell them. Delicatessen comes to English from German by way of French from Latin in that delightful centuries-long game of telephone — that

connects so many languages. Think about this — even the currency that you spend at the delicatessen — the dollar — comes from German. The Thaler was a large silver coin used in Northern Germany as well as in Denmark and Sweden.

5) So next time you're spending your dollars with kindergarten angst at the delicatessen, remember the German language and its varied gifts to English. If you're an aspiring student of German, you've already got a leg up.

Know about the German language and words borrowed from German to English and vice versa. video. Britannica School.

Guten Tag : (ドイツ語で) こんにちは

Deutsch : (ドイツ語で) ドイツ語

Deutschland : (ドイツ語で) ドイツ

vice versa : 逆もまたしかり

psychoanalyst : 精神分析医

quirk : 癖

game of telephone : 伝言ゲーム

Check the Website

Log in to Britannica School and search the keywords below for further information.

Q West Germanic languages

Q English language

Q dialect

Mabu ngurragardiny!

Good morning!

Ngaji mingan? singular
Ngaji gurrjin? plural

How are you?

Galiya

Goodbye

Watch the Video

Learn about the effort to preserve Australia's Aboriginal language, especially the Yawuru



Yawuru Language

TALK THE TALK <https://talkthetalkpodcast.com/295-yawuru/>

STEP 3 Check Your Comprehension

q1 How many countries are listed in the article that have German as their official language? ()

- a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

q2 What is the relationship between German and English? ()

- a. German and English are completely unrelated languages.
b. German and English are both Romance languages.
c. German and English are both West Germanic languages.
d. German and English are both East Germanic languages.

q3 What does the speaker thank psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud for? ()

- a. For developing the German language.
b. For introducing the concept of *delicatessen* to English speakers.
c. For founding the field of psychoanalysis.
d. For popularizing the word “angst” in English.

q4 Fill in the blanks so that the following passage will explain correctly how the word “*delicatessen*” became an English word.

The word “*delicatessen*,” which means ready-to-eat food products and the stores that sell them, is now used as an English word. However, it actually came to English via several languages after a centuries-long game of telephone. Originally, it came from (). From there, it went to (), then to (), and finally to English.

q5 The last phrase in the passage, “you’ve already got a leg up” suggests that you already have an advantage over others. Why do English speakers have an advantage in learning German? ()

- a. Because English is a more advanced language than German.
b. Because German and English share many similarities.
c. Because it is difficult to learn German without prior knowledge of English.
d. Because German is a more widely spoken language than English.

Social dimensions

Language is probably the most important instrument of socialization that exists in all human societies and cultures. It is largely by means of language that one generation passes on to the next its myths, laws, customs, and beliefs, and it is largely by means of language that the child comes to appreciate the structure of the society into which he is born and his own place in that society.

As a social force, language serves both to strengthen the links that bind the members of the same group and to differentiate the members of one group from those of another. In many countries there are social dialects as well as regional dialects, so that it is possible to tell from a person's speech not only where he comes from but what class he belongs to. In some instances social dialects can transcend regional dialects. This is notable in England, where standard English in the so-called Received Pronunciation (RP) can be heard from members of the upper class and upper middle class in all parts of the country. The example of England is but an extreme manifestation of a tendency that is found in all countries: there is less regional variation

in the speech of the higher than in that of the lower socioeconomic classes. In Britain and the United States and in most of the other English-speaking countries, people will almost always use the same dialect, regional or social, however formal or informal the situation and regardless of whether their listeners speak the same dialect or not. (Relatively minor adjustments of vocabulary may, however, be made: an Englishman speaking to an American may employ the word "elevator" rather than "lift" and so on.) In many communities throughout the world, it is common for members to speak two or more different dialects and to use one dialect rather than another in particular social situations. This is commonly referred to as code-switching. Code-switching may operate between two distinct languages (e.g., Spanish and English among Puerto Ricans in New York) as well as between two dialects of the same language. The term diglossia (rather than bilingualism) is frequently used by sociolinguists to refer to this by no means uncommon phenomenon.

"Linguistics." *Britannica School*.



DEEPEN YOUR THOUGHT

What do you think is the role of dialects? What is the appropriate situation to use dialects in or what is not? Think about these questions and share your opinion with your friends.

Writing Exercises

Question

Do you think local dialects and accents should be preserved? Give two specific reasons to support your opinion. Write your answer in English in about 100 words.

(信州大学)

Brainstorming

A 方言やなまりは保護されるべきかという意見について、賛成、反対、それぞれの意見を書き出してみよう。

賛成	反対

B 問いに対して自分の立場を決め、その立場を支持する主張を2つ選び、それぞれについて具体例を書き出そう。

あなたの立場：方言やなまりは保護されるべきであると思う / 思わない



その立場で主張すること (少なくとも2つ)

主張①：

①の具体例：

主張②：

②の具体例：

