

LINGUA E TRADUZIONE INGLESE I

Mod. A - LINGUA E CIVILTA'

45 ore – 9 CFU

a.a. 2012-2013

Maria Domenica Mangialavori

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LECTURES / OFFICE HOUR



Please contact the teacher by email to arrange an appointment



PROGRAMME

30 hours – language, culture/civilization, institutions
1° semester

15 hours – writing/composition
2° semester

Focus on

Reading/Writing/Speaking/Listening

during the whole course

CALENDAR 1º SEMESTER

October

Wed. 10

Wed. 17

Wed. 24

November

Wed. 7

Wed. 14

Wed. 21

Wed. 28

December

Wed. 5

Wed. 12

Wed. 19



CALENDAR 2° SEMESTER

February

Wed. 6 – 15-18

Thurs. 7 – 10-13

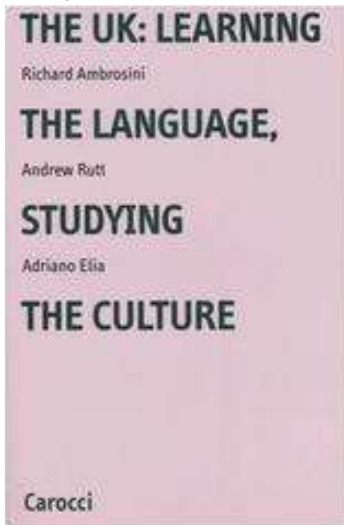
Wed. 13 – 15-18

Wed. 20 – 15-18

Thurs. 21 – 10-13



TEXTBOOK



R. Ambrosini, A. Ruth, A. Elia

The UK: learning the language,
studying the culture

Carocci, Roma 2005



TEXTBOOK



David Cotton, David Falvey, Simon Kent

Language Leader

Coursebook – Intermediate level

Pearson Longman



David Cotton David Falvey Simon Kent

OTHER MATERIALS



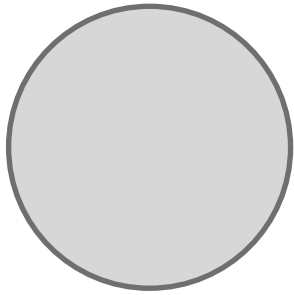
«Dispense» available on my website

<http://docenti.unimc.it/docenti/maria-domenica-mangialavori/2012/lingua-e-traduzione-inglese-i-Mod.-a-lingua-e-civiltà-2012>

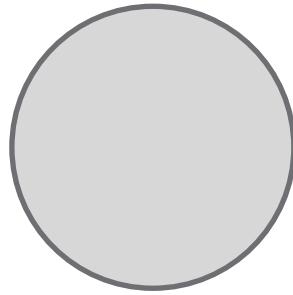
constantly updated



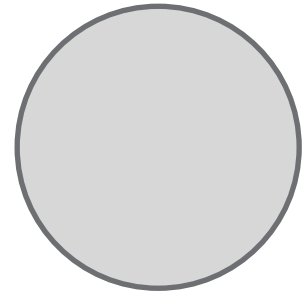
METHODS AND APPROACHES



Frontal lectures



*Skill-based lessons
with activities of
pre-while- e post-
reading/listening.*



PPP –
*Presentation,
Practice,
Production*



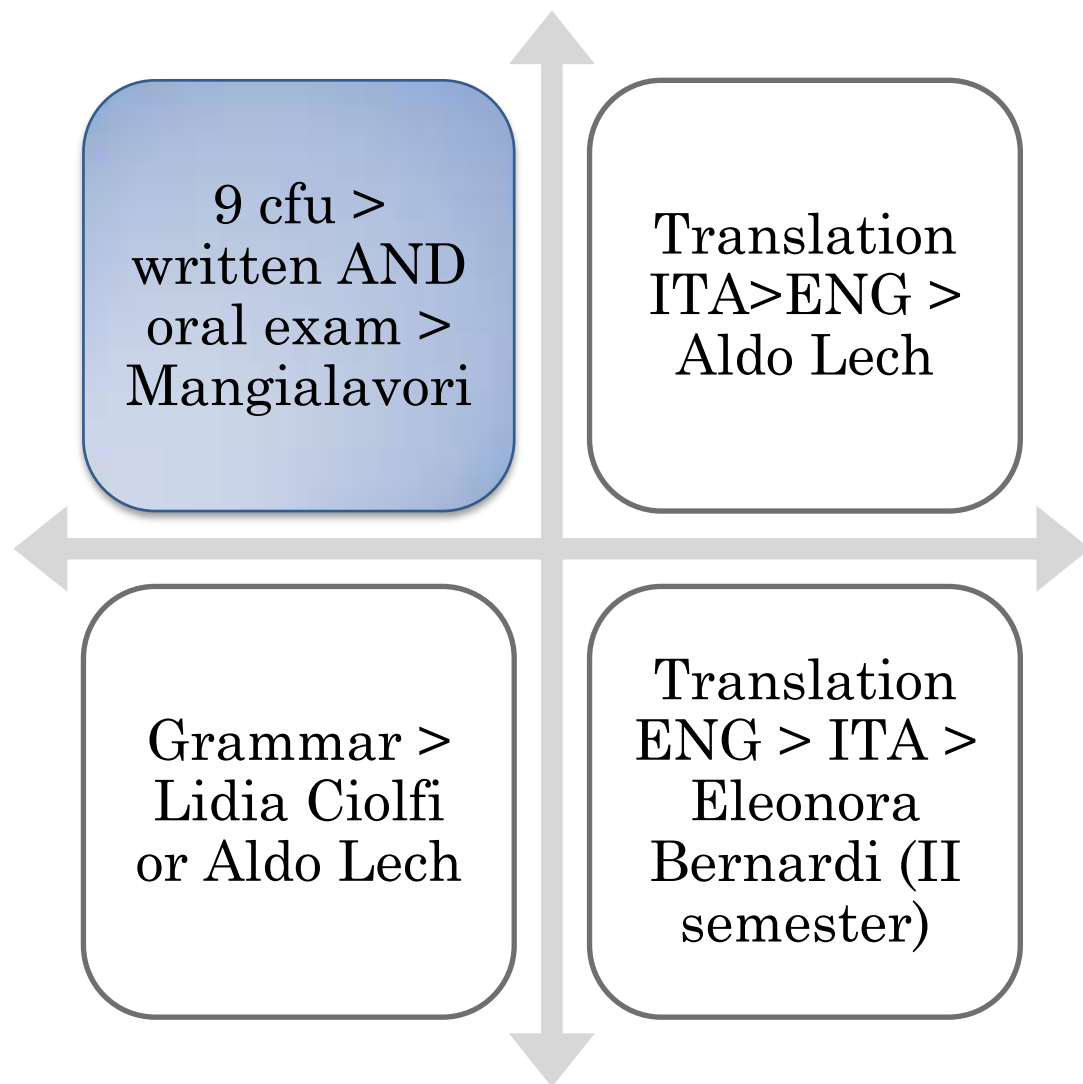
ASSESSMENT



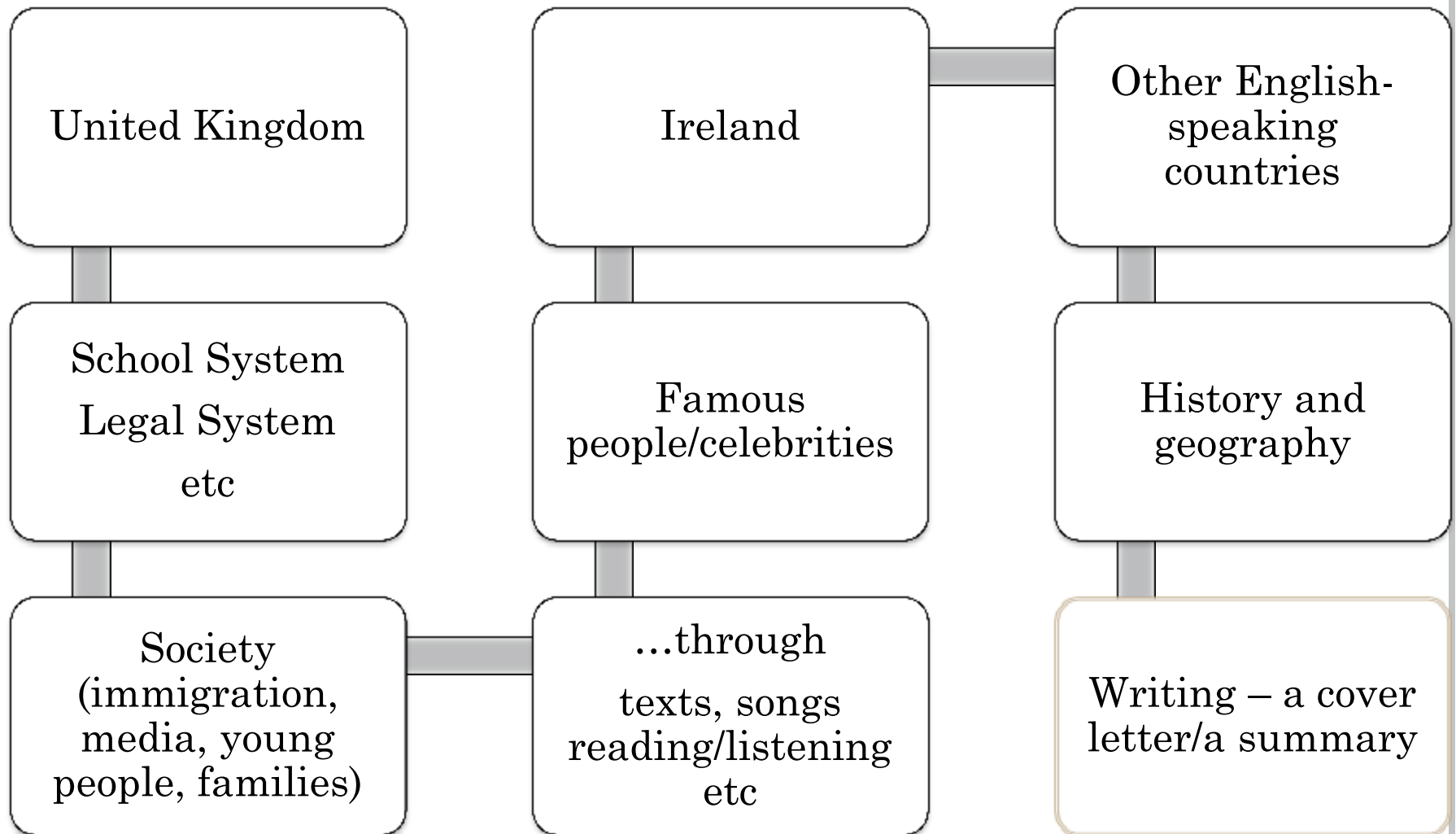
Oral exam: 10/15 mins in English



1° YEAR – ENGLISH COURSES



TOPICS FOR ORAL AND WRITTEN EXAM



LET'S START WITH...

English language

GLOBALLY LINKED

People

- speak a local language=their national language
- must communicate to the globe

IN THE WORLD...

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

4%

between native
speakers from
different
English-
speaking
countries

i.e. Americans
and Australians

96%

takes place with
at least one non-
native speaker



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English is a member of the
Indo-European family of
languages



Indo-European family

```
graph LR; A[Indo-European family] --- B[Latin and modern Romance languages]; A --- C[Germanic languages]; A --- D[Indo-Iranian languages]; A --- E[Slavic languages]; A --- F[Baltic Languages]; A --- G[Celtic languages]; A --- H[Greek];
```

Latin and modern
Romance languages

Germanic languages

Indo-Iranian languages

Slavic languages

Baltic Languages

Celtic languages

Greek

Germanic languages

```
graph LR; A[Germanic languages] --- B[East Germanic]; A --- C[North Germanic]; A --- D[West Germanic];
```

East Germanic

North Germanic

West Germanic



SOME IMPORTANT POINTS IN HISTORY

55 BC – Julius Caesar invaded Britain

449 – Angles, Saxons, Jutes – **Old English**

597 – St. Augustine and Christian religion

731 – Venerable Beda published *The History of English people* in Latin

1066 – Norman Conquest

1384 – Wyclif published his translation of the Bible in English

Middle English - Chaucer

1476 – William Caxton and the press

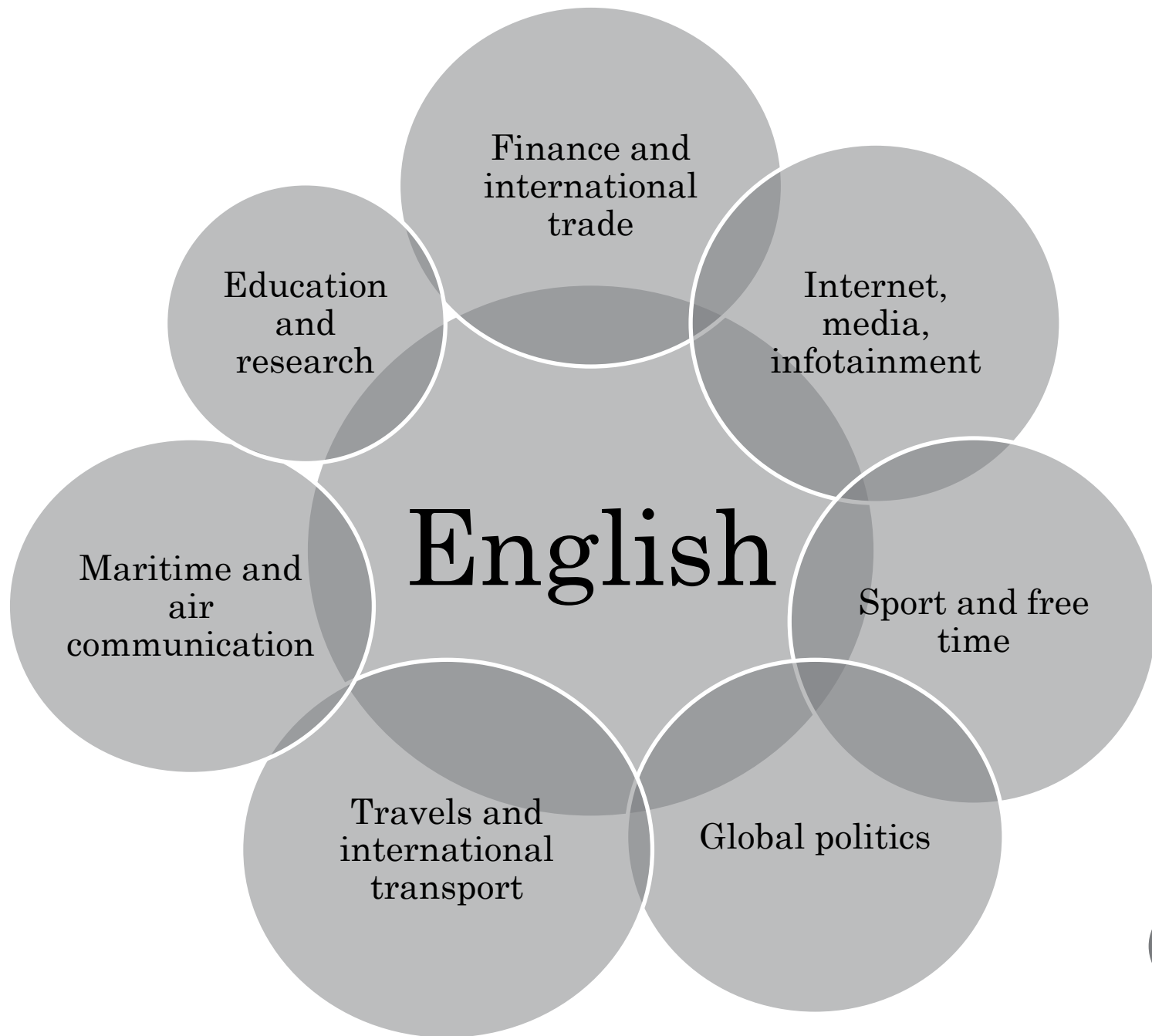
Modern English – Shakespeare

1604 – dictionary of Robert Cawdrey

1755 – Dictionary of Samuel Johnson

1928 – Publication of Oxford English Dictionary





The foreign
language
most widely
taught in the
world

English

Official or
semi-official
language in
more than
70 countries

Language
with an
important
role in 20
countries

IN EUROPE

75%

students

study
English

41%

citizens

speak
English

DIGLOSSIA

Greek term > two languages
used in sociolinguistic

“Diglossia is a situation where a language has two forms, one a ‘higher’ and more prestigious form used by educated speakers in formal situations, and the other a ‘lower’, vernacular form used more commonly. Although English is not a diglossic language, it does have a **wide variety of dialects**, colloquial forms and levels of formality”.

DIGLOSSIA

Languages are used in very specific contexts

English is used in international communication and in several linguistic areas

Minor languages disappear



DOES AN ORIGINAL ENGLISH EXIST?
HOW MANY ENGLISHES AND WHY?

Geographical spread

Contextual and sectorial
spread

English=language which
changes a little all over the
world

VARIATION ON GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL: DIATOPIC VARIATION (I)

- 
- Language which changes from one place to another > differs gradually from the model

- 
- Development of new varieties of the language
 - Glottogenesis



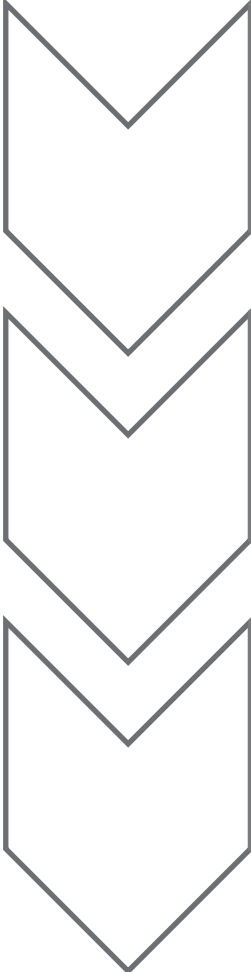
VARIATION ON GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL: DIATOPIC VARIATION (II)

- 
- Linguistic differences slow down thanks to two **factors of mobility**:

- 
- 1. Virtual mobility (press, TV, internet)
 - 2. Physical mobility (easiness in movement/travelling)



CONVERGENCE ON CONTEXTUAL AND SECTORIAL LEVEL

- 
- Linguistic drift/diversification slow down thanks to virtual and physical mobility (i.e. media/travels)

- Phenomenon which don't lead to unification or **linguistic convergence**

- **linguistic convergence** takes place in areas where English is widely spread (i.e. scientific and technological areas)
- 

IS ENGLISH A GLOBAL LANGUAGE? (I)



Reasons which **do not** depend on the number of people who speak the language **but**

- on the **social position/status** of people
- on the **economic, technological and cultural power** of people



IS ENGLISH A GLOBAL LANGUAGE? (II)



It helps with the communication in some areas where translation could make the exchange of information difficult

It helps with the communication between people of different ethnic groups or of different culture





IS GLOBAL ENGLISH THE «REAL» ENGLISH?



Undermined identity



Deculturalization//denationalization



Change



PARADOX of internationalization

MODELS OF LINGUISTIC REFERENCE



SBE – STANDARD BRITISH ENGLISH

- BBC ENGLISH – King's or Queen's English
- Grammar, syntax, morphology, slang, vocabulary are widely shared
- RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION (RP) – prestigious accent



Gen-Am – GENERAL AMERICAN

- Conservative variety – prestigious within middle classes
- Model for Asiatic countries, Latin-American countries and Scandinavian countries



EURO-ENGLISH

- Lingua franca of UE
- Endonormative process of development → formation of grammar rules and rules about structures of a certain variety of English widely used

Do you speak global?



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IMAGINE...

You are at the airport.

Your flight is delayed.

The man to the left, a Korean perhaps, starts talking to the man opposite, who might be Colombian.

What language do they speak?

Try to write a conversation down.

WHAT USUALLY HAPPENS...

Where you fly?

- Paris, you?
- I go New York business.

When arrive?

- Four tomorrow in afternoon.

Children?

- One boy, two girl. You?
- No, Only girlfriend.

Ok. Have good journey.

- Thanks. And you.

THINK ABOUT IT (I)

Where are they going?

What time one of them is arriving at destination?

Are they married?

THINK ABOUT IT (II)

Can you answer the questions?

If the answer is YES, I CAN! it means that you can understand the conversation.

But... what language do they speak?

A NEW FORM OF GLOBAL ENGLISH

They don't know but the
Korean and the Columbian are
speaking

GLOBISH

English

Would you please be so kind
as to point me in the
direction of the
premises where
I will find some
relief?



Globish

Toilets,
please.

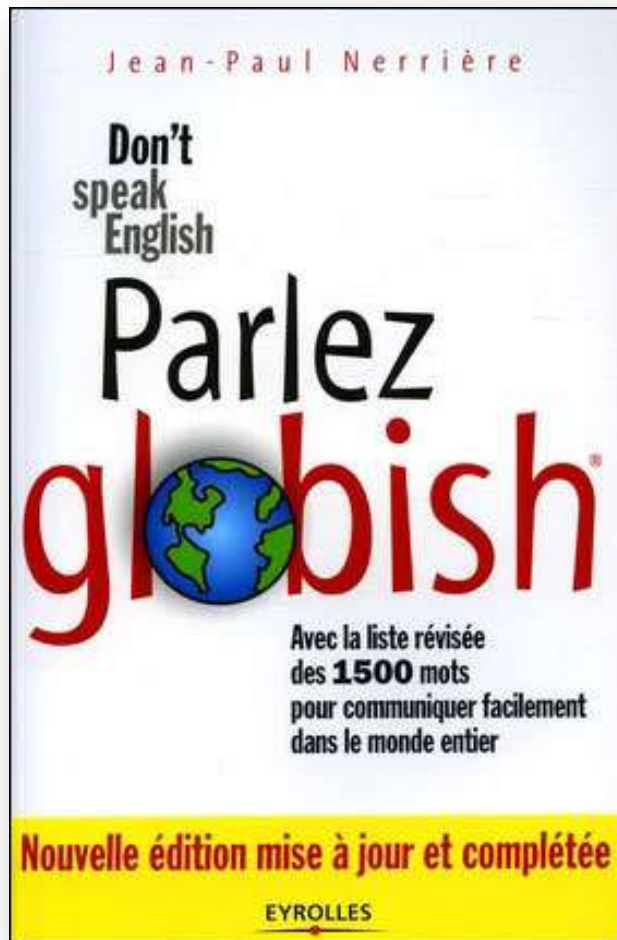


WHO IS HE?



- Frenchman
- Jean-Paul Nerrière
- The inventor of **Globish**
- A retired IBM marketing executive who speaks excellent English

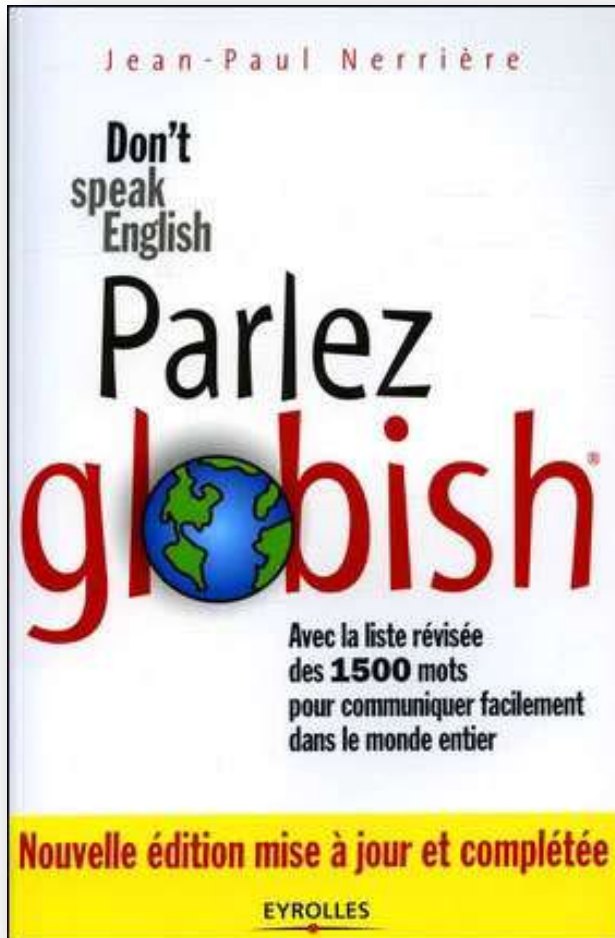
...so why did he decide to invent Globish? And
WHAT IS GLOBISH?



The seeds for Globish came about in the 1980s when Nerrière was working for IBM in Paris with colleagues of about 40 nationalities.

At a meeting where they were to be addressed by two Americans whose flight had been delayed, they started exchanging shoptalk in what Nerrière calls "une certaine forme d'anglais perversi."

Then the Americans arrived and beyond their opening phrases, "Call me Jim," "Call me Bill," no one understood a word. And Jim and Bill, needless to say, did not understand perverted English.



Everyone
should be able
to speak to and
understand
everyone.



*‘It isn’t a language,
it’s a tool,*

*a means of global
communication.*

It’s a sort of

«English lite»,

*a simple language
that people all over
the world*

can understand’.



record of a
limited set of
words and
language
used by non-
English
speakers

> 1,500 words

Do native speakers of
English understand Globish?

No worries. Nerrière is writing
a version of Globish to help the
mothertongue understand.

WHAT IS GLOBISH?

WHY IS IT USEFUL?

Globish allows you to:

Communicate in English, using only 1500 words.

Employ simple, but standard grammatical structure.

Learn enough pronunciation and spelling for 1500 words only.

Provide a tool for leading a conversation in business or as a tourist, anywhere in the world (88% of people in the world speak Globish).

TRY TO REMEMBER...AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What sort of English is Globish?

Who speaks it?

How does Jean-Paul Nerrière describe Globish?

When did he think to create Globish? Say what happened and where.

Why didn't the hundred colleagues understand Jim and Bill?

SAMPLE ANSWERS

What sort of English is Globish?

- Globish is a sort of English, a simple language used to communicate. Communication is more important than grammar, syntax and form.

Who speaks it?

- Globish is spoken by non-native English speakers, by 88% of the people in the world.

How does Jean-Paul Nerrière describe Globish?

- He describes Globish as an «English lite», a means of communication.

When did he think to create Globish? Say what happened and where.

- He had the idea to create Globish during a meeting in Paris with two Americans. All the people there could understand each other but they couldn't understand the two Americans.

Why didn't the hundred colleagues understand Jim and Bill?

- Because they spoke a language which non-native speakers don't recognize.

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS

1. Who _____ work for?

- IBM.

2. _____ good English?

- Yes, excellent English.

3. How _____?

- 1,500.

4. When _____?

- While he was at a meeting in Paris.

5. What _____?

- A version of Globish to help the English understand.

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS - KEYS

1. Who **did Jean-Paul Nerrière** work for?

- IBM.

2. **Does he speak** good English?

- Yes, excellent English.

3. How **many words** does Globish have/include?

- 1,500.

4. When **did he have the idea to create/invent Globish?**

- While he was at a meeting in Paris.

What **is Nerrière writing?**

- A version of Globish to help the English understand.
- 

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH

What is the future of English?

David Crystal vs David Graddol



The future of English

Graddol

English

- second place after Chinese
- competition with Arabic, Hindi

Crystal

1997 - *English as a global language*

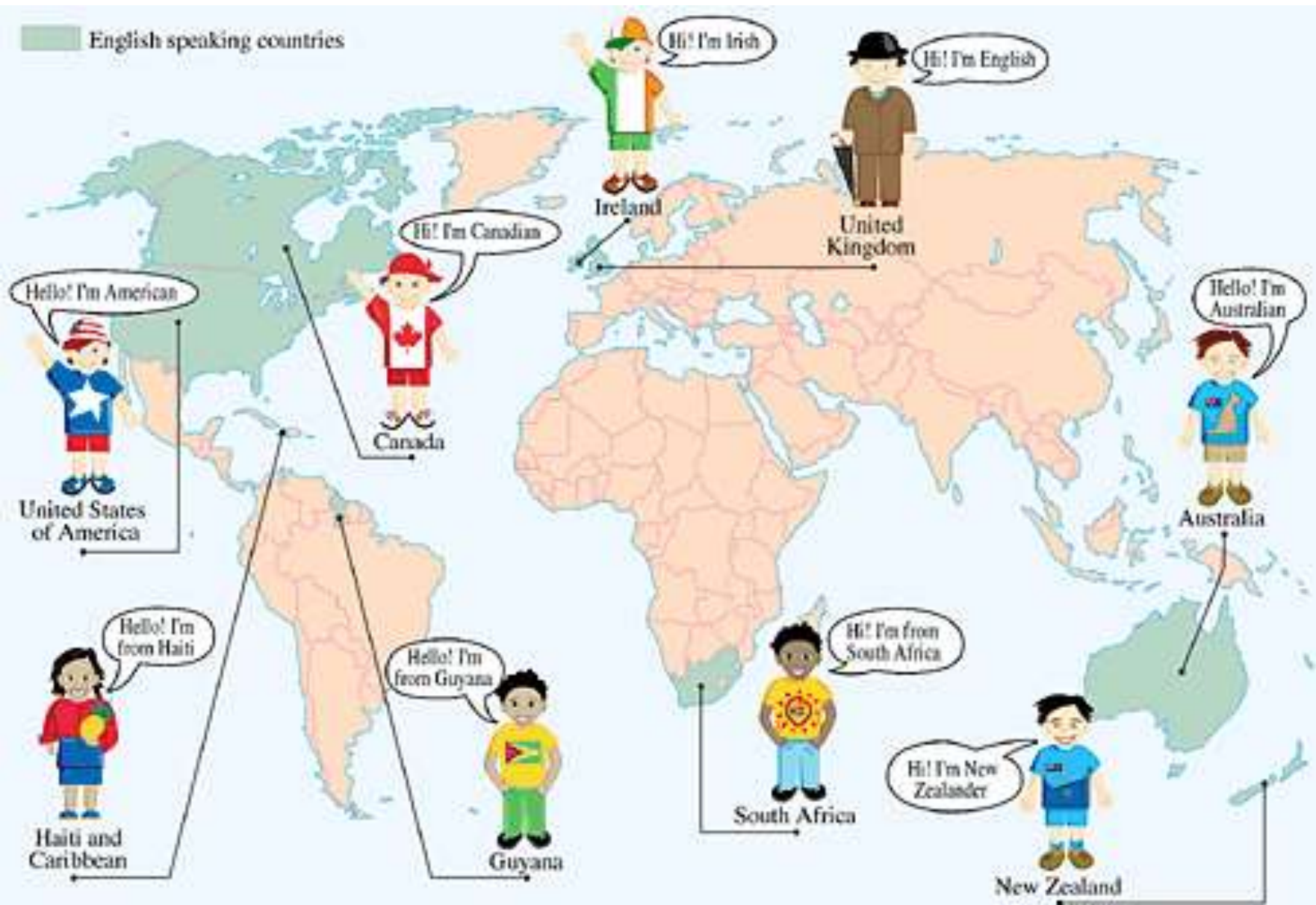
- growth in the use of English
- English > a dominant world language

The future of English

Crystal

Nobody really knows what the future holds for English because no other time in history has a language been in such a position.

English speaking countries



The British Isles

