

GERMAN LANGUAGE

Origin and History

Presented by- UTSA SAHA

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ORIGIN

- **ORIGINATED IN-** 1st century b.c.
- After a few centuries was when the Germanic language was taken a step forward and introduced as a dialect in the 6th Century CE which was known as German.



— Sie haben Geschmack, lieber Schwiegersohn; rathen Sie mir welches Kostüm ich wählen soll?

— Ein Reisefestüm.

Das Bild Derjenigen, die wir einst geliebt haben, wird in der Verklärung der Erinnerungen nur größer und reiner.

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Bei Jenen, die wir lieben, gefallen uns diejenigen Eigenschaften am besten, welche wir ihnen beimessen.

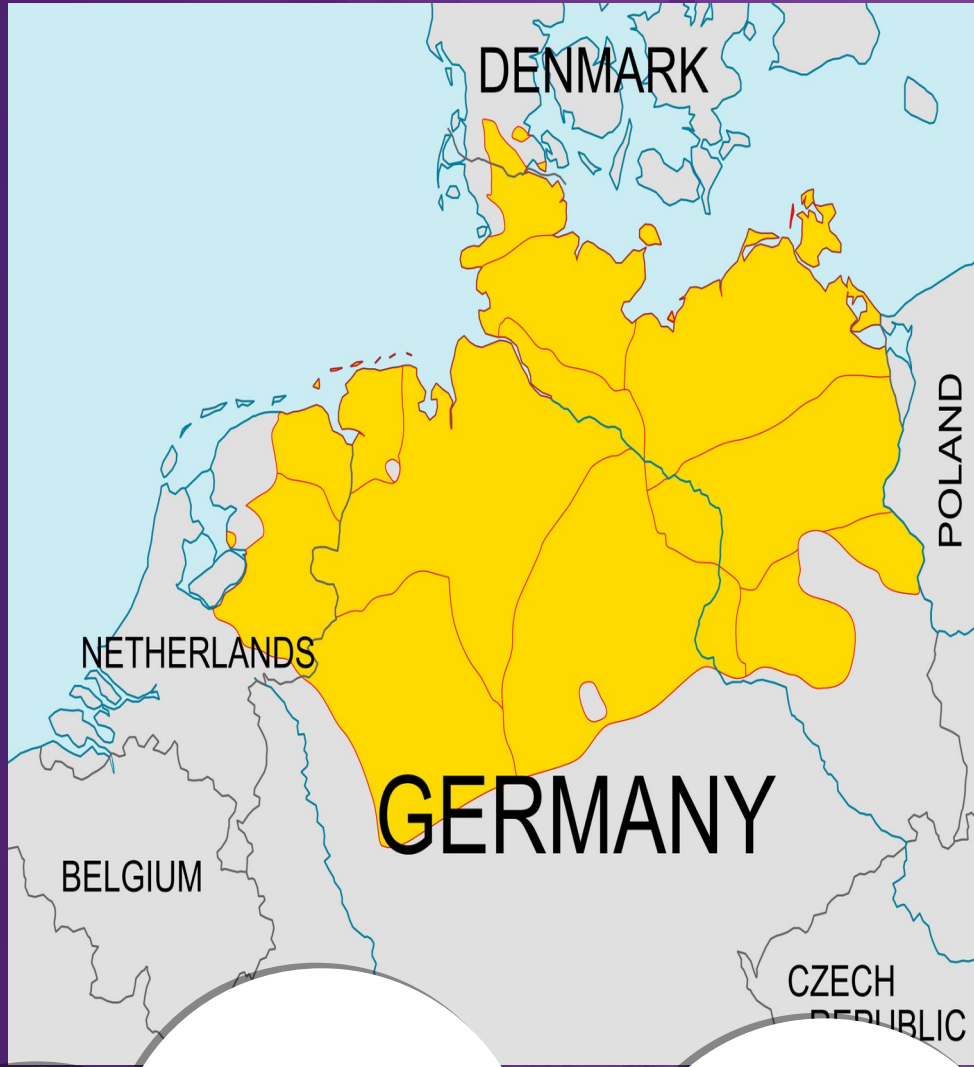


There are two different dialect groups such as the High German and the Low German.

Difference : sound systems, specifically consonants.

LOW GERMAN

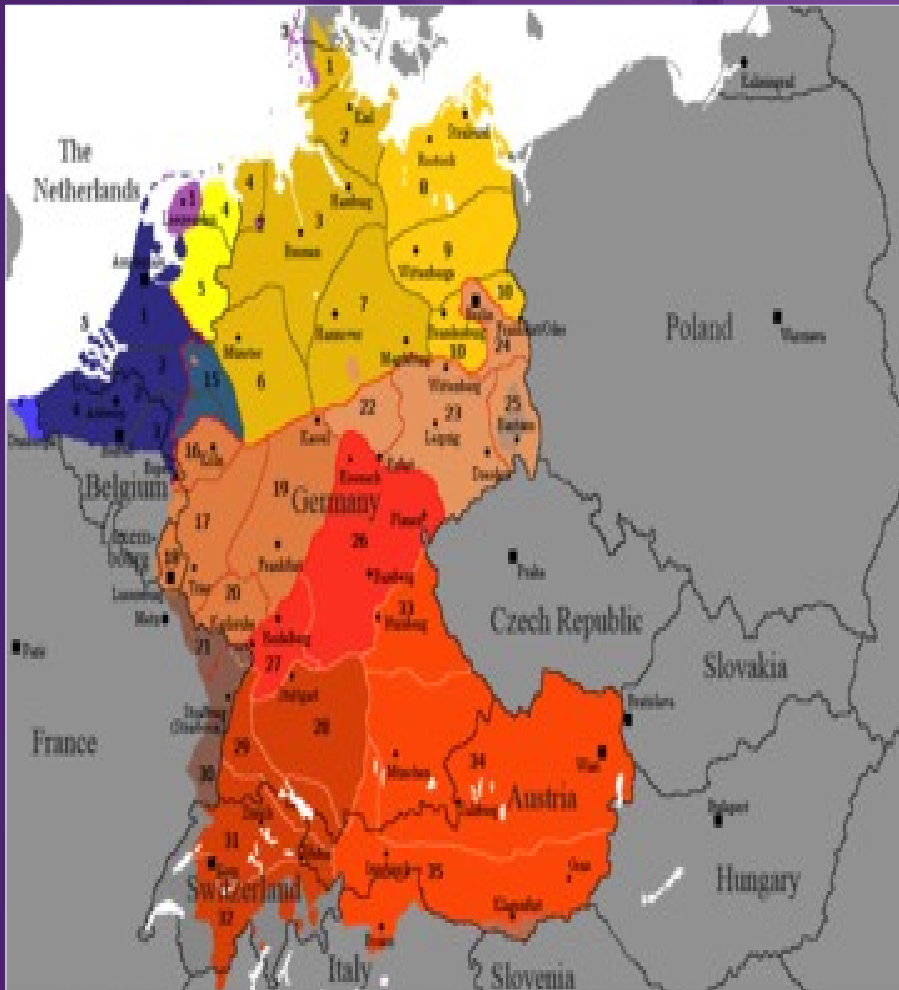
(niederdeutsche)



- West Germanic language variety spoken mainly in Northern Germany and the northeastern part of the Netherlands.
- "Low" refers to the flat plains and coastal area of the northern European lowlands.
- The low German dialects, collectively often termed Plattdeutsch, have been declining for quite a few centuries

HIGH GERMAN

(hochdeutsche Mundarten)



- High German dialects comprise the varieties of German spoken south of the central and southern Germany.
- “High” is for the South , because there are a lot of mountains in the South like the Alps etc.

Geographic distribution:

- Central and southern Germany
- Austria and South Tyrol
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Switzerland
- Belgium
- Alsace and Lorraine

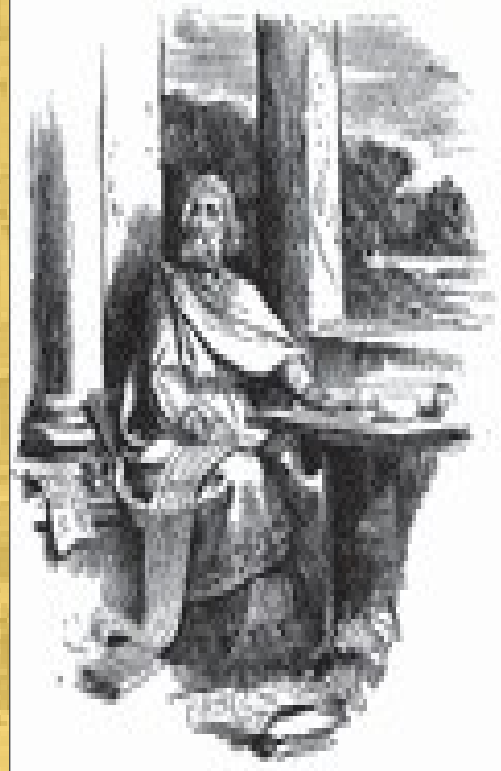
Linguistic classification-

- Indo-European
- Germanic- West Germanic
High German dialects

A sepia-toned photograph of a wide city street. The street is lined with multi-story, classical-style buildings. A few pedestrians are visible on the sidewalks, and a car is parked on the right. The overall atmosphere is historical and urban.

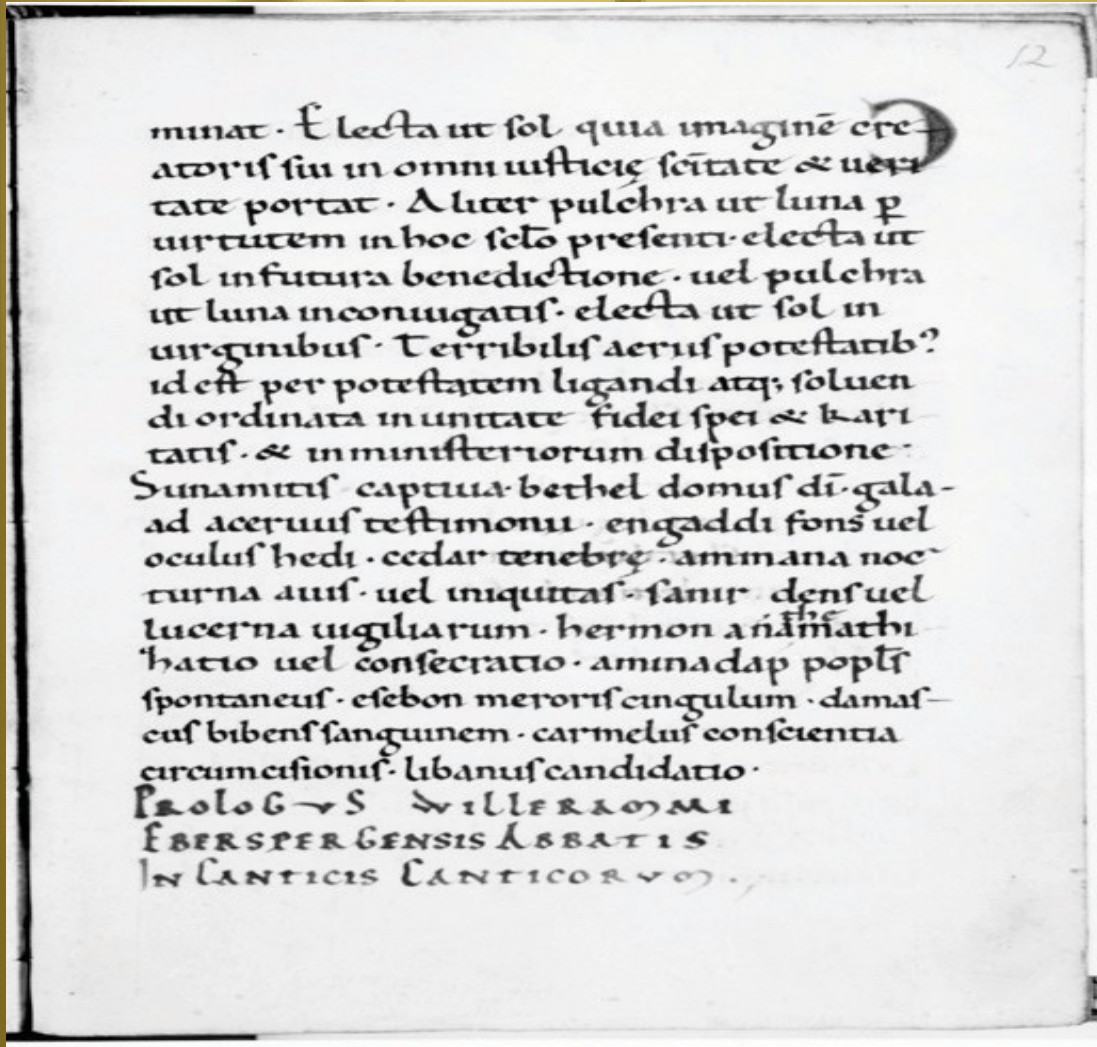
HISTORY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE

1. Discovered artifacts dates back to about 2,000 B.C., when groups of people moved northwest across the continent of Europe.
2. Roman records from Julius Caesar and the Roman historians Pliny and Tacitus indicate the Germanic tribes had been in contact with the Romans for some time.
3. Archaeology points to five Germanic tribes that had emerged by the first century A.D.
4. One of the first serious attempts to create a text in a Germanic language is the translation of the bible by Bishop Ulfilas.
5. The history of the German language from this period is divided into (A.D.):
 - **Old High German**
 - **Middle High German**
 - **Early New High German**
 - **New High German**



À	a	Ç	j
B	b	Π	u
Γ	g	Π	p
Δ	d	Ɲ	r
Ε	e	S	s
U	q	T	t
Z	z	Υ	w
h	h	F	f
ψ	th	X	x
iï	i	Θ	hw
R	k	Q	o
λ	l		
Π	m	ϥ	90
N	n	†	900

OLD HIGH GERMAN



- Vocabulary was influenced by who was using the language and for what purposes.
- Clergy and nobility were the only members of society to receive an education .
- One of the most important surviving texts from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, is the “Song of Songs”.

MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN

- *The Age of Chivalry*

- The Middle High German period developed a literature of chivalric and courtly poetry.

- Local dialects were not used by the court poets who wrote in a language that could be used and translated in all the German-speaking regions.

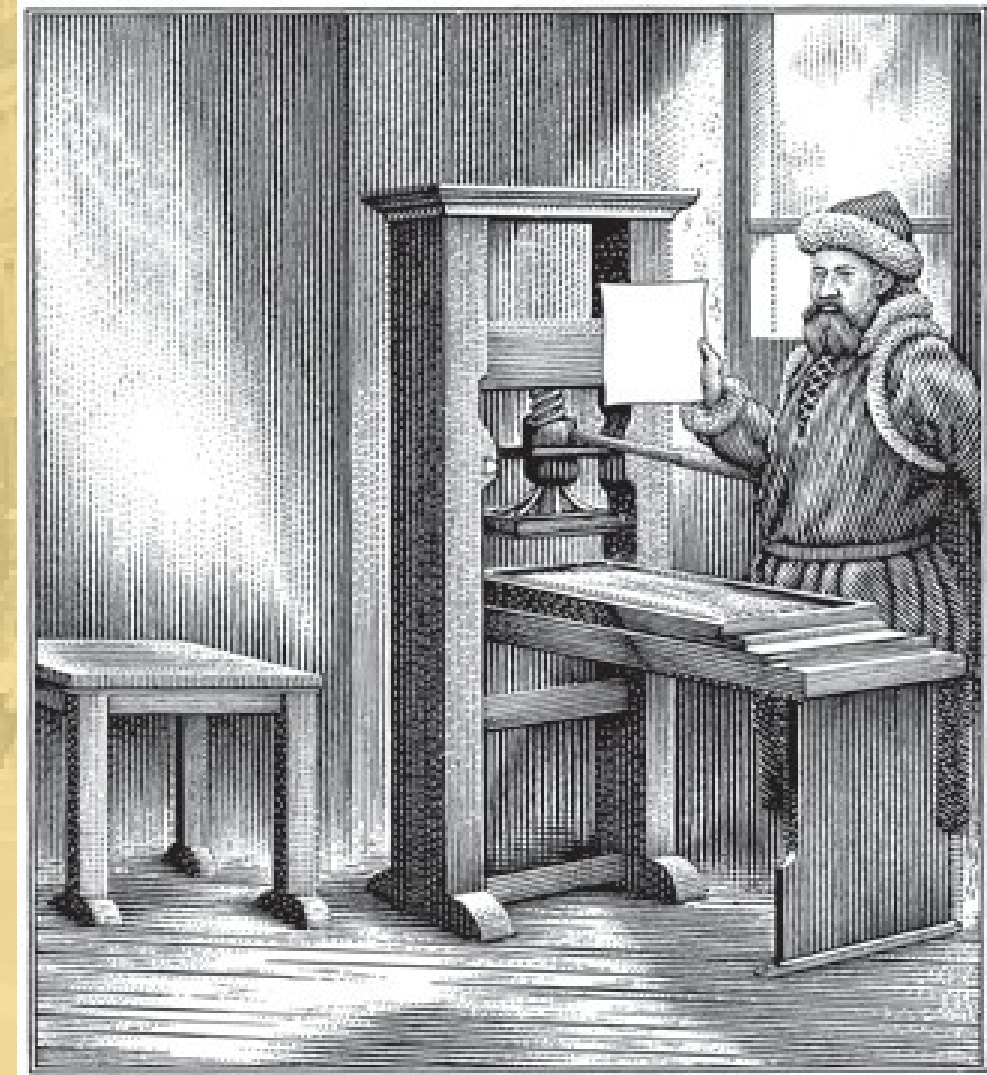
- The court poets such as **Der von Kürenberg**, **Wolfram von Eschenbach** created secular works based on religious ideas .

- Medicine also contributed to the development of written texts.



EARLY NEW HIGH GERMAN

- By 1300 the number of prose documents began to increase.
- Latin, the international trading language, influenced German words for many centuries in describing a variety of activities.
- *The Literary Revolution*- Printing was the turning point in the development of the German language.
- About 1439 the system for printing was perfected by a Mainz goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg invention- movable type printing (“artificial writing”)



NEW HIGH GERMAN

- The standard German language evolving after 1650 is termed New High German.
- Language 'societies' came into being around 1617.



Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was Germany's greatest writer and as such greatly influenced language use and text production.



Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm wrote fairy tale stories like Cinderella, Snow White, Sleeping Beauty etc. in their book Kinder- und Hausmärchen

German is the most spoken first-language in Europe

German is the third most popular language on the internet

There are over 200 Million German-speakers worldwide

FACTS ABOUT GERMAN

German is the language of 'writers and thinkers' such as *Goethe, Nietzsche, Kant, Freud, Kafka, Marx, Hegel*

German is the second most commonly used scientific language in the world.



DANKE