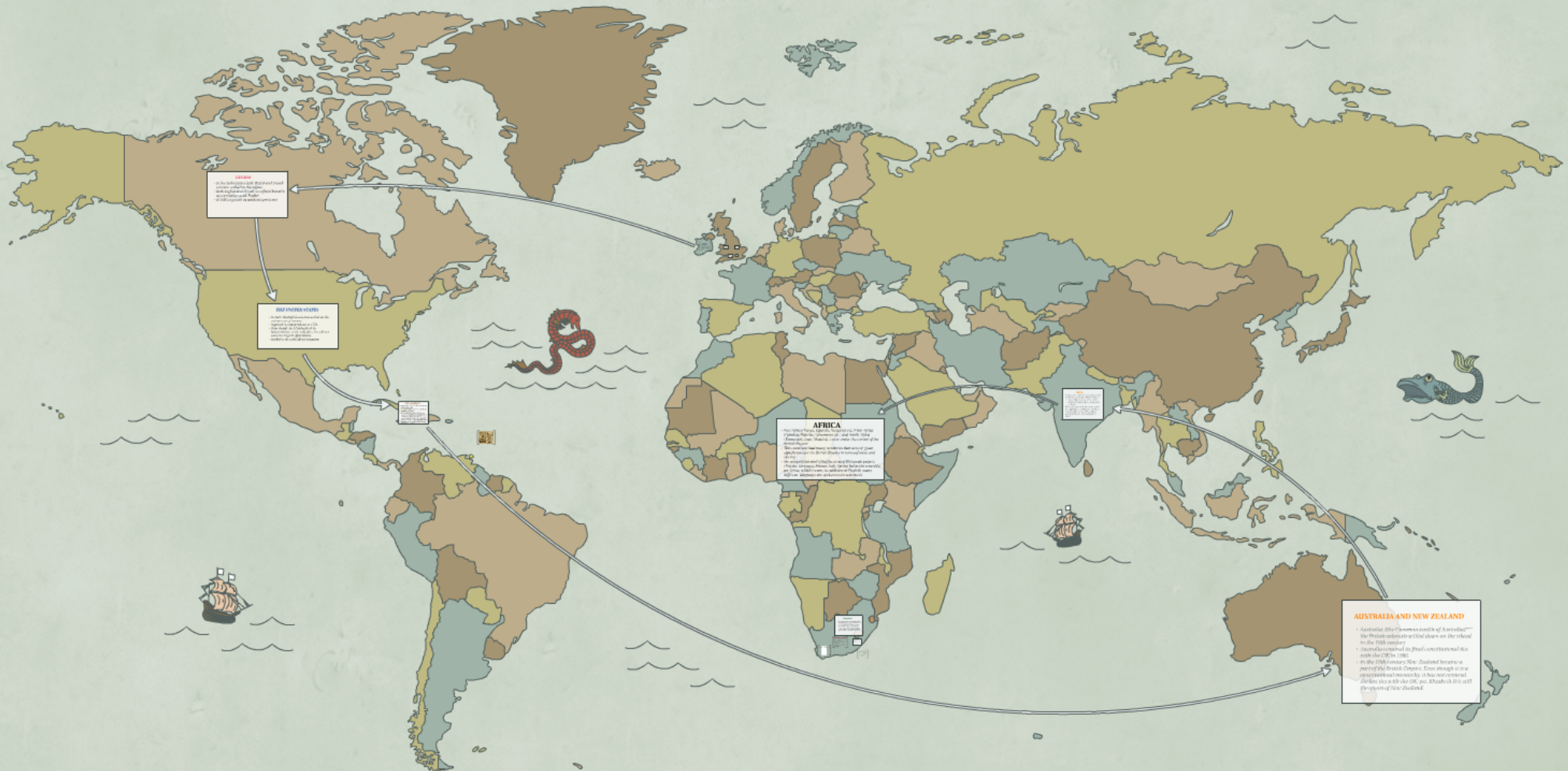


ANGLOPHONE WORLD

Anglophone
 English is the primary language spoken in these countries.

Official Language
 English is one of the official languages of these countries.





CANADA
 • English is the official language of Canada, but French is also an official language.
 • English is the dominant language in most of Canada, but French is dominant in Quebec.

THE UNITED STATES
 • English is the dominant language in the United States.
 • Spanish is the second most spoken language in the United States.
 • Other languages spoken in the United States include Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.

AFRICA
 • English is the official language of 14 African countries.
 • English is a major language in many other African countries.
 • Other languages spoken in Africa include Swahili, Zulu, and Xhosa.

INDIA
 • English is an official language of India.
 • English is widely spoken in India, particularly in the cities.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
 • Australia and New Zealand are English-speaking countries.
 • English is the dominant language in both countries.

ANGLOPHONE WORLD



ANGLOPHONE LITERATURE
 • Literature written in English often comes out of the shared historical experience of British Empire and imperialism form.



53 states of the territories of the former British Empire are united by language, history, culture, values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.



Anglo+phone



Anglus

*English
of English origin*



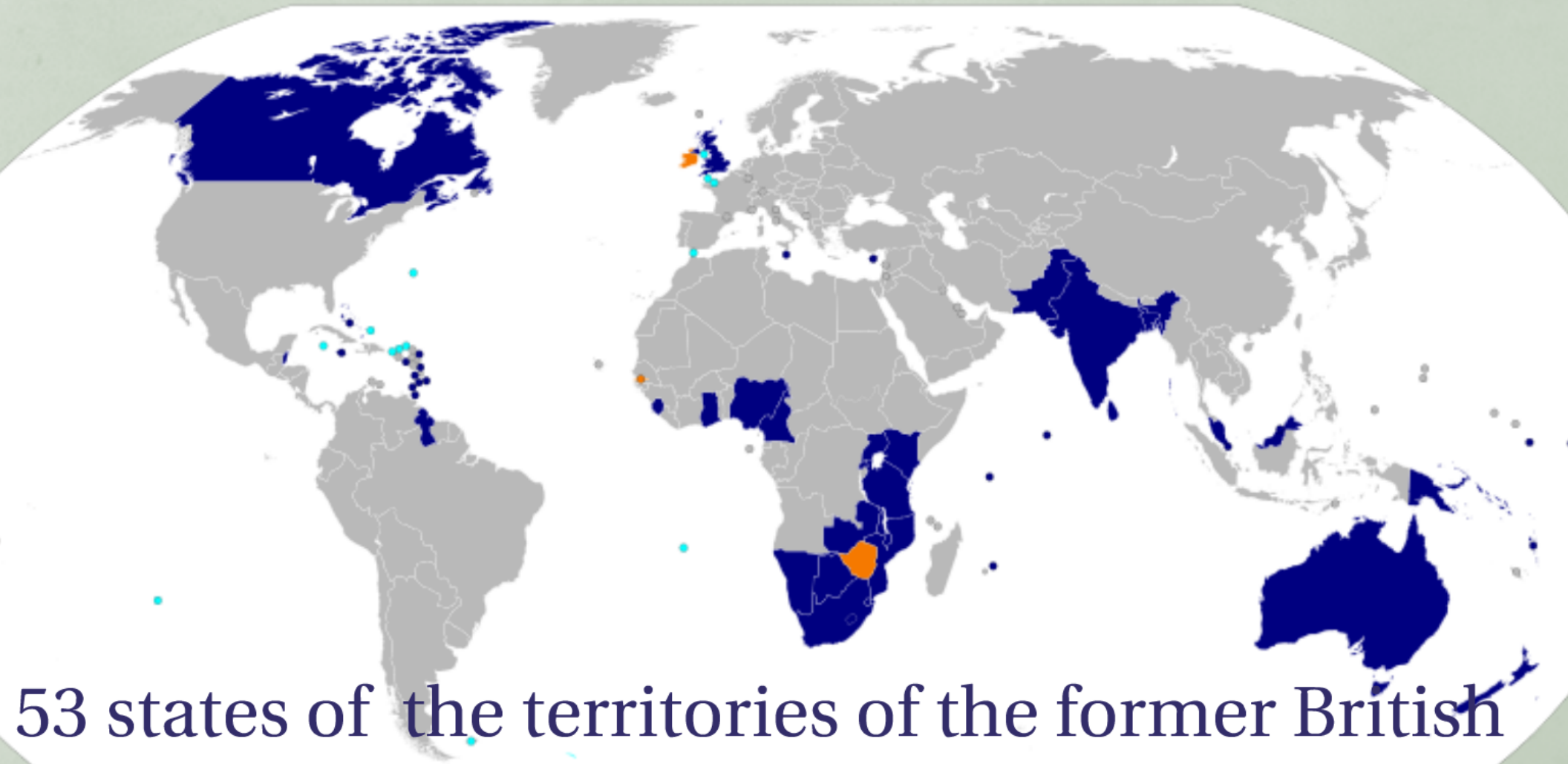
phōnē

*denoting a person who uses
a specified language*

ANGLOPHONE LITERATURE

- literature written in English
- this literature came out of the shared historical experience of British Empire and imperialism form .

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS



53 states of the territories of the former British Empire are united by language, history, culture, values of democracy, human rights and the role of law

IRELAND

- *the oldest colony of Britain*
 - *Republic of Ireland: gained its independence in 1921. Gaelic is the national language but most people speak English*
 - *Northern Ireland (part of the UK): Gaelic is minority language; English is the most preferred language in this territory.*

CANADA

- *In the 16th century both British and French colonies settled on this region.*
- *Both English and French are official but 85% of population speak English.*
- *In 1982 it gained its total independence.*

THE UNITED STATES

- *In 1607 the English colonists settled on the eastern coast of America.*
- *It gained its independence in 1776.*
- *Even though the USA declared its independence at an early date, it could not erase the English effect totally.*
- *English is the only official language*

THE CARIBBEAN

- *consists of several islands surrounded by the Caribbean Sea*
- *most parts of the coast were colonized by the British Empire.*
- *these English-speaking territories are known as "Anglophone Caribbean" or "Commonwealth Caribbean"*
- *Antigua and Barbuda (1981), Jamaica (1962), Barbados (1966), Dominica (1978) are some of them; and they are "British West Indies", as well.*



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- *Australia: (the Commonwealth of Australia)*** the British colonists settled down on the island in the 18th century*
- *Australia removed its final constitutional ties with the UK in 1986.*
- *in the 18th century New Zealand became a part of the British Empire. Even though it is a constitutional monarchy, it has not removed the last ties with the UK, yet. Elizabeth II is still the queen of New Zealand.*

INDIA

- *between 1612 and 1947, the territory was under the control of the British Empire*
 - *East India Company (1612-1858)*
 - *British Raj (1858-1947) : Direct Rule in India*
- *The region was under the control of the the English for so many years; therefore, it is inevitable for the Indian folk to adopt the English language besides Hindi.*

AFRICA

- *East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania etc.) West Africa (Gambia, Nigeria, Cameroons etc.) and South Africa (Transvaal, Cape, Natal etc.) were under the control of the British Empire*
- *This continent had many territories that were of great significance for the British Empire in terms of mine and slavery*
- *the competition and struggles among European powers (Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain) led to the scramble for Africa, which means, in addition to English, many different languages are spoken in the continent.*













SOUTH AFRICA

- *since the early 17th century South Africa became one of the important trade centres for Dutch and English trade companies*
- *in 1795 Britain took control of Cape Colony, and the Union of South Africa (Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange River) gained its independence in 1931.*

- *South Africa has 11 official languages; English is one of them.*



Map showing dominant South African languages

	Afrikaans		Sotho
	English		Tswana
	Ndebele		Swazi
	Xhosa		Venda
	Zulu		Tsonga
	Northern Sotho		None dominant

SOUTH AFRICAN LITERATURE

- In literature, all 11 languages are used; yet, Afrikaans and English are the most preferred languages in writing.
- Magical realism, science fiction, social realism and crime fiction are outstanding genres.
- Colonialism and the discrimination between 'white' and 'black' are the common themes.

- *Two South African writers have won the Nobel Prize for Literature, Nadine Gordimer (1991) and J.M. Coetzee (2003).*
- *Whereas Gordimer deals with political issues and power relations in her works, Coetzee focuses on colonialism, imperialism in the background of his works.*

JOHN MAXWELL COETZEE

- born in Cape Town in 1940
- a South African novelist, essayist, linguist,
- deals with racism and apartheid* South Africa
 - *"in innumerable guises portrays the surprising involvement of the outsider"*
 - *"a fundamental theme in Coetzee's novels involves the values and conduct resulting from South Africa's apartheid system, which, in his view, could arise anywhere."*



THE
L I F E
And STRANGE SURPRIZING
ADVENTURES
OF
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
Of *TORK*, MARINER:

Who lived eight and twenty Years all alone in
an un-inhabited Island on the Coast of AMERICA,
near the Mouth of the Great River of *Orotouque* ;
Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, where-
in all the Men perished but himself.
With an ACCOUNT how he was at last as
strangely deliver'd by PYRATES.

Written by Himself.

The Fourth Edition.

To which is added a Map of the World, in which is
Delineated the Voyages of **ROBINSON CRUSOE.**



LONDON: Printed for W. TAYLOR at the
Shop in *Pater-Noster-Row.* MDCCLXIX.

COETZEE AND ROBINSON CRUSOE

- When he was a child, he used to believe Robinson Crusoe was a real castaway.
- When he came across the name Daniel Defoe as the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, this made no sense for, because it said on the very first page of *Robinson Crusoe* that Robinson Crusoe told the story himself.

And he asks

- who is Daniel Defoe?
- Is it another name of Robinson Crusoe?
- Is the name perhaps an alias that Crusoe adopted when he returned from the island?

The story "He and His Man" is the product of the imagination of a child who believed in a fictitious character.

HE AND HIS MAN

He → Robinson Crusoe

His Man → Daniel Defoe

Elderly, retired Crusoe begins to live in Bristol in solitude and obscurity after returning to England. And his man Defoe roams England to report on everything from duck-hunting in Lincolnshire to the plague outbreak in London.



INTERTEXTUALITY OF THE STORY

- The story of Robinson Crusoe after saving from the island is the most outstanding example of intertextuality. "He and His Man" is a sequel of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*.
- Coetzee's use of Defoe's own writing in the story is another intertextual feature; the reports sent by his man are lifted word for word from Defoe's *A Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain*.

