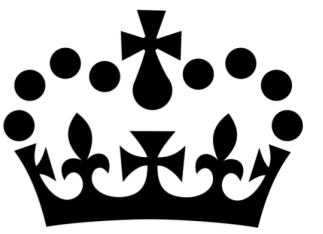


# Leave to Remain



The story of the Modern English language is one of migration, invasion, absorption, colonial expansion and hybridisation. In the grand scheme of things it is still a young language. Although officially classed as a Germanic language it has drifted and morphed over the centuries to a point where it has very little mutual intelligibility with its neighbouring Germanic contemporaries. In its current form its lexicon is comprised largely from 'borrowed' vocabulary from diverse linguistic origins. Each word in the English language has a story. Each word has been on a 'journey' of sorts. These 'journeys' can be uncovered by studying a word's etymology.

This book was created computationally using Processing and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary API. The program collects the etymological forms of each word from a provided text. The provided text in this case is: 'New immigration system: what you need to know', sourced from www.gov.uk. Each etymological form, such as Greek, Latin, Middle English etc. is represented by a different graphic. A key explaining the graphics is printed on the last page.

Firstly, each word is visualised by overlaying the graphics of each etymological form attributed to the word, one on top of the other. The more linguistic permutations a given word has historically occupied, on its journey to its current form in Modern English, the more dense the pattern. The following page is the corresponding text written in Latin characters. The text is run through the program a second time but this time reveals only the words that are left when everything but those of 'purely British origin' are left out, that is words that have no lineage other than Modern English, Middle English, Old English, and the languages indigenous to the British Isles.

The UK has begun the process of a major overhaul of its immigration policy in order to more strictly control who is able to enter and inhabit the British Isles. It is designed to reduce the flow of overseas nationals into the UK, the consequences of which will in turn reduce the freedom of movement for its own citizens outside of the UK.

The English language is woven with threads from beyond British borders. In contrast to the fluidity of the language and its complex ancestral lineages, the UK's borders are becoming more rigid and restrictive. This program can be used to visualise the 'etymological flavour' of a text and to somewhat facetiously ascertain its given 'Englishness'.

- AFRICAN - Mvuba, of African origin; akin to Igbo, Zulu.
- ASIAN - Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Turkish, Persian, Middle Persian.
- CELTIC - Irish, Cornish, Gaelic, Welsh
- DUTCH - Dutch, modification of Dutch, Middle Dutch, obsolete Dutch, Afrikaans.
- ENGLISH - English, Middle English, Obsolete English, Modern, Old English.
- FRENCH - French, Middle French, Old French, obsolete French, Anglo-French.
- GERMANIC - German, Old High German, Low German, Middle Low German.
- GREEK - Late Greek, Greek.
- ITALIAN - Italian.
- SCANDINAVIAN - Swedish, Old Norse.
- SEMITIC - Yiddish, Yiddish, from Polish & Ukrainian, Hebrew, Akkadian.
- SLAVIC - Russia.
- SPANISH - Spanish, American Spanish.
- UNRELATED - words with etymology that does not fit into language categories.
- UNKNOWN - word without etymology information provided.
- DIGITS - numbers and acronyms.

Some of these categories have grouped together unrelated languages based on geographical location to reduce the number of variance. This was done because of their lack of frequency in Modern English.

Marisa Di Monda

- AFRICAN
- ASIAN
- CELTIC
- DUTCH
- ENGLISH
- FRENCH
- GERMAN
- GREEK
- ITALIAN
- LATIN
- SCANDINAVIAN
- SEMITIC
- SLAVIC
- SPANISH
- UNRELATED
- UNKNOWN
- DIGITS

## Guidance

### New immigration system: what you need to know

The UK has introduced a points based immigration system.

This page will be updated with the latest information about the new points based immigration system as it becomes available.

The government has set out further details on the UK's points based system. It will treat EU and non EU citizens equally and aims to attract people who can contribute to the UK's economy. Irish citizens will continue to be able to enter and live in the UK as they do now.

New arrangements for EU citizens will take effect from 1 January 2021 once freedom of movement with the European Union EU has ended.

### Visa application process

New immigration routes have opened for applications to work, live and study in the UK from 1 January 2021.

You'll be able to apply and pay for your visa online.

When you apply, you'll be asked to provide your biometric information. The process for this is:

### EU, EEA and Swiss citizens

For most visas you'll provide a digital photo of your face using a smart phone app. You will not have to give your fingerprints.

For some routes you'll need to go to an overseas visa application centre to have your photo taken.

### Non EU citizens

You'll continue to submit your fingerprints and a photo at an overseas visa application centre.

### Skilled workers

The points based system includes a route for skilled workers who have a job offer from an approved employer sponsor.

The job you're offered will need to be at a required skill level of RQF3 or above (equivalent to A level). You'll also need to be able to speak English and be paid the relevant

salary threshold by your sponsor. This will either be the general salary threshold of £25,600 or the going rate for your job, whichever is higher.

If you earn less than this - but no less than £20,480 - you may still be able to apply by trading points on specific characteristics against your salary. For example, if you have a job offer in a shortage occupation or have a PhD relevant to the job.

Details of how the points system works are in the further details document.

There is no general route for employers to recruit at or near the minimum wage.

If you're not already a licensed sponsor and you think you'll want to sponsor migrants through the skilled worker route, you should apply now.

### Global talent scheme

The global talent scheme has been opened up to EU, EEA and Swiss citizens. It allows highly skilled scientists and researchers to come to the UK without a job offer.

### International students and graduates

Student visa routes have been opened up to EU, EEA and Swiss citizens. You can apply for a visa to study in the UK if you:

- have been offered a place on a course
- can speak, read, write and understand English
- have enough money to support yourself and pay for your course

A new graduate immigration route will be available to international students who have completed a degree in the UK from summer 2021. You'll be able to work, or look for work, in the UK at any skill level for up to 2 years, or 3 years if you are a PhD graduate.

### Visiting the UK

EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and other non visa nationals do not require a visa to enter the UK when visiting the UK for up to 6 months. All migrants looking to enter the UK for other reasons (such as work or study) will need to apply for entry clearance in advance.

EU citizens who were living in the UK by 31 December 2020

If you're an EU, EEA or Swiss citizen and you were resident in the UK on or before 31 December 2020, you should not apply for a visa under the points based immigration system. You and your family should instead apply to the EU Settlement Scheme. Applications are free and the deadline for applying is 30 June 2021.

### Crossing the UK border

Citizens of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, Singapore and South Korea - with a biometric chip in their passports - can continue to use ePassport gates to pass through the border on arrival. EU, EEA and Swiss citizens can also use ePassport gates this will be kept under review.

Until at least January 2026 we'll continue to recognise identity cards used for travel by EU citizens and their EU family members who are both resident in the UK before the end of the transition period and hold status under the EU Settlement Scheme. We will also recognise ICAO compliant identity cards from this group beyond 2026. For newly arriving migrants, we intend to phase out the use of insecure identity documents and will set out further details on this shortly.

### Proving immigration status in the UK

#### EU citizens

EU, EEA and Swiss citizens can use an online service to view their immigration status and to prove their status to others.

Employers, landlords and public service providers can continue to accept EU citizens' passports and identity cards as evidence of their immigration status until 30 June 2021.

Guidance for employers is available on carrying out right to work checks on EU citizens and their family members in the UK.

#### Non EU citizens

Non EU citizens can continue to use a physical document to prove their immigration status.

Those with a valid, current Biometric Residence Permit, Biometric Residence Card or status granted under the EU Settlement Scheme can also prove their right to work to an employer using an online service. Guidance for employers is available advising how to carry out a physical document check or online check.

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