

13/4/2020

Chap 4: Middle English

Lecture 1

Why did English go underground (before the Middle English)?

The Norman Conquest in 1066, England was taken over by a French ruler, who is titled prior to becoming the king of England, was the duke of Normandy.

- Norman → Norsemen (Vikings) → the men from the North.
 - The Normans invited on the Viking to stay on their lands in hope from protecting them from other Vikings, because who is better to fight a Viking then a Viking themselves.
- About 3 hundred years later didn't speak their language but spoke French with their dialect.
 - Norman French
- William, the duke of Normandy, was able to conquer most of England and he crowned himself the king.
 - The Normans became the new overlord and the new rulers in England.
 - They hated the English language believing that is it unsophisticated and crude and it wasn't suitable for court, government, legal proceedings, and education.
 - French and Latin replaced English:
 - The spoken language became French.
 - The written language, and the language of religion became Latin.
 - The majority of the people who lived in England spoke English, but since they were illiterate, they didn't produce anything so there weren't any writing recordings.
 - When it reemerges in the end 13th century and the more so 14th century, it is a very different English, it had something to do with inflection.
 - **Inflection:** (-'s), gender (lost in middle English), aspect, case.
 - When Middle English resurfaces as a language of literature, thanks to Geoffrey Chaucer who elevated the vernaculars the spoken language to the status of literature, most of the inflections were gone.
 - Middle English in comparison to Old English had a massive lost of inflection.
 - Tense system in ME: (Germanic language have only two tenses that they share in common: simple present, simple past)
 - Emergences of periphrastic tense. (use auxiliaries and lexical verbs).
 - Even though the inflection became for simplified the tense system became more complex.

The status of English after 1066:

- English is eliminated from the public sphere, replaced by the Norman French and Latin.
- English becomes a stigmatized language in its own country (low class, vulgar, unsophisticated, lacks prestige and regulation).
- English continues to be spoken by the vast majority (95%).
- The proliferation of regional and local dialects.

The Norman influence on English:

- The fact that people had to use different language, and English became a third language, it led to the development of multi-lingual.
 - People will use French and Latin for other purposes, but still spoke English in the homes.
- Over 10,000 French words entered the language. Huge consequences of the ‘derivational morphology’ are enriched:
 - Suffixes: -age/-ence, -ant/-ent, -ment, -ity, -tion.
 - Prefixes: con-, de-, ex-, trans-, pre-.
- Latin terms are introduced in science, medicine, law, religion.
 - Because it was the language of literacy.
- The Norman Nobility had a great connection in Mainland Europe.
 - Most didn’t want to give up of their land property in France.
 - Men would marry the right woman who will bring the right land with her.
- First universities are established:
 - Oxford (1167), Cambridge (1209)
 - Latin was the scholar language.
- Spelling is modified.
 - Had to spell English with their own French.
- Literacy is growing slowly; books are still copied by hand *rare.

The rise of the London Dialect:

- Norman nobility becomes more ‘Anglicized’: gradual loss of French properties, language, and culture.
 - They lose their culture and lands and became more English.
- London becomes the Norman centre of political power, seat of government and law, concentration of wealth, increase in importance of education
- London dialect of English is slowly emerging as the prestige dialect; other dialects are considered stigmatized.
 - The dialect of the Elite (London Dialect).

Historical developments

- The Hundred Year War against France (1337 - 1453)
 - 1300s, the English king, who was also the duke of Normandy, was the subordinate of the French king.
 - The King of France didn't like that the king of England had own some part of lands in France. So, he decided to take them away.
 - It led to an on and off conflict which last a hundred year. England lost.
 - The Norman nobility who lived in England they had a hard time convincing the local to do both finance and fight for them, so they had to project themselves as more English, and then France as the enemy.
 - French as the language of the enemy, shift against anything French.
 - The status of English is rising
- The Black Death (1349 – 1350): 30-60% the English population dies
 - The Latin-speaking clergy are wiped out by the plague.
 - The English-speaking peasants, craftsmen and merchant classes grow in economic and social importance.
 - The coast of their labour became higher because of the lack of supplies.
- In 1362 The Statute of Pleading makes English the official language of the courts and parliament.
 - By demanding of the majority.
- Edward III is the first king to address the Parliament in English.
 - Symbolic gesture.
- In 1385 English becomes the language of instruction in schools
- In 1399 King Henry IV is born, English is his native tongue

Middle English Grammar

- Loss of inflection → simplified.
 - Nouns and adjectives lose case and gender
- The definite article has only one form 'the'
- The indefinite article emerges from the number one 'an'
- New set of third person plural pronouns is added
 - (the, they, them) → came from Scandinavian language.
- Syntax grows in complexity:
 - Periphrastic 'do' emerges: *presentation
 - *I know not vs. I do not know*
 - Periphrastic tenses emerge.

Periphrastic tenses in Middle English

- Present perfect tense: **auxiliary HAVE + past participle**. (p130)
 - Not always the case
 - a.
 - The droghte of March **hath perced** to the roote
 - The drought of March **has pierced** to the root

- b.
 - But finally **yecomen is** the day
 - But finally the day **has come** (is come)
- Future tense (shal, wil)
 - c.
 - For by my touthe, if that I **shal** nat **lye**
 - For by my truth, I shall not lie
 - d.
 - Thanne **wil I be** bynethe, by my croun
 - Then I will be beneath it, by my crown
- Progressive aspect: **auxiliary be + present participle**
 - Initially, the present participle was used as an adjective:
 - The meene and the riche **werchyng** and **wandryng**...
 - The poor and the rich **working** and **wondering**...
 - → The poor and the rich **are working** and **wondering** ...

Geoffrey Chaucer

- “the father of English Literature”, “the finder of English language”
- He is a poet (The Canterbury Tales).

Paraphrastic tenses: (The emergence of auxiliary ‘DO’)

- **A paraphrastic tense is a tense which involves two types of verbs:**
 - Auxiliary
 - What is an auxiliary verb?
 - Lexical
- **What is an auxiliary verb?**
 - Plain (non modal auxiliary)
 - do, be, have
 - Modal auxiliary
 - Will, shall, should, would, can, may, might, must...
- **Auxiliary verbs are used for three main purposes:**
 - Forming tenses (w/aspect) and expressing modalities
 - Asking question
 - Negating
- **In PDE, there are many periphrastic tenses:**
 - Present Continuous:
 - Mariam **is traveling** this week.
 - Present Perfect:
 - Mariam **has travelled** to over 50 countries.
 - Past Continuous:
 - Mariam **was traveling** last week.

- Past Perfect:
 - Mariam **had travelled** extensively before she got married.
- Future:
 - Mariam **will travel** again some day.
- **What is periphrastic ‘do’?**
 - In PDE, questions and negating in Present Simple and Past Simple tenses requires the auxiliary ‘do/did’
 - **Do** you play football?
 - What **did** you say?
 - We **do** not support this decision.
 - They **did** not complete the project on time
 - The auxiliary ‘do/did’ was not attested in English prior to the Middle English period.
- **Types of sentences with ‘do’:**

Sentence-type	Old	New
Negative declarative	He went not.	He did not go
Negative question	Went he not?	Didn’t he go?
Positive question transitive	Saw he the dragon?	Did he see the dragon?
Pos. question intransitive	Went he?	Did he go?
Pos. wh-object question	What saw he?	What did he see?

- **Where did periphrastic ‘do’ come from?**
 - Periphrastic ‘do’ is entirely absent in Old English texts.
 - Old English had two simple verb tenses:
 - Present and past.
 - Periphrastic ‘do’ appears during the Middle English period. (after 1400)
 - Periphrastic ‘do’ as a construction (not the word itself) has been hypothesized to as manifestation of the Celtic influence on English (McWhorter 2009)
 - Periphrastic ‘do’ continues to develop over 250-300 years until it becomes the only grammatical form of questions and negation (minus stylistic variation).
- **How periphrastic ‘do’ developed?**
 - DO emerges slowly and the pace of change is different across sentence types
 - Negative questions and positive transitive questions show the use DO much faster than other sentence types

- Although the English language speakers were the majority, the minority who spoke French had the higher power.
- Geoffrey Chaucer is a very powerful agent of change.
 - He is a well-connected, he speaks in the London dialect, he is a multilingual
 - He was a popular writer.
- 14th century English is well established ‘London dialect’
- 15th century marks the end of the Middle English:
 - The end of the 15th symbolically marks the middle English (the day of bringing of the printing press from Europe) by **William Caxton**
 - The first one of (jack of all trades) he is a one-man orchestra
 - Bring the printing press, set it up, he is a writer publisher distributor.
 - First English printer
 - Standardized English through printing books
 - Had an important role in enforcing English literature
 - He is from Kent not London. Speaks a different dialect than Londoners.
 - Successful businessman
 - Travels around Europe.
 - The leader of a powerful organization.
 - Has a say on how things are done.
 - Becomes a financial advisor of a royal family.
 - Multi-lingual.
 - He translates French literature into English, he is not a scholar not a literature man.
 - His translations have to be done by hand.
 - He heard about the printing press adapted from Germany in mid-15th century.

- He spent his time and money to learn how to print books.
 - It revolutionizes how books are made.
- Lead to higher literacy rate and higher education rates.
 - Because books became more available and affordable, and not only the Elite were able to buy books and learn how to read.
- He printed over 100 titles.
 - He printed all kinds of books.
- He laid the foundation for how English is going to be spelled for this mass production of books.
- He first had to decide what dialect to print (London or Kent)
 - Caxton's Egg Anecdote p138
 - She thought egg is French.
 - But it was from a different dialect.
- He had to decide what dialect to print his books in, he decided to print them in the London dialect.
 - Because he has to cater for his readers who were the nobility, the aristocracy, and the rich London merchant class, who spoke in the London dialect.
 - It was on its way to becoming the written standard dialect.
 - It became the prestige dialect of English.
- Because he knows different local dialect, he used more than one dialect in his writing which sometimes lead to confusion. (Caxton's Eggs Anecdote)
- Spelling was not yet conventional
- He wanted to bring French literature into English.
 - He introduced many French words into English.

How English is changing from within.

Early Modern English (1500 - the end of 1700) (16th-18th century)

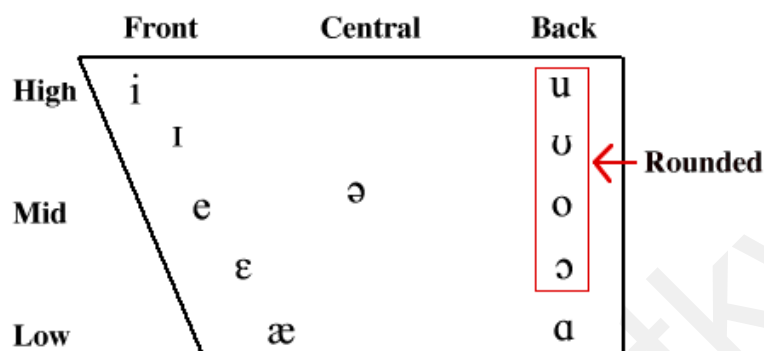
- Latin is still being used as a language of education
- French was still being used as the language of the aristocracy; it was the lingua franca.
 - Nobody was speaking English outside of English.
- One of the peaks in the development of the English literatures → (the ‘golden age’ of English literature)
- **Three factors (internal force) that influenced English from within:**
 - **Literature** → Rise of many works by (William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe) → elevated the English language to the height of its beauty and appeal that is kind of universal and long lasting.
 - William Shakespeare added about 1700 words and expressions to the English Language → the development of literature
 - **Politics** → Colonisation → First colony of England was established in 1607 for what we call the United States today.
 - it going to start the spread English to other parts of the world.
 - Different varieties growing in the world (North American English).
 - **Religion** → Christian Church splits → ‘Reformation’
 - → reform church initiated by Martin Luther ‘monk’ → he saw a lot of things going wrong and he had to set out to set them right → a lot of people followed him and joined his movement.
 - Split between Roman Catholic church and Protestant churches
 - It affected English
 - Henry VIII, the king of England, wanted to divorce his wife because she couldn’t have a baby, but the religious doctrine was against him, so he joined the reformation and stopped paying all contribution to Rome.

- And he wanted to do things his way and became the head of the Anglican church, and to allow divorce and many things that weren't allowed previously.
- He took over the land of religions and gained a lot of the financial asset.
- Bringing English back to the church because Latin was seen the language of the Rome, and the English king was the head of the Anglican church → so he changes the language to English → and printed many copies of the Bibles and distributed them nationwide → and spread literacy by aspiring people to read it.
- London Growing as a city and attracted many people with different dialect.
- William Caxton contributed to 'standardized of English' by printing books.
 - Popularize certain way of spelling → Many words were spelled the way they were pronounced → with a specific flavour because it was the London speech.
 - All the dialect mixing lead to a huge change in pronunciation → effected mostly vowels → 'The Great Vowel Shift'.
 - It wasn't noticed.

The Great Vowel Shift

- Vowels →
 - produced without any obstruction of the air flow.
 - Always sounds (vocal folds are vibrating during vowel production).
 - Differentiated by
 - Tongue movement (front-back, low-high)
 - Lip rounding (spread lips [unrounded vowel], rounded lip [rounded vowel])
 - Muscular effort (tense vowels vs. lax vowels)
 - Length (long vs. short vowels) *very important in OE.
 - Divided into monophthongs (single tongue movement) and diphthongs (two tongue movement). #

Modern English Vowel:



- Present day English (PDE) → is no longer phonemic → not based on the sounds of English.
- Middle English (ME) → spelling was a lot more phonemic and more faithful to the pronunciation.

The Great Vowel Shift GVS (1400-1700):

- Something changing in the characteristic of the vowel.
 - Hight
 - Monophthong to a diphthong

WORD	LATE MIDDLE ENGLISH before GVS	MODERN ENGLISH after GVS
Bite	Long high front tense [i:]	Diphthong [aɪ]
Meet	Long mid front tense [e:]	Long high front tense [i:]
Meat	Long mid front lax [ɛ]	Long high front tense [i:]
Mate	Long low central [a:]	Diphthong [eɪ]
House	Long high back rounded [u:]	Diphthong [aʊ]
Boot	Long mid tense rounded [o:]	High back tense rounded [u:]
Boat	Long mid lax rounded [ɔ:]	Diphthong [oʊ]

- When the middle vowel changes, it also change the ending vowel.

How vowels shifted? (p.146-147)

- The stressed and the long vowels are the only effected vowels.
 - The mid vowels became high
 - The low vowels became mid vowels
 - The high vowels become diphthongs
 - The unstressed vowel'-e at the end of the word was reduced to schwa and gradually dropped altogether

Vowel Position		Middle English	Modern English	Example
FRONT	HIGH	/i:/	→ /aɪ/	time
	MID (CLOSED)	/e:/	→ /i/	see
	LOW (OPEN)	/æ:/	→ /e:/ (later → /i/)	east
CENTRAL	LOW	/a:/	→ /eɪ/	name
BACK	HIGH (CLOSED)	/u:/	→ /aʊ/	house
	MID (CLOSED)	/o:/	→ /u:/	moon
	LOW (OPEN)	"au"	→ /o:/	law
	HIGH (OPEN)	/ɔ/	→ /ʌ/	cut
	MID (OPEN)	/ɔ:/	→ /oo/	stone
	LOW	/a/	→ /æ:/	that

Modern English Vowel Chart

- The spelling is the same spelling from the ME, it only changed in the pronunciation.
- Why?
 - London was becoming the main attracting city → the dialect mixing had a huge influence on the GVS.
 - 1400 → The London dialect rises in prominence at the expense of other regional dialects, e.g. the speech of the North or Kent is considered non-standard

- Huge influxes of French words.
 - 1600 → Causes of GVS are still a matter of debate: London dialect becomes the standard; speakers of regional dialects who move to London gradually shift toward the London speech pattern; another factor is a possible influence of the French pronunciation due to an influx of the French vocabulary into the English language.
 - GVS spreads to other dialects from the South of England.
- The end of 18th century the end of the vowel change.
 - 1700 → By the end of 18th century the GVS is completed, but language changes continuously and vowels are always most vulnerable.

William Shakespeare

- He introduced almost 2000 words to the English vocabulary.
- He also created new phrases
 - ‘Break the ice’
 - ‘In a pickle’
- HOW?
 - Coining → minting → neologism.
 - **Affixation** → Creating a new word by taking an existing word and adding an ending suffix to it.
 - Gloomy → added the ‘y’ adjective
 - Laughable → laugh + ‘able’
 - Majestic → majesty + ‘ic’
 - Lonely → lone + ‘ly’
 - ‘un’ → gave new meaning to more than 300 words.
 - **Borrowing** → Took an existing Latin word and adapted it to English → with English sound and morphological structure.
 - Radiance → *radiantem* “beaming”
 - Generous → *generosus* “of noble birth”
 - **Compounds** → adding two roots together.
 - Eyeball
 - Moonbeam

- **Zero derivation** → conversion (verbing)
 - Elbow → ‘NOUN’ to ‘VERB’

Exercise on MyGust about the GVS

Exceptions to GVS

- A long 'e'-vowel → instead of [i:]
 - Bear (both meanings), pear, swear, tear (v), and wear.
 - All of these words contained a SHORT [e] in Old English followed by [r].
- [eɪ] → instead of [i:]
 - Great, break.
 - This is often attributed to the preceding [gr], [br] cluster → but the situation is more complex
 - In contrast:
 - breach, grease, cream, etc., → each with [i:].
- [ɛ:] shortened before dental and alveolar consonants in a considerable number of words
 - bread, dead, dread, head, lead (n), spread, thread, tread, sweat, threat, breath, and death
 - Contrast with [i:] in
 - bead, knead, lead (v), mead, plead, read, beat, eat, heat, meat, beneath, heath, sheath, wreath.

- The produced art all for the glory of god → limited
 - Art was always produced mostly religious (poetry, paintings, music).
 - There weren't any celebrities who composed music → because the reason for producing music was for religious reasons and for glorifying god.
- The scientific inquiry had to conform to the dogma of the catholic church → also limited
 - They had to be very careful and to stay limited within the catholic church.
 - Any speculation about the non-religious scientific human nature approach was frowned upon.
 - Philosophers don't have to prove anything, whereas scientist had to demonstrate that their theories work.
 - Shift away from religious constrains.
- The Greeks laid a lot of foundation for the scientific theories (astronomy, geometry, physics, chemistry...)
 - A lot of ideas that were unknown to the European of the Middle Ages because of lack of translations of the Greek and Latin sources, were made available to the scientific community.
 - Renewed interest in science → lead to the developments by Isaac Newton... etc.
- The freedom from the religious dogma was important in this era of time.
 - Development of the European thoughts.
- There were men of science prior to the renaissance, that were scared of publishing their life work.
 - Nicolaus Copernicus → learnt scholars, development of Mathematic equation to prove the theory of heliocentric.
 - He was a member of the Catholic church → he was scared of publishing his work.
 - His work didn't get published intel he died.

Renaissance → led to enlightenment

- A powerful wave of innovation in English vocabulary came with the revival of classical scholarship known as the Renaissance.
 - A lot of Latin and Greek classical words entered the English through translations. And because of the lack of the semantic equivalent
 - Latin and Greek are already used in science.
 - Academic English terms are from mostly Latin.
- The English Renaissance roughly covers the 16th and early 17th Century and is often referred to as the “Elizabethan Era” or the “Age of Shakespeare” after the most important monarch and most famous writer of the period.
- The additions to English vocabulary during this period were deliberate borrowings, and not the result of any invasion or influx of new nationalities or any top-down decrees.
 - The borrowing was by a choice → it gave English an academic flavor.

Vocabulary additions during Renaissance

- Latin, Greek and French were still considered the languages of education and scholarship
 - Borrowed with the original spelling meaning and grammar
 - Many words don't follow the English rules of grammar.
- The great enthusiasm for the classical languages during the English Renaissance brought thousands of new words into the language, peaking around 1600.
- A huge number of classical works were being translated into English during the 16th Century, and many new terms were introduced where a satisfactory English equivalent did not exist.

Latin and Greek additions

- **Wholesale:** genius, species, militia, radius, specimen, criterion, squalor, apparatus, focus, tedium, lens, antenna, paralysis, nausea.
 - Borrowed with the original spelling, meaning, and grammar.
 - Don't follow the English grammatical pattern.
 - Radius → radii. *rules of the Greek and Latin.

- **Slightly altered:** horrid, pathetic, illicit, pungent, frugal, anonymous, dislocate, explain, excavate, meditate, adapt, enthusiasm, absurdity, area, complex, concept, invention, technique, temperature, capsule, premium, system, expensive, notorious, gradual, habitual, insane, ultimate, agile, fictitious, physician, anatomy, skeleton, orbit, atmosphere, catastrophe, parasite, manuscript, lexicon, comedy, tragedy, anthology, fact, biography, mythology, sarcasm, paradox, chaos, crisis, climax.
 - Fit the English phonotactic and Grammar.

Another very important part of translation effort was the translation of the Bible.

- The catholic church didn't like the many different translations of the Bible → Reformation → reformed church did not follow the church doctrine any more → free to peruse a very different line of popularizing faith. Rather than keeping the study of the bible as a limited activity only available to the selected few scholars of the bible, the protestant countries (Germany, Switzerland, England) pushed the translations of the bible into the vernacular so ordinary people could read it.
 - England three official translations of the Bible:
 - King Henry VIII 1535
 - Queen Elizabeth 1568
 - King James 1600 → very influential, because it's beautifully written.

Inkhorn Terms

- Created by pedantic writers who borrowed from the classics to create obscure 'not clear what they mean' and opulent terms, many of which have not survived.
 - Arise from writers who were enthusiastic in using Latin words.
- **Inkhorn terms:** revolting, ingent, devulgate, attemptate, obtestate, fatigue, deruncinate, subsecive, nidulate, abstergify, arreption, suppeditate, eximious, illecebrous, cohibit, dispraise.
- **Sydney Smith**, a writer with a particular penchant for inkhorn terms, came up with frugiverous, mastigophorus, plumigerous, suspirous, anserous and fugacious.
- The Inkhorn Controversy was the first of several ongoing arguments over language use which began to erupt in England.
 - Led to a debate over language use. → should there be a regulation to standardize the language.

International Trade

- British naval superiority was growing in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- International trade expanded rapidly, and loanwords were absorbed from the languages of many other countries throughout the world
- Business partnerships and deals brought in vocabulary from other trading and imperial nations such as Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands

Vocabulary Due to International Trade

- **French:** bizarre, ballet, sachet, crew, progress, chocolate, salon, duel, brigade, infantry, comrade, volunteer, detail, passport, explorer, ticket, machine, cuisine, prestige, garage, shock, moustache, vogue;
- **Italian:** carnival, fiasco, arsenal, casino, miniature, design, bankrupt, grotto, studio, umbrella, rocket, ballot, balcony, macaroni, piano, opera, violin;
- **Spanish:** armada, bravado, cork, barricade, cannibal;
- **Portuguese:** breeze, tank, fetish, marmalade, molasses;
- **German:** kindergarten, noodle, bum, dumb, dollar, muffin, hex, wanderlust, gimmick, waltz, seminar, ouch!;
- **Dutch/Flemish:** bale, spool, stripe, holster, skipper, dam, booze, hunk, poll, scrap, curl, scum, knapsack, sketch, landscape, easel, smuggle, caboose, yacht, cruise, dock, buoy, keelhaul, reef, bluff, freight, leak, snoop, spook, sleigh, brick, pump, boss, lottery;
- **Basque:** bizarre, anchovy;
- **Norwegian:** maelstrom, iceberg, ski, slalom, troll;
- **Icelandic:** mumps, saga, geyser;
- **Finnish:** sauna;
- **Persian:** shawl, lemon, caravan, bazaar, tambourine;
- **Arabic:** harem, jar, magazine, algebra, algorithm, almanac, alchemy, zenith, admiral, sherbet, saffron, coffee, alcohol, mattress, syrup, hazard, lute;
- **Turkish:** coffee, yoghurt, caviar, horde, chess, kiosk, tulip, turban;
- **Russian:** sable, mammoth;
- **Japanese:** tycoon, geisha, karate, samurai;
- **Malay:** bamboo, amok, caddy, gong, ketchup;
- **Chinese:** tea, typhoon, kowtow.

- **Polynesian:** taboo, tatoo.

Colonization

- The English East India Company, was an English and later British joint-stock company, received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I in December 1600, to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with Mughal India and the East Indies, and later with Qing China.
 - It was actually first a trading company, then it turned to military operation.
 - Parts of India was conquered by the British.
 - The British rule in India brought such words as loot, jungle, juggernaut, shampoo, pajamas, masala, mogul, maharaja, mantra, nirvana, karma, guru, punch, pundit, thug, typhoon, veranda, yoga
- 16th century marks the beginning of efforts by the Kingdom of England to establish colonies in North America.
- In 1607, the first permanent British colony was established in Jamestown.
- Over the next several centuries more colonies were established in North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.
- The independence of the Thirteen Colonies in North America in 1783 after the American War of Independence caused Britain to lose some of its oldest and most populous colonies and began the rise of the United States of America as an independent English-speaking nation.

American English

- **Americanisms:** skedaddle, bamboozle, shebang, riffraff, hunky-dory, lickety-split, rambunctious, shenanigans, discombobulate
- **Popular phrases:** fly off the handle, a chip on the shoulder, no axe to grind, sitting on the fence, dodge the issue, knuckle down, make the fur fly, go the whole hog, kick the bucket, face the music, bite the dust, barking up the wrong tree, pass the buck, stack the deck, poker face, in cahoots, pull up stakes, horse sense, two cents' worth, stake a claim, strike it rich, the real McCoy, stiff upper lip
- **Geographic terms:**
 - **States:** Illinois, Delaware, Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, Idaho, Alabama, Missouri, Wyoming, Connecticut, Oklahoma
 - **Cities and towns:** Miami, Montauk, Mobile, Cheyenne, Natchez, Wichita, Spokane, Walla Walla, Yuma
 - **Rivers and lakes:** Erie, Huron, Mississippi, Missouri
 - **Mountains and deserts:** Apalachee, Teton, Mohave, Shasta,
 - Many from the Natives.

- **Spanish:** armadillo, alligator, canyon, cannibal, guitar, mosquito, mustang, ranch, rodeo, stampede, tobacco, tornado and vigilante.
 - **French:** gopher, prairie, depot, cache, cent, dime, Detroit, Illinois, Des Moines.
 - **Coinages:** commuter, bedrock, sag, snag, soggy, belittle, lengthy, striptease, gimmick, jeans, teenager, hangover, teetotal, fudge, publicity, joyride, blizzard, showdown, uplift, movie, obligate, stunt, notify, redneck, businessman, cocktail, skyscraper, bootleg, guesstimate, raincoat, nearby, worthwhile, smooch, genocide, hindsight and graveyard.
 - **Native American languages:** chipmunk, caribou, Eskimo, caucus, hickory, moccasin, moose, opossum, papoose, pecan, powwow, skunk, squash, racoon, toboggan, totem, woodchuck
 - **Nahuatl:** avocado, cacao, cayote, chili, chipotle, guacamole, mesquite, shack, tamale, tequila, tomato
 - **Quechua:** coca, guano, jerky, llama, puma, quinoa
 - **Eskimo-Aleut:** igloo, kayak,
 - **Arawakan:** papaya, potato, maize, canoo, guava, hammock, hurricane
- American English was very different because it was spoken differently from the start.
 - New world that had to be named, new geographic places, new element and plants...
 - The American separated themselves from British English.

- In modern English, there is 8 inflectional morphemes only.
- In 18th century there was a push toward standardizing English.

The first English dictionary

- “A Table Alphabetical” was published by an English schoolteacher Robert Cowdrey in 1604.
 - First dictionary was a list of words put together by a schoolteacher
 - He picked difficult words to help his students.
- Cowdrey’s little book contained 2,543 of what he called “hard words”, especially those borrowed from Hebrew, Greek, Latin and French
- Although the author was a teacher with a vast knowledge of the English language, as well as classical languages, “A Table Alphabetical” was actually not a very reliable resource, e.g. ‘words’ was spelled as wordes and words.
 - Spelling were not standardized yet.

Better dictionaries

- Several dictionaries as well as grammar, pronunciation and spelling guides appeared during the 17th and 18th centuries.
- The first attempt to list ALL the words in the English language was “A Universal Etymological English Dictionary” compiled by Nathaniel Bailey in 1721.
 - Etymological → where words came from.
- The 1736 edition contained about 60,000 entries.

The first reliable dictionary

- Samuel Johnson’s “Dictionary of the English Language”, published in 1755.
- An impressive academic achievement in its own right, Johnson’s 43,000-word dictionary remained the pre-eminent English dictionary until the much more comprehensive “Oxford English Dictionary” 150 years later.
 - Used crowd sourcing → asked people to send them dictionary entries telling him how the words are used.

- Riddled with inconsistencies in both spelling and definitions.
 - Sometimes his definitions are rude.
- Included many examples of inkhorn terms: digladdation, cubicular, impossibility, clancular, denominable, opiniatry, ariolation, assation, ataraxy, deuterostopy, disubitary, esurine, estuation, indignate and others.
- Several words Johnson disliked or considered vulgar were omitted: bang, budge, fuss, gambler, shabby and touchy (these useful words have survived intact regardless of his opinions).

Standardization Attempts

- Since the 16th Century, there had been calls for the regulation and reform of the English language (rather unsuccessful)
- John Cheke (1569) proposed removing all silent letters.
- William Bullokar (1580) recommended a new 37-letter alphabet (8 vowels, 4 "half-vowels" and 25 consonants) to simplify spelling.
- There were attempts to ban certain **words** or **phrases** considered undesirable: fib, banter, bigot, fop, flippant, flimsy, workmanship, selfsame, despoil, nowadays, furthermore and wherewithal, subject matter, drive a bargain, handle a subject and bolster an argument.

English grammars

- English grammars started to appear in the 18th Century, most of them prescriptive.
- The best-known and most influential:
 - Robert Lowth "A Short Introduction to English Grammar" (1762)
 - Lindley Murray "English Grammar" (1794).
- Over 200 works on grammar and rhetoric were published between 1750 and 1800
- Over 800 grammars were published during the 19th century.
- The only descriptive grammar was "Rudiments of English Grammar" by the scientist and polymath Joseph Priestley, who held the view that grammar is defined by common usage and not prescribed by self-styled grammarians.
- Prescriptive grammars claim to describe the "correct" way of using English:
 - a double negative always yields a positive
 - never end a sentence with a preposition and never split an infinitive.

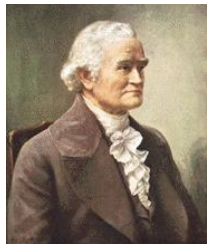
- Not socially acceptable → made up rules!

Newspapers

- Many Newspaper at that time with the rise of literacy.
- Newspaper were the only media.
- The first English newspaper was the “*Courante*” or “*Weekly News*” arrived in 1622 (actually published in Amsterdam, due to the strict printing controls in force in England at that time)
- The first professional newspaper was the “*London Gazette*”, which began publishing in 1665.
- The first daily, “The Daily Courant”, followed in 1702
- “*The Times*” of London published its first edition in 1790
- The influential periodicals “*The Tatler*” and “*The Spectator*” influenced the style of English in this period.

American English Dictionary

- American English distinguished itself from British English for variety of reasons.
 - It had new words → it was a new world.
- In 1806 Noah Webster published “A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language,” the first truly American dictionary.
- Immediately thereafter he went to work on his magnum opus, “An American Dictionary of the English Language”, for which he learned 26 languages, including Anglo-Saxon and Sanskrit, in order to research the origins of his own country's tongue.
- Published in 1828, the dictionary embodied a new standard of lexicography; it was a dictionary with 70,000 entries that has surpassed Samuel Johnson's 1755 British masterpiece not only in scope but in authority as well.
 - New best Dictionary at that time.
 - Very professional → no excluded words.
 - Gave American a lot of pride → had a better product, truly American.
- Webster loved to innovate when it meant improvement.
- He was the first to faithfully document American vocabulary such as ‘skunk, hickory, or chowder’.



- He adopted new spelling conventions:
 - musick → music, centre → center, plough → plow, for example.
- Some attempts at spelling reform met with less acceptance, such as his support for modifying tongue to tung and women to wimmen
- His rationale was that spelling should accurately indicate pronunciation.

New vocabulary: Science and Technology

- **Industrial Revolution:** steamship, railway, electricity, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, sewing machine, computer, train, engine, reservoir, pulley, combustion, piston, hydraulic, condenser, electricity, telephone, telegraph, lithograph, camera, cylinder, apparatus, pump, siphon, locomotive, factory, horsepower, typewriter, cityscape, airplane.
- **Scientific terms:** audio, video, quantum, oxygen, protein, nuclear, vaccine, lens, refraction, electron, chromosome, chloroform, caffeine, centigrade, bacteria, chronometer, claustrophobia, biology, petrology, morphology, histology, palaeontology, ethnology, entomology, taxonomy.

World English

- The biggest change for English in the 20th century is the rise of The United State as a political, economic, and cultural and financial powerhouse.

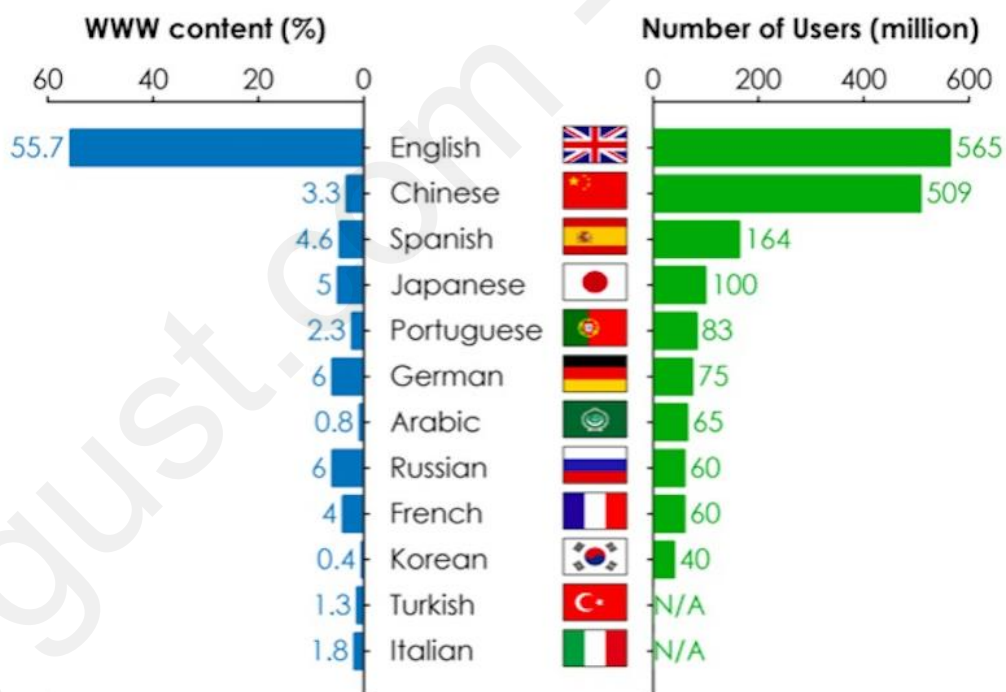
Worlds English VRs. World Englishes

- **World English (Globish):** The concept of the English language as a global means of communication and the movement towards an international standard for the language, also referred to as Global English/ Globish. It is a global *lingua franca*: a bridge language for speakers of different first languages that are not mutually intelligible.
 - Used in science, etc.
 - Many international bestseller books are translated into English.
- **World Englishes:** “Any language variety of English including those developed by communities in which English was not indigenous in modern history.” (The Routledge Companion to Sociolinguistics, 2007, p. 234)
 - in communities where English was an intrusive language.

Why English Became a Global Language

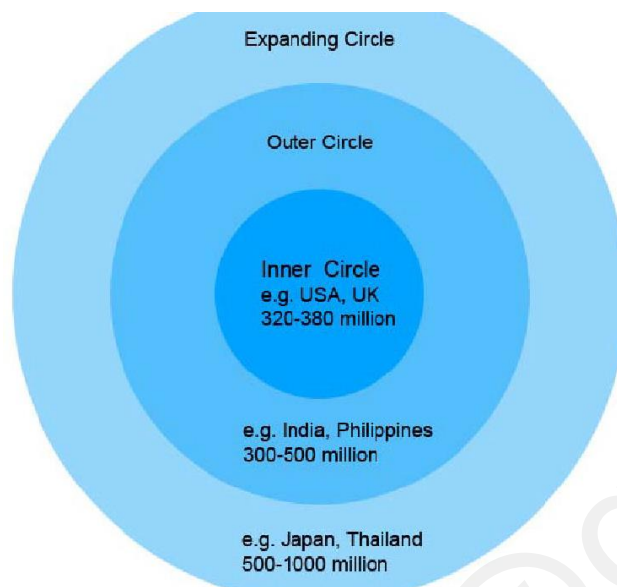
- **Historical reasons:** Spread through international trade and colonization, wars, and cultural dissemination.
- **Educational reasons:** More majors are offered in English; modern textbooks, educational materials and technology available in English;
- **Political reasons:** Language of super-power(s) and language of international political, financial, and social institutions
- **Intellectual reasons:** Scientific, technological, and academic information available in English
- **Economic reasons:** working language in international corporations
- **Practical reasons:** international air traffic, emergency services
- **Entertainment reasons:** language of popular music, cultures, broadcasting

Language used on the Internet



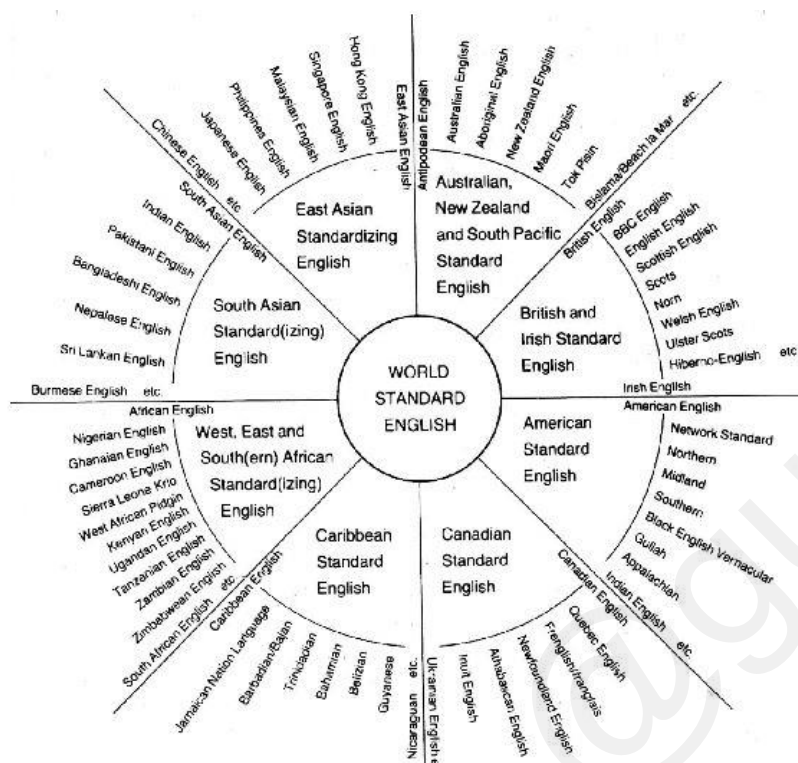
- Many things that are being published in English because countries like the US, UK, and Australia they are democracies where the freedom of expression is valued and protected by legal acts.
- In some countries, certain science and historical topics are censored and offlimit.

Kachru's Circles Model of World English (1985)



- **Inner circle:** English as a national language (ENL) in UK, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, some Caribbean territories each with its own standard (**norm providing**).
 - They regulate English, each with its own rules.
- **Outer circle:** Not native, but an important second language (ESL), often co-official with national language(s) in India, Pakistan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania (**norm developing**).
 - They develop their own English
- **Expanding circle:** A lingua franca or a foreign language for specific purposes (business, education, entertainment, technology) in China, Russia, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE etc. (**norm dependent**).
 - It's considered as a foreign language because the way English is taught in schools as a foreign language → many children doesn't speak English outside of schools.
 - It is a lingua franca because it is used as a bridge language when a foreign worker come and work in these countries. And when English is used for a specific purpose → business etc.
 - They don't develop their own norms, they depend on other countries.

McArthur's Circle of World Englishes (1987)



- **Inner Circle:** World Standard English (identifiable form)
- **Outer Circle:** Band of regional varieties of English standard forms or standardizing forms
- **A crowded fringe:** Dividing the world into 8 regions each with its own standard(s):
 - America, British+ Irish, Canadian, Australia + New Zealand + South Pacific, Caribbean, South Asian, East Asian, African
- **Each region has many vernaculars/spoken varieties:**
 - BBC English, English English, Scottish English, Hiberno English, Welsh English, Scots, Ulster Scots, North

Pidgin English

- A generic name used to refer to any of the many rudimentary, functionally limited, morphologically and syntactically simplified languages derived from English due to contact with other languages.
- A pidgin is NOBODY's first language.
- Pidgins that are spoken as first languages become **creoles**.
 - Creoles → is when children are born in a pidgin community.

- At least 25 English-based pidgins became stable contact languages:
 - Aboriginal Pidgin English, American Indian Pidgin English, Cameroonian Pidgin English, Chinese Pidgin English, Hawaiian Pidgin English, Japanese Pidgin English, Micronesian Pidgin English, Papua New Guinea Pidgin English, Queensland Kanaka English, Samoan Plantation Pidgin, Solomon Islands Pijin, Thai Pidgin English, West African Pidgin English (multiple varieties)

English-based Creoles

- **Atlantic creoles:**
 - Caribbean (over 20): Bahaman Creole, Jamaican Patois, Virgin Islands Creole
 - United States: Gullah, AAVE ‘African American Vernacular English’ (by some accounts)
 - Africa: Krio, Nigerian Pidgin, Cameroonian Pidgin
- **Pacific creoles:**
 - Hawaiian Creole, Singlish, Manglish, Bislama (Vanuatu), Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea), Fijian Creole, Tongan Creole, Torres Strait Creole

African American Vernacular English

- AAVE → contact language → Creole.
- AAVE → dialect of English.
- The Creole Hypothesis maintains that modern AAVE is the result of a creole derived from English and various West African Languages.
- Slaves who spoke many different West African languages were often thrown together during their passage to the New World. To be able to communicate in some fashion they developed a pidgin by applying English and some West African vocabulary to the familiar grammar rules of their native tongue. The pidgin was passed onto future generations. As it became the primary language of its speakers, it was classified as a creole.
- Over the years AAVE has gone through the process of decreolization - a change in the creole that makes it more like the standard language of an area.
 - Shift toward English. But is a different language with different grammar.
 - **Copula drop:** She my sister; Who you? Where you at?

- **Aspectual distinctions:** He be working Tuesdays; He stay working; He been working; He steady working; He done left this town.
- **Negation:** I didn't go nowhere; Don't nobody know the answer; Can't nobody beat 'em; Ain't nothing going on;
- **No verb inflection:** She write poetry.
- **Unmarked possessive:** My momma sister.
- **Vocabulary:** gumbo, goober, yam, banjo, jazz, soul, tote, bad-mouth, chill out, main squeeze, funky.

Singlish = Singapore English

- Serves the young as a means of solidarity and 'being oneself'
- Vigorous, slangy and creative language
- Based on British English
- Spoken with a near-RP accent
- Used by Singapore Broadcasting Corporation
- Influenced by American usage
- **Chinese influence:** particles la(h) and aa/ah used to express emphasis, intimacy, and emotion:
 - **Particle la(h):**
 - Can you come tonight? Can lah/Cannot lah.
 - **Particle aa/ah in yes-no questions:**
 - You wait me, aa? (cf. Standard English *Will you wait for me?*)
 - I come tonight, ah? (cf. *Should I come tonight?*)
 - You think I scared of you, ah?