

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: English belongs to the Indo-European family of languages and is therefore related to most other languages spoken in Europe and western Asia from Iceland to India. Modern English is analytic (i.e., relatively uninflected), whereas Proto-Indo-European, the ancestral tongue of most of the modern European languages (e.g., German, French, Russian, Greek), was synthetic, or inflected. The history and development of the English language are the subjects of this article.

Key words: English, Germanic, West Germanic, Middle Ages, History, language.

Between the middle of the fifth and the seventh centuries AD, Anglo-Saxon immigrants from what is now northwest Germany, southern Denmark, and the Netherlands brought Ingvaemonic languages to Britain. These languages are the ancestors of English, a West Germanic language. The Anglo-Saxons arrived in the British Isles about the middle of the fifth century and eventually took control of the majority of southern Great Britain. In the early Middle Ages, settlers in England and southern and eastern Scotland spoke a series of Ingvaemonic languages, which replaced the Celtic languages (and potentially British Latin) that had previously been in use. The several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms that had been established across Britain were reflected in Old English. The Late West Saxon dialect eventually prevailed. The development of Old English was significantly influenced by contact with the North Germanic languages spoken by the Scandinavian Vikings who invaded and settled parts of Britain in the eighth and ninth centuries. This contact led to

significant vocabulary borrowing and grammatical reduction in Old English. The Anglian dialects had a greater impact on Middle English.

Old English was temporarily superseded as the language of the higher classes by Anglo-Norman (also known as Anglo-Norman French) following the Norman conquest in 1066. This is regarded as the end of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon era since the English language was heavily influenced by Anglo-Norman at this time and grew into a phase known as Middle English.

The Romance language Old Norman, used by the invading Normans, evolved into Anglo-Norman in Britain. Many loanwords from the French and Norman languages entered the local tongue at this time, especially in the vocabulary of the administration, the courts, and the church. Since Normans are descended from Viking conquerors of France and many of the Norse loanwords in English have direct French origins, Old Norse had an influence on Norman French. Middle English was in use until the late 15th century. Today, the majority of people continue to use the original Middle English spelling that was created at that period. However, because of later changes in sound and the inclusion of several foreign spellings, modern English spelling is very unstable.

Shakespeare wrote in early modern English, which dates to the early 1500s. It borrowed extensively from Latin and Ancient Greek during the Renaissance, as well as from other European languages including French, German, and Dutch. The ongoing Great Vowel Shift, which impacted the characteristics of the majority of long vowels, was one of the significant phonetic alterations throughout this time. By the late 17th century, modern English proper had developed, which is essentially the same as the language spoken today.

Through British colonialism, English as we know it today spread to other parts of the world. It is now the primary language in Britain and Ireland, the United States and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and many other smaller former colonies. It is also widely spoken in India, parts of Africa, and other places. English became a universal language in the second half of the 20th century, in part because of the

United States and its efforts to globalize trade and technology. This is particularly true in Europe, where English has essentially replaced French and (much earlier) Latin as a language that is often used to conduct business and diplomacy, share knowledge about science and technology, and interact in other ways across national lines. Due to the efforts of English-speaking Christian missionaries, many additional groups now speak English as a second language.

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