

English Language and Literature
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Module - 2
History of the English Language
Lecture - 10
Early Modern English

Welcome once again to NPTEL the National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning being brought to you by the Indian Institutes of Technology. And the Indian Institute of Science, we are in the second module of our series of lectures. In the course entitled English language and Literature. This module as those of you who have been following these in the chronological manner you were that this module is exclusively on the history of English language or the English language.

We already discussed the general features or you know the overview in the first lecture, on which was entitled introduction to the history of the English language and we been through old English and middle English today the lecture is on early modern English, which is lecture 4 in the second module and before, we move on to the topic proper. Let us, as usual take a brief look, on what we did in the last lecture, what we talked about in the last lecture by way over recap.

Now, I cannot we that this enough that this lectures, in our course are we know the English over 1 one 1, in the sense that they are topics are quite vast, but these are these lectures are I would say elementary you know in their level in by more like an introduction to each of these lectures is an introduction to the topic declared, in each of these and for those of you who are not in engineering colleges, the students of which are the target audience for these lectures may want to view these lectures, learnt from these or in simply by way of recapsulating.

What you had learnt in your say b a English nature etcetera, these are by these lectures are by no means high level 1s. So, I like the audience to appreciate level, in which we are talking, it may be an elementary level, but these are old ways at least my experience as a student and teacher always relevant and things that we need to visit time and again. So, we found in our last lecture, on middle English; that the middle English period was 1 of

great change. And we are taken recourse to books like: A C balls history of the English language and several other texts which are I said have mentioned.

So, in some other lectures, these lectures are these books are class are regarded classics in the books that one can go back; always right to know about the. The established, at least established futures of English at any given time in the past right. So, in one of these books, we find that the middle English period, was the period of the great change and we know that the normal conquests you must realizes that the lectures that, we many of the lectures that we give here and I did it should be.

So, are always related to political may be of he was are general political changes the changes of power from 1 hand to the to another social factors, technological factors I said the industrial revolution about, which will be talking a lot in the next lecture on modern english. So, here to be find that the Norman Conquest.

The Norman Conquest, and the conditions that followed more responsible for a period of great change. And yet we also find continuations of tendencies that, had began to manifest themselves in old English. See that division of periods or epochs not that exactly epochs or eras, ages in history. And as you will know does not imply you know what to that boundaries right does not imply that 1 age moves in to the next and that there are no remnants from the previous age.

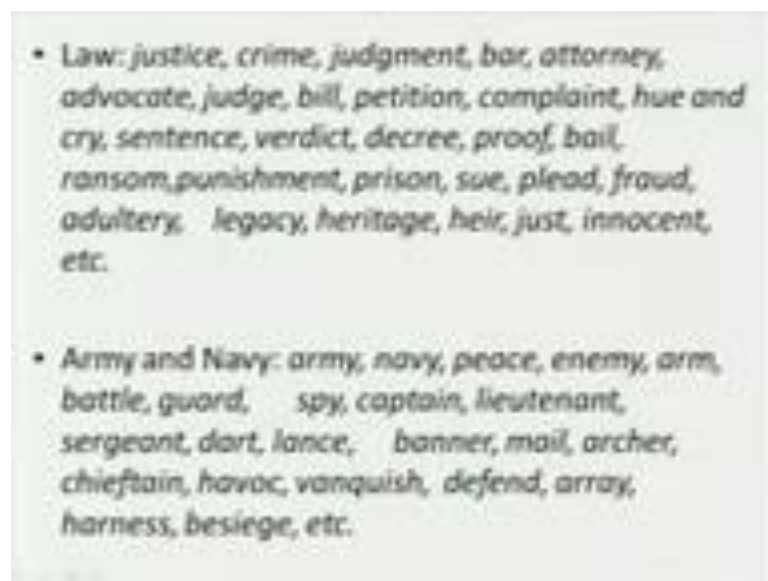
Or there or that there are no glimmerings of what is to come, in the same way though we had major changes following the coming of the Norman French the conquest by the Norman French, what did she talk the great length and the last lecture. They were, also in the middle English; the middle English. The continuation of certain tendencies following: the coming in the Anglo-Saxons. And the begging of the Anglo-Saxons language.

Now next, we also found importantly that the last way that is middle English much the decay of inflectional endings. The grammar, as mentioned here in one of the text the grammar of the English language was reduced from a highly inflected language, to an analytical 1. Now, the ending of this nouns adjectives and to some extent verbs altered in financieration, in a way that lost all most lasted distinctive form right. Now, we also found that borrowing from the vocabulary of the French.

The share importance given to French culture, the need of the people to cultivate right, French culture not just its manners or mannerisms or fashions etcetera is also, what was important also was in middle ages; in middle English, was the borrowing of words from French for instance you found that they governmental and administrative words like: government itself, governor, administrator, then crown princess.

Things indicating class for instance, servant, present, slave, noble etcetera also very important word, ecclesiastical words like: religion, theology sermon, mystery, devotion miracle, harman these are some of the words, we find which came in and became pattern passer of the English language following. The Norman Conquest in the time of what we call now called middle English. Then law and the army and may the these were also; there also the inclusion of words from these domains for instance, decree from law decree, poof, bail.

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- Law: justice, crime, judgment, bar, attorney, advocate, judge, bill, petition, complaint, hue and cry, sentence, verdict, decree, proof, bail, ransom, punishment, prison, sue, plead, fraud, adultery, legacy, heritage, heir, just, innocent, etc.
 - Army and Navy: army, navy, peace, enemy, arm, battle, guard, spy, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, dart, lance, banner, mail, archer, chieftain, havoc, vanquish, defend, array, harness, besiege, etc.

Then punishment, prison right these are the some of the words that have come in justice itself, the word justice, the word crime itself, fine. Then the army and navy, the word army navy peace lieutenant or lieutenant enemy dart, archer, chieftain, havoc etcetera these are the words that came and enrich the English language.

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• Fashion, Meals, and Social Life: *fashion, dress, habit, gown, coat, frock, collar, veil, lace, embroidery, button, blue, brown, scarlet, saffron, vermilion, tawny, jewel, ornament, ivory, pearl, diamond, ruby, dinner; supper, appetite, taste, mess, salmon, sardine, beef, mutton, sausage, gravy, biscuit, cream, sugar, almond, fruit, plate, vinegar, platter, saucer, fry, grate, mince; curtain, couch, chair, towel, basin, parlor, dais, fool, juggler, recreation, solace, dance, chess, rein, stallion, scent, pheasant, quail, squirrel, park, etc.*

Now, also from fashion; fashion, meals and social life, culture life in general these are some of the words which have taken various sources these include fashion, dress, habit, gown, coat, and frock, food, beef, mutton, sausage, gravy, biscuit, cream, sugar etcetera. So, these the words, which we think you know which twice are English words, it is to be remember or words that have come from various languages. And particularly, when we talk about middle English.

The Norman Conquest was I said a land mark right, was the land mark event in or series of events in during that time, which had enormous repercussions, for the growth and change of the English language. Then not the least in art learning and medicine also we find words like: chronicle the where ever pay for pen, copy then melody right plain, remedy from the remain of the.

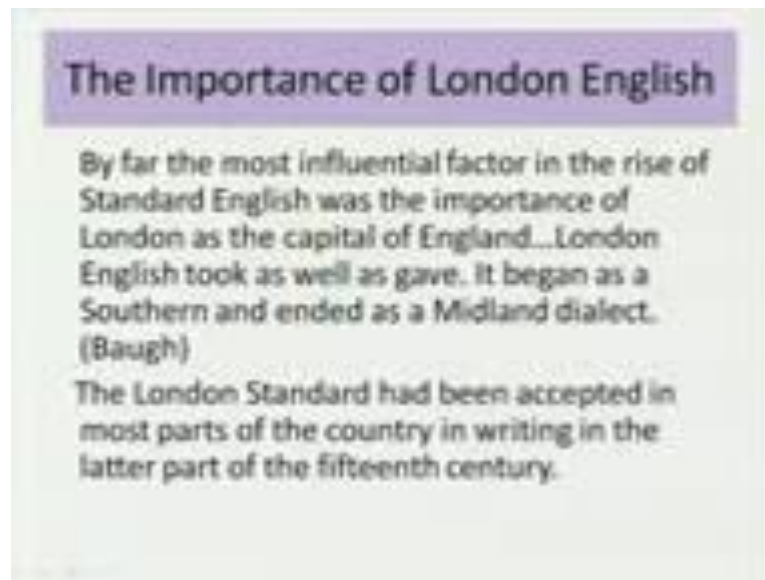
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- Art, Learning, Medicine: *art, painting, sculpture, music, beauty, color, figure, image, cathedral, palace, mansion, tone, ceiling, cellar, chimney, tower, column, pillar, romance, tragedy, story, chronicle, prologue, title, parchment, paper, pen, copy, grammar, geometry, gender, compile, pulse, physician, medicine, malady, plague, remedy, balm, poison, arsenic, sulphur, alkali etc.*

Medicine and you know medical sciences poison, arsenic may these are the some of the words that have come in. Then we also find very important point, the rise of standard English. Unless we left quickly again read, this is available in last lecture, but let us, just quickly go through it again by the end of the 14th century. A language emerged in the written form that varied with the local dialects. This was recognized as the standard language both in English and writing and was called London English is very important.

The raise, for the first time really even though there may have been you know, sporadic you know emergence of dialect, that was going to become more or less standardize of standard dialect. It is in this standard to find the rise of standard English. So, by the end of the 14th century, which was known as London English. Or it was the dialect of east middle middlent. So, that; was clear indication of the emergence of a standard or standardize English, which is London or east middle dialect. And also the this reason region was also vastly populated why it was also a large one and in terms of trade etcetera in terms of general prosperity, this region was also. Sort of this was, this region was the sort of hub right and perhaps for that reason as many scholars, would insist this east middle dialect of the London English became the standardized English, of standard English. Now, we also found that the found much has been said about, the importance of London English. And it we can read again from by the far the most influential factor.

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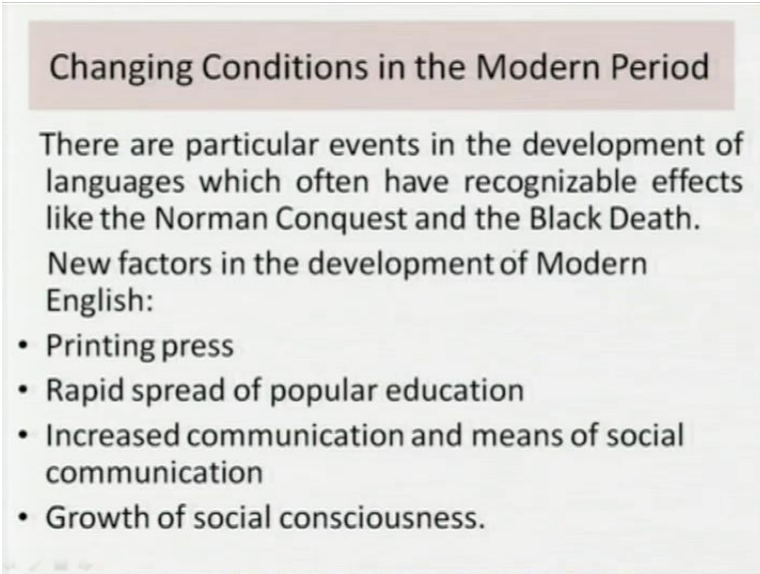


In the rise of standard English was the importance of London as the capital, of England. London English took as well as gave. It began as a southern ended as a middlend dialect. And a London standard had been accepted in most parts of the country in writing in the later part of the 15th century. So, this is finally, how it came to be established by the 15th century. Now, we come to early modern English and we do not really speak of just a modern English, we usually divide.

The history of the English language at this time into 2 distinct categories, these are early modern English, and modern English or late modern English. Modern English, late modern English is usually referred to as: modern English this is the topic of the discussion in our next lecture. So, again you may look at, several texts, but for our purposes, bese again a history of the English language and in the negoesh history of the English language a particular campaign these are particular books, I have to consult or this lecture, and also in a minor way some other words.

So, in general I said the modern English through that; I had said in last just a couple of minutes seconds ago then in general if should say modern English, use start from say 15 to 16 century that is: 1500. And in particular the ransons, which is 1500 to 1650 is a time that is: enormously important for us as far as early is modern English concerned right.

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Changing Conditions in the Modern Period

There are particular events in the development of languages which often have recognizable effects like the Norman Conquest and the Black Death.

New factors in the development of Modern English:

- Printing press
- Rapid spread of popular education
- Increased communication and means of social communication
- Growth of social consciousness.

Now, its college list the changing conditions, in the modern period and let us, look at this slowly and carefully right. Now, again according to boarders particular, events in the development of languages which of often been have recognizable effects like: the Norman Conquest and the Black Death. The new factors which are there in the development of modern English: 4 the general the macro ones, of for their several others our purposes, it is enough for us to know that they were, are 4 very important socio economic conditions under which modern English develop particular early modern English.

So, these are the coming of the printing press the bringing in of the printing press by William Cacsten in England and also second, the rapid spreadas, it work of popular education in England. Then also, the increase means of social communication, then finally the growth of social conscious with a the rapid grows of reading following: the printing press and they after the I think grows of social communication do you understand.

So, what are first 4 points we have, this is the coming in of the printing press number 2: is the rapid spread of. So, of popular education the increase communication and increase social communication and the growth of social consciousness. Now let us, take an example and as I say brief extract from A C Baugh book and. Then we have idea of where, what things were conditions were that time. Now, from A C Baugh history of the

English language. The majority of these, it is true were in Latin whereas, it is in the modern languages that the effect of the printing press was chiefly to be felt, but in England over 20,000 titles in English had appeared by 1640.

The result was to bring books, which had formerly been the expensive, luxury of the few. Things no longer stuffed at this books were, no longer the things of luxury that way of available only to the richard only to the poren only in you know manuscript form in adies or churches or you know other libraries right as Baugh says: the result was to bring books which had the formerly been the expensive luxury of the few, within the reach of all. Will talking about in the previous slide, we choose the rapid spread of popular education with the coming in the printing press, then it was possible to reproduce a book in a 1000 copies or even the 100 1000 every 1 exactly like the other and he says he comments here.

A powerful force thus existed for promoting a standard uniform language you see, how talking about this we can talk about this over and over again how the impact on technology has an impact ultimate on social consciousness right. We have the coming in of the printing press in England, we had the availability as you says here, it may be 1000 or may be when the 100 1000 copies of books, which of books which were in a available accessible to a very few you know to very small part of the population.

Once you had a 100 1000 or more copies of 1; 1 text what happen was many people is not even now, at this time it is not that everyone has a copy of the book, but may be through lending growth of lending libraries or you even can through personal contact you you will by this time to be able to read books, which are not accesable to you. So, therefore, you had the growth popular education, also reading possessing books must was also become a matter a matter of pride to be able to have you know collection of books.

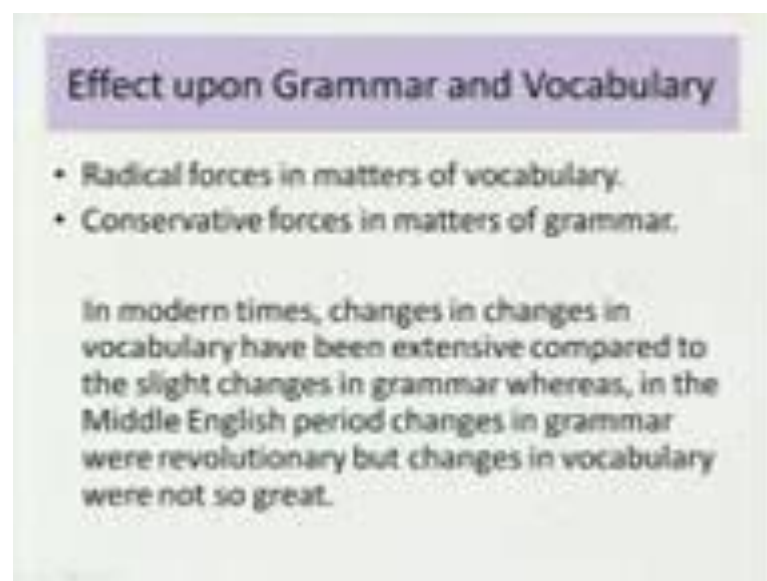
So, as you says a powerful force heco baco calls, it a powerful force a printing press was the powerful force the powerful force thus existed and along this them of course, also was a standard uniform language. The why is it important, because you had whatever printing press was providing to you, was English hours certain time or was certain standard of a certain dialect. Now, when you we had more people reading this books the spread of popular education or you know.

The enlarging of the of growth of the leading public, what happen was it left them also speaking a certain standard or a certain dialect, if will of variety of english. So, this again let to what we form of very important point the first point in our lecture here, was that the rise of a standard English in that we choose of the of the which is in the middle in dialect is, middle in dialect what we call the London, what we call London english.

So, there was then the rapid spread of popular education literacy, was becoming common in Shakespeare London almost more than half of the people could read in the 17th and 18th centuries, there was an increase in the number of schools and the tradesman class arose whom obtaining and education also, was immensely important. So, what we have binary, we have found that compared definitely compare to the middle ages and to talk about; middle English not to talk about old English by the compare to old and middle English, englishes what happen was during this time.

There was literacy, was something that was common and to and was increasingly the meaning the accepted of people right and many could many people could read by the time of the Shakespeare England the 16th, 17th centuries and in the age says that in 17th and 18th centuries there was an increase also in the number of schools. And you have the rise of the merchantile class them, rise of the tradesman class for whom being literate was very important for whom even at you get an education was very important. So, their article you know the article forces in matters vocabulary and in matters and grammar.

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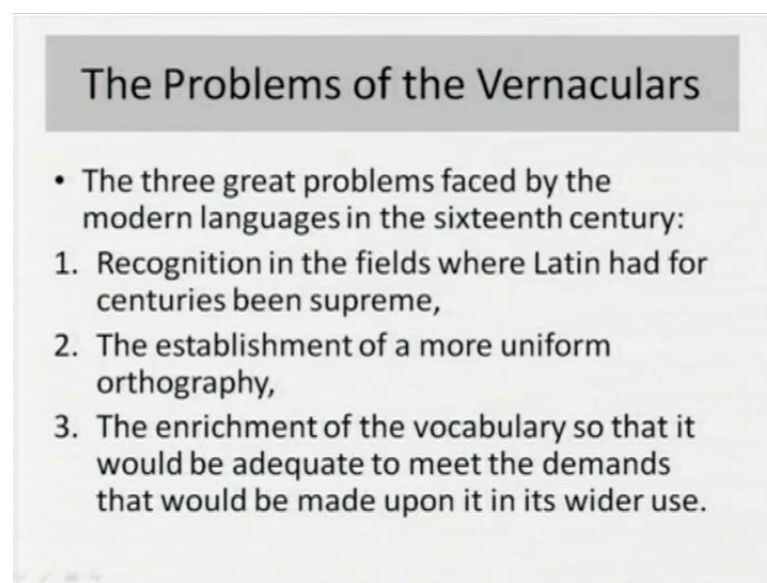
Effect upon Grammar and Vocabulary

- Radical forces in matters of vocabulary.
- Conservative forces in matters of grammar.

In modern times, changes in changes in vocabulary have been extensive compared to the slight changes in grammar whereas, in the Middle English period changes in grammar were revolutionary but changes in vocabulary were not so great.

And conservative forces in matters of grammar. So, at during this stage, we talk about when we talk about grammar and vocabulary their 2 tendencies are we see. Which record to vocabulary it appears now, that the forces of change were radical while as far as the grammar is concerned was concerned forces were conservative the forces were conservative once right. Though in the middle ages, in middle English period changes in grammar were consider revolutionally, where was changes in vocabulary were not it was seen as if it was quite the opposite when we come down to this age. Then we also had what we call was the work as problem of the vernaculars.

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The Problems of the Vernaculars

- The three great problems faced by the modern languages in the sixteenth century:
 1. Recognition in the fields where Latin had for centuries been supreme,
 2. The establishment of a more uniform orthography,
 3. The enrichment of the vocabulary so that it would be adequate to meet the demands that would be made upon it in its wider use.

The 3 great problems faced, by the modern language in the 16th century were this a recognition in the fields, where Latin, had for centuries being supreme. The establishment of a more uniform autography, and the enrichment of the vocabulary. So, that it would be adequate to meet, the demands that would be made upon, it in its wider use. So, this was time in compare to Latin there were, other languages do you understand their the other languages genuinely speaking in europe the languages that work coming of for recognition otherwise, in which classical languages had healths way. As Baugh says: in you know in his book.

Beside the classical languages, which seemingly had attained perfection, the vulgar terms seemed immature, unpolished and limited in resources. There was still, there was attraction towards ancient learning towards Latin and greek. And therefore, also find that

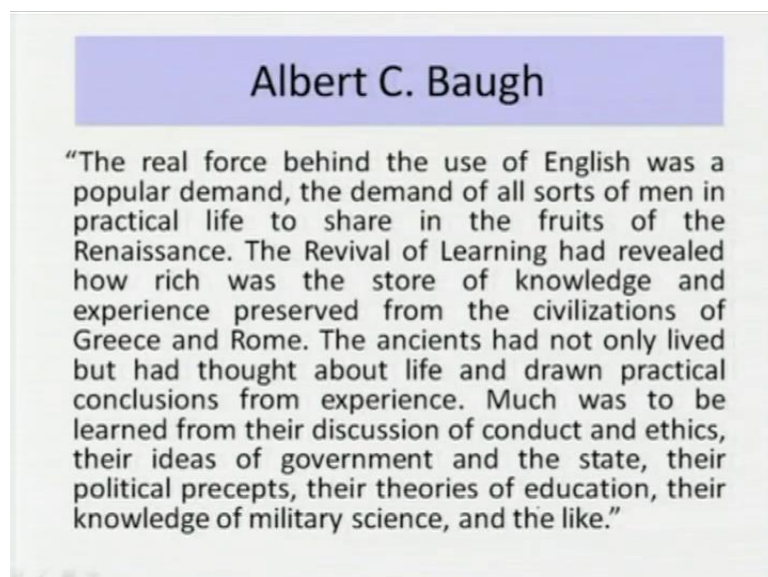
vernacular languages like: English what in a the struggles. So, to speak for recognition right. If all heard on the revival of learning, which we call the renaissance, it was a revival of interest great interest not only in the languages, but also in the cultures also in the art also in on the philosophy great interest in the philosophy of ancient greece and rome.

So, Greek and latin word languages just like in the you know in the middle English period, it was sought of it was considered, to be to be a matter of pride we know to know French right to know French; French manners to be well verse in the French language in French art cussing etcetera right. So, also we will find by the resonance knowledge at least an interest in things classical was something that was considered, desirable if we were to make once smart among, scholars among poet even among scientist.

The knowledge of the classics was considered very desirable . So, therefore, there was the renewed interest in Latin and Greek and as Baugh says: beside this you know. So, called polished ancient languages. Languages with great history behind them, which languages that seem to had attained almost you know the stage of perfection other languages the, what we called the vulgar terms, vulgar tongues; seemed rather immature and unpolished and unlimited in their resources.

This is what again Baugh says: how then we account for English right and I am begin in this passage here, from Baugh and let us see how we explain this is please look, at the slide.

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Baugh said the real force behind the use of English please underline this, was the popular demand, the demand of all. So, look at this is very important. All sorts of men in practical life look at these words popular, practical, all sorts of men. Let us read this again, the real force behind the use of English was a popular demand the demand of all sorts of men in practical life to share in the fruits of the renaissance. The revival of learning had revived how rich was the store of knowledge and experience preserved from the civilizations of Greece and Rome.

The ancients had not only lived, but had thought about life and drawn practical conclusions, from experience much was to be learned from their discussion of conduct and ethics their ideas of government and the state, their political precepts, their theories of education, their knowledge of military science, and the like. So, it was considered, that a few knew if you knew, the English language right you could have accessed to the great ideas of you know of the of the ancients through of Latin and Greek.

Specially through translations. So, the revival of learning as Baugh says, had review the rich was the store of knowledge an experience preserve from the civilizations of Greek and Rome. So, you see they your Anglo Saxons English and then you had, the French the Norman French conquest right where, there was this historic tussle between the French language and the English language here, we had a language that had began to you know they had began to have its first and its official standardize version in London English, thanks to the rise again of London as the center of England.

On the other hand you also had, the sought of say you know I wouldn't use a word trash, but also there is also this great temptation to go interesting that were, classical and to learn classical, the classical languages do you understand. So, you find the English languages time and again sort you know the this is Anglo Saxon English sort of always facing, this forces of other languages from other places. We then they, the question arises of enrichment.

Now, when we allow, this may this question may raise with raise anywhere, with any languages for instance is it a matter of enrichment, when we allow I should not use the word allow really, when we take words of your foreign lone words, we take words from other languages and they become part of us. So, we scholars called this a problem of enrichment.

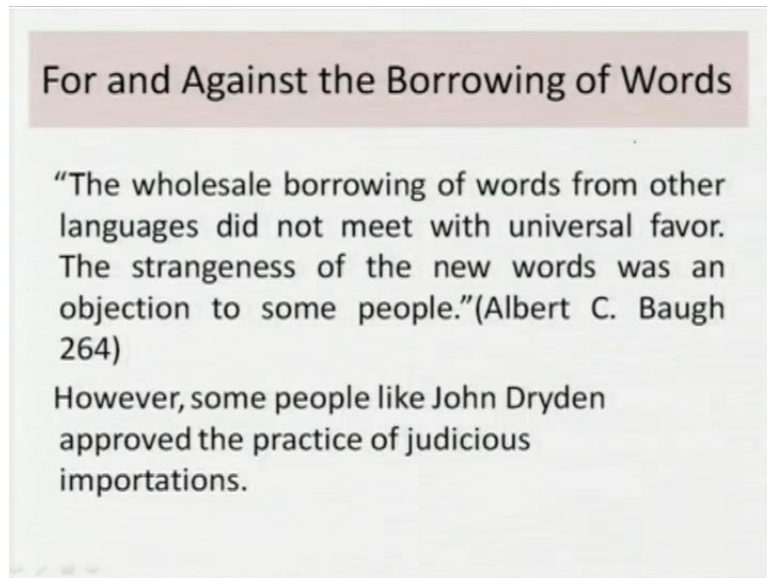
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If the problem is of 1 of enlarging the vocabulary. So, what might happen is, if you borrow too much from Latin and Greek or from French. Or you know if you; if your neologism on new words are etilogically heavily leaning on these languages then the Anglo Saxons or the English that you are talking about, may be viewed by the as by some as inadequate, especially as compared to classical languages. You are coining new words based on antiquity, you already have words from another country which, had come and conquered you right and you had not only that, you also had borrowing some say Italian and Spanish etcetera.

So, is this the matter of enlarging in the simple simply enlarging the vocabulary or is it a problem of enrichment through others. Now, this is something that we leave to the linguist. And the people of you know philology and the people in the history of languages to decide and debate just suppose, it here to just bring it to your notice that whatever, was seen as inclusion and enlargement of vocabulary, and growth of vocabulary may also be seen as a problem, of the downplaying down playing you are the sort of vernacular, it may use the word here, when you allow a lot of what is quote unquote foreign influence to come in to the exiting language. Let us, it quickly look at this slide.

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On this for and against the borrowing of words. Borrow again here, he mix this observation he says: the wholesale borrowing of words look at these, look at the language the wholesale borrowing of words from other languages did not meet with universal favor. It is not that everyone was happy that you know what words in brought importance. So, to speak from other languages, this you know the strangeness of the new words was an objections to some people is not that the word is knew.

If it comes from another language the intonation is knew the pronunciation is knew the cultural resonances, that was carry these are felt to be alien by many people you know this is idea that this is word is not exactly home loan. So, it has several various in political resonances, as it comes in to once languages. So, see this again the wholesale borrowing of words from other languages did not meet with universal favor. The strangers, of the new words were in objection to some people.

Now; however, there were scholarly people, who looked at this phenomenon of borrowing words from other languages in a more balance rather and john ridden for instance many of you may heard of you know, the great poet John Ridden. Ridden was of the opinion, that as long as you know the importations, was as Baugh says: judicious as long as these were judicious importation, one should not really have much to complain as far as borrowing words was concerned.

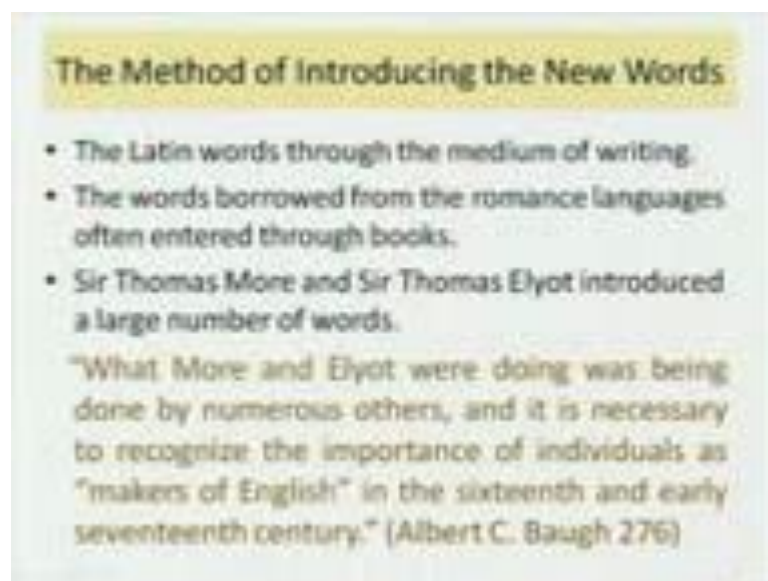
So, it was a matter of balancing you know the coming in of new words as against the existing tendency or existing pool of words that, were there since the Anglo Saxon times or even, before this times.

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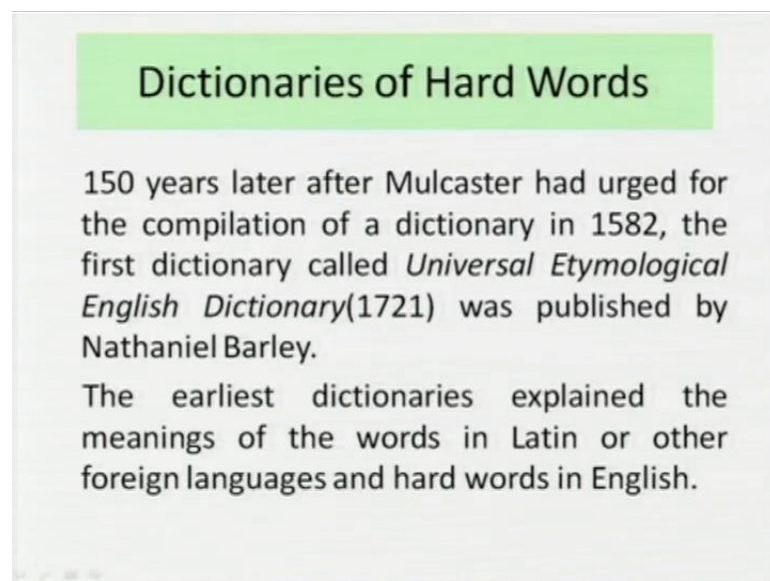
So, some there are few borrowed words here, for instance that we may refer to and from greek, for instance the words at were borrowed in cyclopedia acme anonymous criterion, ephemeral, lexicon, polemic, tantalize, tonic, thermometer.

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Then let us look at again what Baugh says: about the method of introducing these new words. Now though Latin words usually word from the medium of writing. The words borrowed from, the romance languages often entered through books. And borrow here, mentions. Now, I will look a quickly read this quotation what write is the sir Thomas more, and Thomas Elyot, were doing was being done by numerous others. And it is necessary to recognize the importance of individuals as makers of English in 16th and only 17th century. These are what we get through their works are to true as says: the o medium of writing.

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By 17th, 21 he find is in a 150 years later after Mulcaster had urged for the compilation of a dictionary in 1582, the first dictionary was publish by Nathaniel barley call, universal etymological English dictionary. The earliest dictionaries explained, the meanings of the words in Latin or other foreign languages and hard words in english. So, we had this early dictionaries would go you know to great lengths to explain the meanings of the words which, came from the Latin or other languages are even words that were in english, but word considered difficult.

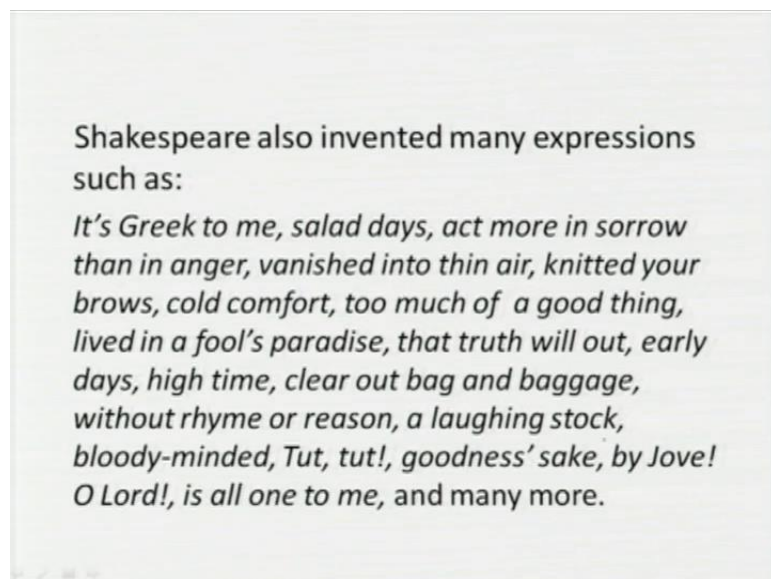
Now let us look at some of the important dictionaries analyzed here, in the 15th century mostly these are: Robert Cawdray's the table alphabetical of hard words. John Bullokars English expositor 1616, therefore 1604. Henry Cockerams, English dictionaries 1616.

Edward Phillips is new world of word 1658. Blount's Glossographia by blount 1656. And doctor Samuel Johnson's famous a dictionary of the English language in 1755.

We also find the influence, the great influence over write likes Shakespeare as per as a vocabulary concern. Say: Shakespeare invented over 1700 words some of these are mention here, for instance cold, blooded, besmirch, bandit, luggage, majestic, moonbeam, negotiate the so many words and that is you know we do not realize have come to ask from Shakespeare for instance, the world like hub norm marketable.

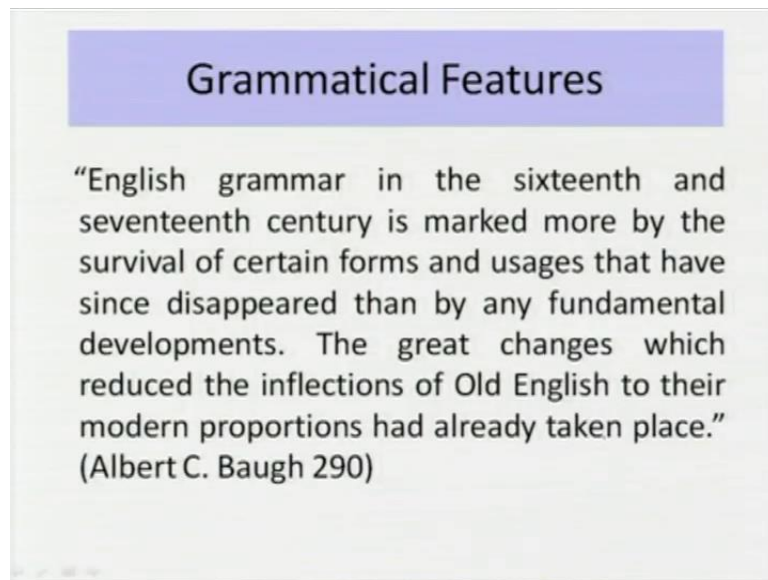
The world marketable you may think is more over modern know or later word you know then you would next time, that to come from Shakespeare time probably. So, these are some of the words are Shakespeare had given as: jenny, work this secure, skin, milk etcetera are they way further, also many expressions that, we get from Shakespeare very no written once, that have become part of only modern English cole comfort, cole comfort is such a phase then clear out back in baggage the without rhythms or region.

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Then, goodness sake of by that thought will out vanished into their air these are some of the expressions that phases, that we owe to Shakespeare refers grammatical features were concern

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This is what Baugh has to say, I am coming from English grammar in the 16th and 17th century, is marked more by the survival of certain forms and usages that have since, disappeared than by any fundamental developments, the great changes which reduced, the inflections of old English to the modern proportions had already taken place and we remember the in a last lecture, on in middle English. This was the inflectional the changes recording inflections way what you know highlighted there then Baugh says: that efforts grammar is concern.

In the early modern, beginning with early modern phase of English what you find that he says: here is mark more by survival of certain forms and usages that have disappear then than any really great fundamental change that came in and already said the you could say the pruning of the languages, the pruning of the inflections, their inflectional endings had already happened before this. So, if we have to end with the general characteristics of this period.

There would before points from bore again that you know, we need to learn right. We find that a there was the conscious interest of the people, in the English language. This is the important a conscious interest of the people, in the English language that is, there was a new attitude towards the language and an attention to its problems that could be seen during this time. So, we have a conscious interest of the people in the English language,

a new attitude towards the language and an attention to its problems all would say in a did to this new the and emerging London English dialect as a standard.

The standard dialect of standard language during that time. Then importantly the second point in this period something, in the nature of a standard not just standard a recognizably modern form of the languages was attain, scalar say at this time. So, there was not only the standard language you can have a standard languages in any time in any dialect can you standard dialect; in any time in the history of any language. The important was the fact that the language, had are modern form to a thanks mostly to the final ending of final ending of a inflectional endings.

We should begin in the middle English period English in the ransons, was much more plastic. A plastic by here plastic, we mean formal ability to change for more, for instance we use the word plasticity, when we talk about neural plasticity. So, the it is the quality of it is a it is quality of adaptability to itself to change, because of its flexibility. So, English in the ransons is Baugh is was much more plastic then today as men says: fear to mold it according to the wheels is interesting is not that you may think in singtively or it may you know you may think is sort of you know court on court common sense way that things become more plastic or more flexible with time is not.

So, in the next lecture, when you look at American English will find that there is, some in very interestingly some tendencies freeze the language, that they brought from England. To the new world where, is in England those who are already changing. So, it does not mean that just, because 1 as gone to into a new with the passage of time that language freezing will go up, it is not so simple phenomenon.

So, English languages our sum up plastic from more flexible adaptable, it was taking in and always and you still taking in new words from other languages to wean extend of goes way become problematic right, it become a question of you know national nationalistic interest with the 1 should allow so many languages to we added so many words sorry from so many languages to be added to the mother tong right.

So, they many features were still and settled though, with record to spelling and pronunciation that, because of this sort of tendency, where things or not things are already quite fluid that there was, it is also standard in the same time, there was a standard same time other probably other standard probably that clamoring you know for

inclusive in to London English. And these features like: pronunciation for instance would not what we find today in you know the official sort of pins English as we say.

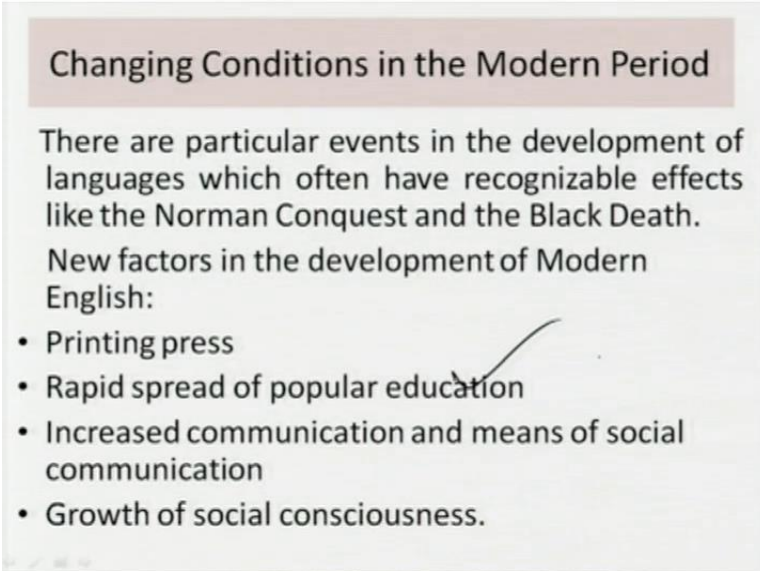
So, spelling and pronunciation still fluid and people are still experimenting different you could say different parts of England was probably people into the parts of in probably also show casing, their pronunciations and there spellings. So, the time by has only by the modern age that you find, that the establishment of greatest ability even though of course, in modern English we also have the important variations and that he find in beginning the new worlds with America and with places like: India places, like: Australia etcetera.

So, if come to the end of this introductory glumes in to early modern English and instead of doing a recap of what we have learn let me suppose, questions to you when give in examples of how you may would not to attempt those questions attempt those questions for instance, 1 from the first question may be something like what the 4 most important changing conditions, in modern English particularly, early modern English.

Which differentiate, it in a radical way from the previous period, in the history of the English language. These are you would say that therefore, factors which let to the grows of any modern and eventually modern English. And we also say: that you know we do not take modern English as from as 1 homogenous age, we break it from the relay sense on wards and it taken into early modern English, and late modern, or modern english.

So, that the 4 factors were, a very importantly the bringing in of the printing press by Cacsten to England and following that what happened, was the already others the next 3 that is a the rapid spread of popular education ok.

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Changing Conditions in the Modern Period

There are particular events in the development of languages which often have recognizable effects like the Norman Conquest and the Black Death.

New factors in the development of Modern English:

- Printing press
- Rapid spread of popular education
- Increased communication and means of social communication
- Growth of social consciousness.

The availability of books then the increase communication, in increase social communication play houses right play very important did not have the modern parts that you did. The play houses were, the most important probably ah as you know avenues and arhenous of social of social communication the people. Then finally, the growth of social consciousness, the growth of social consciousness with the you know the play houses and next the availability of text availability of what we today call hot text right, because of the community of the printing press that was question number 1.

Now, if you know there a question like this, according to the scholar A C Baugh a power full force existed for promoting ah standard uniform language explain. Now, into explain what this powerful course, was right. So, you would then say again that this powerful force was that of the printing press and they can also say that in the it resulted in this important cultural phenomenon. That was the availability of takes which were, here there to work either to items of luxury.

A items of access and privileges; privilege. Though with the availability of 100s of 1000s of copies of a single text right there, where bound to be enormous social changes which also let to the change or you know what are the growth and development of the language more people were using the second important point regarding this powerful force was that it have to need towards standardize English why, because people you know 2 word different were very different may find people just within the few kilometers being

different as far as usage, as far as their pronunciation was concerned, as for as the spelling was considered.

Particularly with spelling it with particular we things I turns of phrase right when they available to you in the forms of text and that is a text that is in read by everyone it eventually; obviously, would lead to a certain standardize form of the language. So, the a sort of you know, this marks the end of a sort of certain from a use of what you say a certain cyatic ah element, as for as the English language was concerned.

So, we have the rise of standardize English, which was out for a next the next that, would be the next question another question would be what would the other changes in society for instance, then you would say 1 very important change was the availability of the you know the establishment increase in the establishment of a number of schools a. Now, again with schools what happens it you get standardized versions of a language.

Everyone in the school and nearby schools were learning to same kind probably, from the same text. So, they has to be a standardization and also there was the raise the second point the rise was certain class, which was the traitsmens class, or the american time class, for umm education was very important. Next what was the; that you know what is that 2 face or 2 sided aspect to the question of the vernaculars give easer way the. So, called prestige languages like: the languages of antiquity like: Latin and greek. And language of prestige, which was there in the last period middle age middle English which was French.

So, they are minute of, but 2 things 1 is of course, that there is the, there is a need with the revival of learning with the sounds. To also know Latin and Greek get just as in the previous age French was the. So, important for many people to know and learn French most of because by you know as a bosses when you place the... So, called vernacular alongside the Greek and the Latin then the vernacular tongues would then seem what we vulgar tang common mans language see immature as bosses limited and unpolished.

So, this was 1 part of the problem, then the other aspect to it was and again all sorts of people also of sorts of said, which is all sorts of when been problem means; when people from all classes to put it in other way of all classes wanted access to the ideas of the ancients as for as practical life was concerned as for as philosophy was concerned right, but again the other side of the other side of the picture is this, that people wanted the

other side as side of the story was that people were worried. With what they found as many of worried as to know would, what they read as a random in fusion of words from other languages.

This is a question also, the rise of the nationalist for ever which, we see since the time of jiffy choster, there was the rise of the nationalist spirit and too much deviation from Anglo Saxon right are to many worrying that this is more correct to many borrowings from other languages, were even to be seen as anti nationalistic. All they are we also had scholars I said like: John Ridden who said that dudicious importations as you ported by a see more judicious importation from other languages was find. And 1 have to know when, I will word was to be considered how of course, on word was we can considered, tradicious.

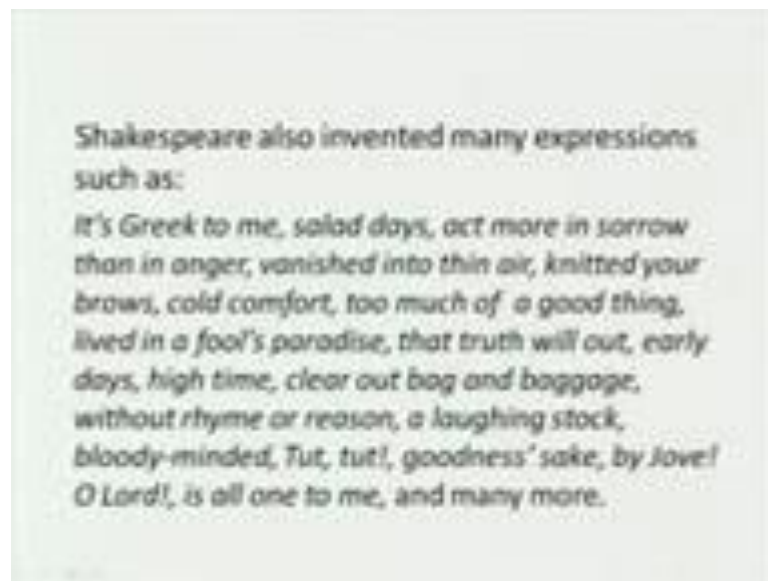
Then therefore, in the next question, would be what is the you know what you refer what does refer to as a problem of enrichment this that the it is similar you know answer really is it, was it considered a matter of enrichment, I was a consider a matter of dependence. So, was it enriching the vocabulary was they enriching the vocabulary by loving of the words you come in all where, they did not dependent to much on other tongues then we could also ah get a question and that the importance of dictionary.

So, it was why were dictionaries, so important at this time dictionary. So, important at this f time for 2 reasons and say reason 1 was of course, because of the you know the sure growth right of the lexicon. And they because, of that of the printing press and the growths of publishing right because of that there was a need to have dictionary. So, that you know it, words that word being now, available see the kind the number and the kind of words that were, are knowing available to people that this was a force that was not there before right.

How much can you, how many new words can you know only though social conversation, only through here says. Here you had books which had, so many words that many people could not understand. So, the rise or this is the time of the dictionary right. The first dictionaries and second was important also to unpack the meaning of words that were even in even in English of a considered hard for instance. Thus we saw that the earliest dictionaries explain the meanings of the words in Latin or other foreign languages. so called hard words in english.

So, the gross of the dictionary was, it was inevitable that during this time, there would be numerous dictionaries that may coming out and finally, culminating in the 1 great dictionary of those times of the 18th century, which was dictionary of the English language by doctor Samuel Johnson in 1755. So, we shall stop here now, and the last question of course, was could be you can refer get a question on describe or you know any way some of the words and phrases which are current even today, which are attributed to the great writer tremendous and poet William Shakespeare.

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So, you have a number of words here, in these lines for instance salad days. The there it is Greek to me these are the some of the phases that we find in Shakespeare's works and also we have words write like: don, bindle, eye ball, fixture, moon, beam, luggage, gossip, Olympian, pedant, radiance these are words that come from Shakespeare. So, this again is just glimpse in to the kind of issues that, we had during the early modern period the form the importance of Shakespeare and moves more you know most important, they really the printing press the coming in of the printing press and the question of the venaculous verses borrowing the problematic question of for in load words.

These are some these are only some of the aspects and really if you have in 1 lecture you cannot begin to when touch upon so many other areas, but for course like this, it is enough that you know some of the aspects and most importantly learn how to connect.

This is this has been my effort here, learn how to connect the social, political, and the economic to changes in languages.

This is very important learn also that; languages are highly politically charged every change also for instance, they may be sudden times where, issues regarding even changes in language even vocabulary, pronunciation, spelling may also be largely political questions; questions of nationalism questions of allowing, not allowing, questions of the raise of, a standard form of english. Which today of course, is the biggest contentious issues the queen's English is only has today become perhaps, it is quite safe to say only 1 variant of English, because we have the saw in module 1.

So, many English's we no longer talk about world English, we talk about world English itself, is an axiom ore world English's is as, if saw in our lecture 1 of the lectures, in the first module world English's is the current term that we use. But you see what you know in this different glimpses in to the 4 different periods, that we have used for the English language, how the language is changed, owing to socio economic factors, owing to conquests you understand. Finally, as you see in the, next lecture on modern English owing to the growth of different industries, particularly the information industry.

Thank you so much.