

English Language and Literature
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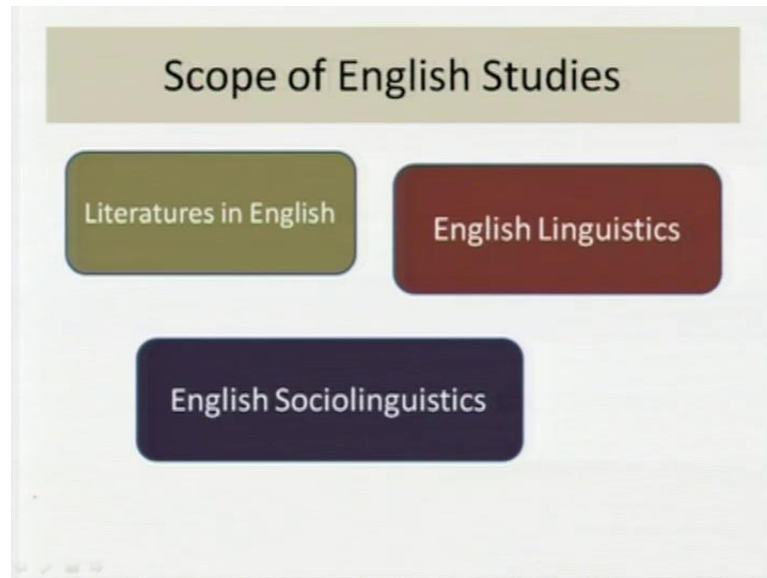
Lecture - 27
History of English Language

Welcome back to n p t e l, the national program on technology enhanced learning, being brought you by the Indian institutes of technology and the Indian institute of science. We have completed 1 module in our series of lectures, collectively entitled English language and literature. In the last module, we had talked about several things and among them the important point without like to read through it. Is that this course is meant primarily for students in various engineering colleges, in India or for whom it is necessary, to have a basic knowledge of English, as language of communication along with it.

It is also important, that they know or they are acquainted with English literature and some aspects of literary theory and the English language. So, with that view, we talked about several things vary in our first module. We talked about; this scope of English studies, we there is a transition being made from English as understood, as is so hitherto understood. And now we talk also about, on large history about English studies which also comprises, not just English as it is understood spoken, the literatures of England.

But also, English as it is spoken understood, and his literatures in various parts of the world, not necessarily also only in the commonwealth nations, we also spoke about the althemy of English, when we base our lecture on the work done by professor brajka ((Refer Time: 02:26)) We also look at the importance of culture study, so along with it do here in the first you know, the first few minutes of this lecture; we are going to do recap, of some of the things that we did in our last module.

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We saw that for instance, when we talked about the scope of English studies, we include broadly speaking three areas. And these areas are literatures in English, remember ((Refer Time: 02:59)) saying English literature, we are saying literatures in English, English language 6 and English social language 6. Now, these are by no means the only 3 domains, which comprises the scope of English studies, but I had a sorted in that particular lecture, that these are nevertheless, so cool areas, that we need to look at when we talk about, the scope of English studies. Then further, we found that when we do courses on English studies or English language and literature.

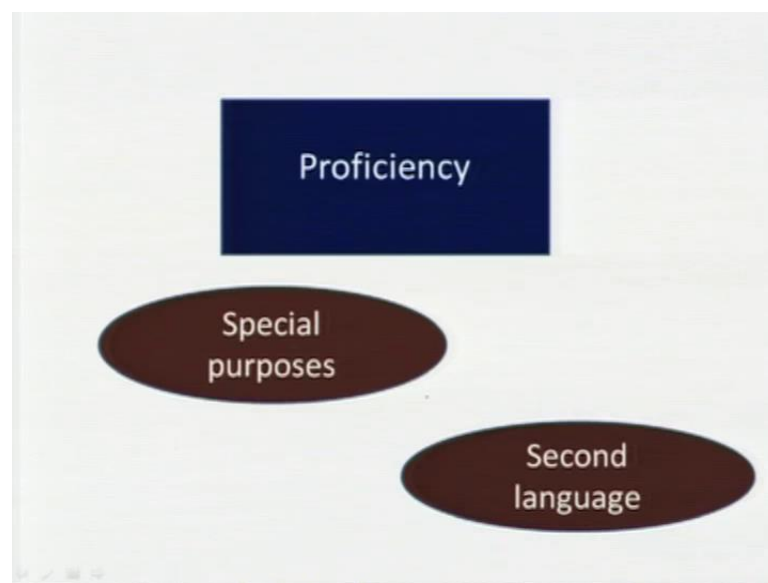
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- A list of seven items is shown on a light beige background. Each item is preceded by a bullet point and has a handwritten checkmark to its right. The items are: Journalism, Philosophy of language, Literary theory and Criticism, Creative writing, Electronic texts and publishing, Film and media, and Communication.
- Journalism ✓
 - Philosophy of language ✓
 - Literary theory and Criticism ✓
 - Creative writing ✓
 - Electronic texts and publishing ✓
 - Film and media ✓
 - Communication ✓

There are now increasing in emphasis, puts on or laid on, areas such as journalism, the philosophy of language in general, literary theory and criticism, creative writing, electronic texts and publishing in hypertext, film and media and communication. So, the study of language, particularly as in our case, the English language does not stop only at literatures, does not stop at social language 6 etcetera.

But also kind of percolates down to associated or Kenry domains like journalism, media studies, even the philosophy of language, follow communication and electronic publishing. So, these are the things that we found in our lecture on the scope of the English studies. Then we also found, very important thing that there is one domain or sub domain, which we should not leave, though leave out at least in our discussion of the scope, of the study of English.

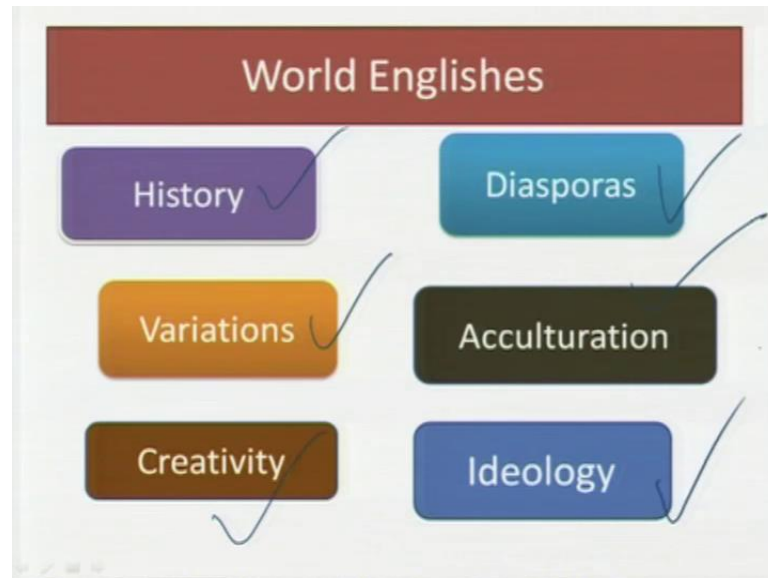
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We do not have discussions on those areas, which are largely to do with proficiency, in the English language and for instance, English for special purposes and the use of English as a second language. So, these are not being brought here, because there are also as far as proficiency is concern, on the use of English for special purposes etcetera, are concern of for in for, for very importance issues the communicating, will give better communication in English, is concern. You will have, you just need to go to the n p t e l website, to find that there are a few courses, at least a couple of courses, give which

address these very important needs in students. So, this part we are leaving out from our program, from our course.

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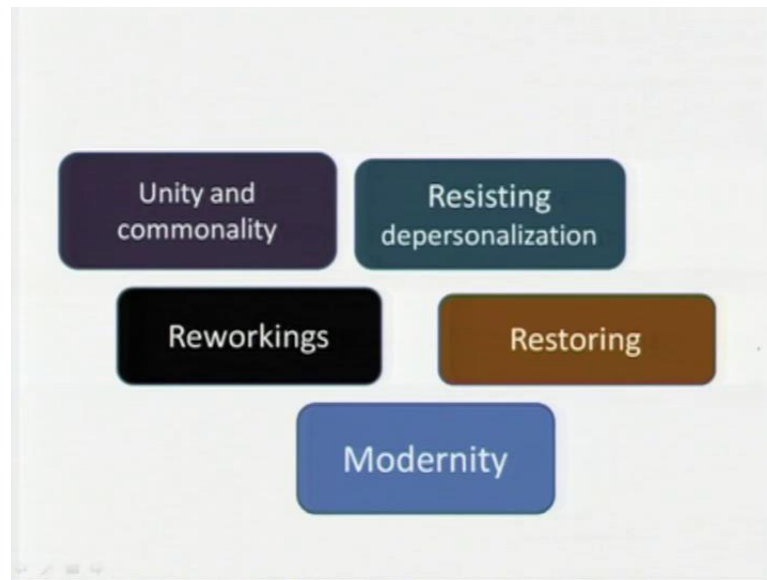
Then we had also one, we had one, devoted one lecture to world Englishes, and we found that we will talk about world Englishes, there are it is not just a matter of you know, accepting the fact, that they are different variance of English all over the world. The idea of clean English or a Standard English, which was so as well find was so important. As far as, it is an early modern English was concerned in Britain, in this case really there is a political need to recognize the existence of several Englishes. So much, so the, we do not use the word, world English or phrase world English, we use the phrase world Englishes.

And here in this slide, let us look at the slide, we found that, the whole issue of world Englishes has to be addressed far as at least six areas are concerned, these areas are the history of English in different parts, of the you know in different parts of the world. And we have in fact, the last lecture in the current module, is also taking a historical look at English in India. So, we have also the use of English Diasporas, then variations of world Englishes they only though you know phenomenal of acculturation of English and to English, the issue of creativity, and the changing of the language as far as creative takes a concern.

And finally and not the least most important of dynamic or internees, so question of ideology, ideology means as you know the way, you perceive the world. It is like; you

could say a set of lenses through which you perceive the world. So, these are some of the things we found, that world Englishes is not just about a studying different variance of English, but also their histories, their ideologies etcetera. So, this is what we did in lecture on world Englishes.

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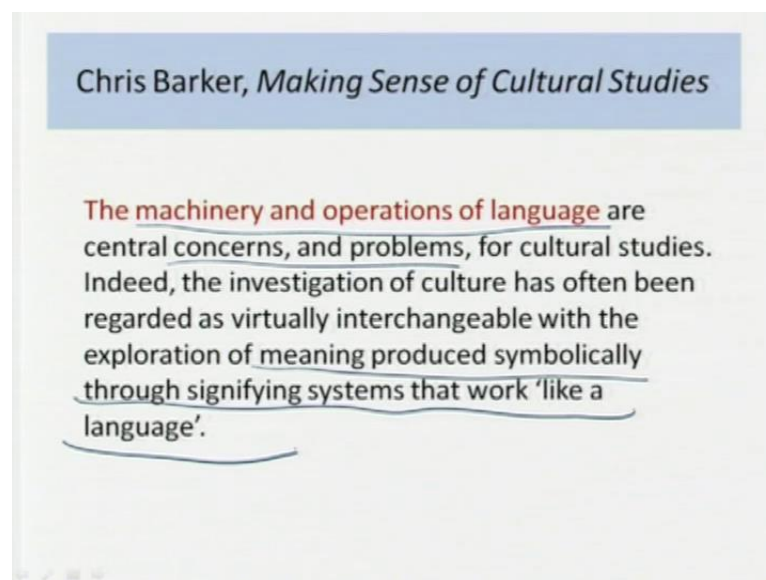
Then we found also that, there are other issues as far as English studies goes, and these are to do with the whole idea of you know the issue of unity and communality among the various world Englishes. And how different, there different instances of you know, other non native English speakers, I am trying to resist, what they feel is a sort of depersonalization that occurs, with you know the, with an unproblematic acceptance or embrace so to speak of English. This is addressed also, by language with oppose colonial orientation, they also talked about, how for instance, you can look up the Algerian activist France phenom for instance.

And a talk about what happens to language, as far as you know, in this case is French, as far as a black's amber you know, emulating the French language, when they go to France is concerned fine. Then also reworking, how Englishes or English or Englishes rework, the language and also concurrently the whole project, entirely different project of trying to do store, non native Englishes speak speaking countries. Trying to restore the various indigenous by may use a word, of a macular again, if I may use a word, languages in their respective countries. And finally, also the whole question of modernity, does

speaking English also mean modernity, does it mean that we take it is concept, and does it make it modern.

Now, these are really hugely again, I would say contentious issues vanes Claus have many things to say about these but, we brought this up in the last you know last lecture, last module, just to give you an idea of how many things, how many problematic things come into our discussion of world Englishes. Then we all, we had one lecture on the rise of the cultures studies in the study of English language and literature, and the study of English studies.

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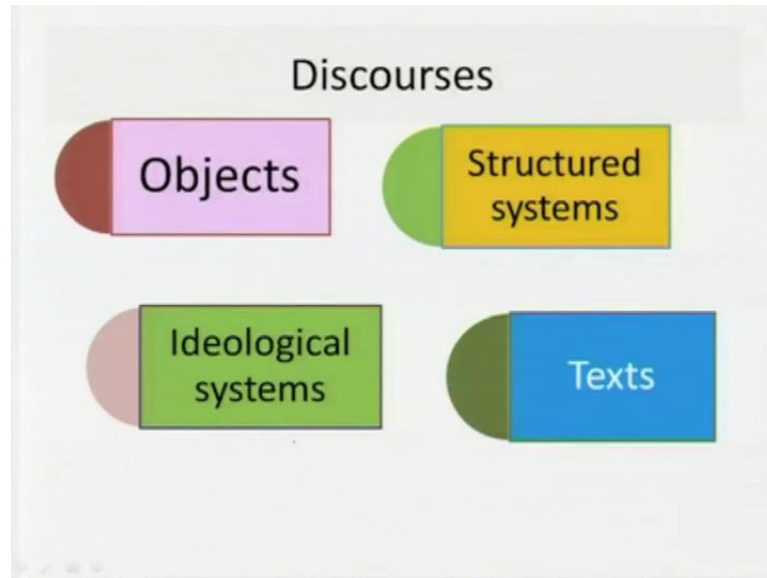


And then, we refer to a quotation from the cultural studies, the well known cultural studies called a Chris Barker. And let us look at this slide here, Barker in his book, making sense of cultural studies, may has this to say, that the machinery and operations of language. The machinery and operations of language are central concerns, and problems for cultural studies. Indeed the investigation of culture has often been regarded as virtually interchangeable, with the exploration of meaning produced symbolically through signifying systems that work, like a language.

Now, the as you saw in the last module, I think the rise of cultural studies was the last lecture in that module. So, how looking at entire cultures, as systems that from where meanings are, meanings emanate, how we also read cultures like languages, do you understand. So, if one language you know has certain symbols in which, which you

arrange in certain ways, cultures are also seen as symbolically constituted, as if they were language, so we also looked at this part, you know or this aspect new, relatively new aspect of the rise of cultures studies as far as, English studies is concerned.

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Then we also talked about discourses, how this you know, for languages are not this English, languages are in general they are discourses. Languages are discourses in the sense that they are objects; they are structures systems within, which you at times are valid or invalid. Languages are also ideological systems, and languages are texts, this is what we found in our, again in our lecture, I the lecture on the rise of cultures studies fine. So, today's lecture, is in you know, one more in second overview are what we are going to do in the next 5, 4 or 5 lectures.

So, it is an overview of this module, it is entitled. So, the introduction to the history, of the English language, and I will run you through some of the major things that we are going to talk about in the history, you know in the various historical period as far as English language is concern. Ending with English in India, but at I would like to say make one thing clear at this point, and which is that, you know it is impossible through talk about everything, regarding the history of a language you know, when they it is step up into just a couple of lectures.

So, I ((Refer Time:13:23)) those of you who may be interested, in any one phrase or interested in any one aspect, to go and look up some of the books, that we shall be

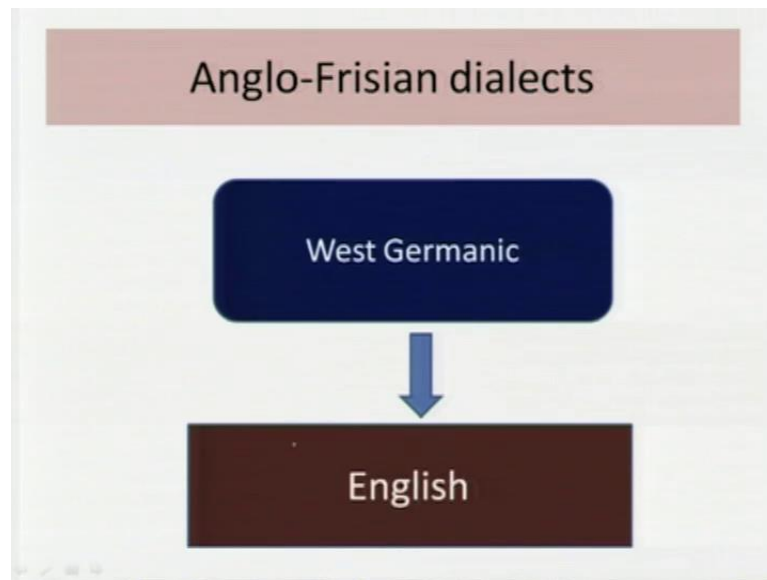
mentioning in you know, during our lectures. Here essentially, what my approach would be is to relate you know, first is to tell you let you know about sudden changes in the English language, it is a very basic. And then to show you how, changes in language do not happen in the vacuum, they do not occur in a vacuum.

There are definite social, economic and political cultural factors, which determine or which is which influence, changes in the language. And also may you know language changes, those changes again sort of you know, in some sort of a feedback loop, again change you know, influencing the social, cultural, economic movements of societies. This is one of the things that I will try and bring to you, because it is very important for us, and we called this method more or less a diachronic method.

Diachronic means cronies time, so overtime, so this is overtime, how you know, a particular language has change. So, please remember, there as I said there are many way different ways in which, you can teach or you can learn about the history of the English language, and I also urge to go through they are many other, you know such presentation on you tube, there are many estimable files available on the net.

So, you to you know in which yourself after having been through these basic lectures. So, English is as we saw, I think in one, in a lecture 1 on the introducing the English language per say, I think was in volume, in module 1, I think there was a lecture on, yes the English language, this is module 1 lecture 3. You could go back to that, and then as time connects that lecture from you know, the first module 2 to all the lectures in this module.

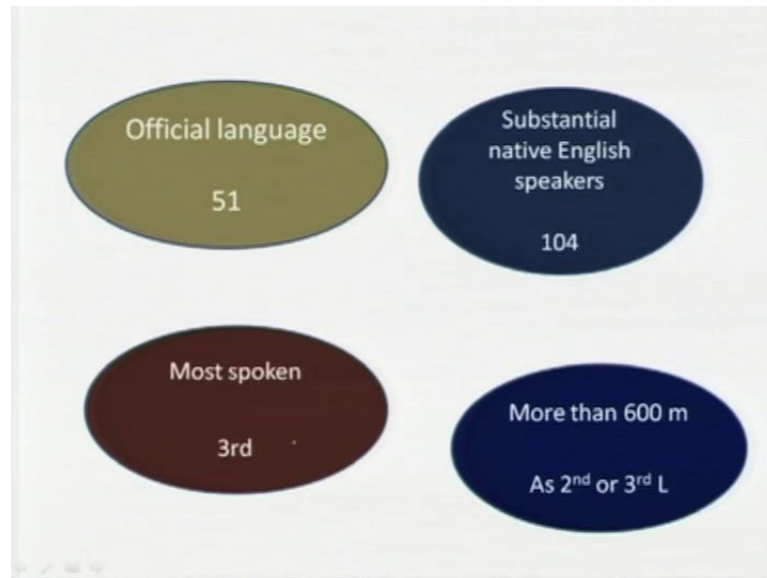
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So, there we have found look at this slide here, that English belongs to the indoor European family or languages, it belongs particularly to it is come from the Anglo Frisian dialects, it comes finally, towards from west Germanic. So, this is we first you place you know English, we do not have English as we have it, in the modern form today we did not have English, in the history of English.

We know that we did not have English, in the form that we have today, today's English is modern English; it is many would say global English. So, we will see how, English develops, belongs to certain family of languages, and the reasons why, and will begin with period old English, so just quickly about again the status of English.

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English is an official language in 51 countries, according to sources, and substantial native English speakers are found in 104 countries. It is a third most spoken language, and there are more than 600 million people who use English as a second or as a third language. So, we talked about the proliferation of English over the globe, and we just wider some statistics in our lecture on English language in last module.

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Texts and References

- Albert C. Baugh, *A History of The English Language*, Allied, 1991
- Charles Barber, *The English Language: A Historical Introduction*, Cambridge University Press, 1999
- Indranee Ghosh, ed., *History of English Language, A critical Companion*, Worldview, 2004

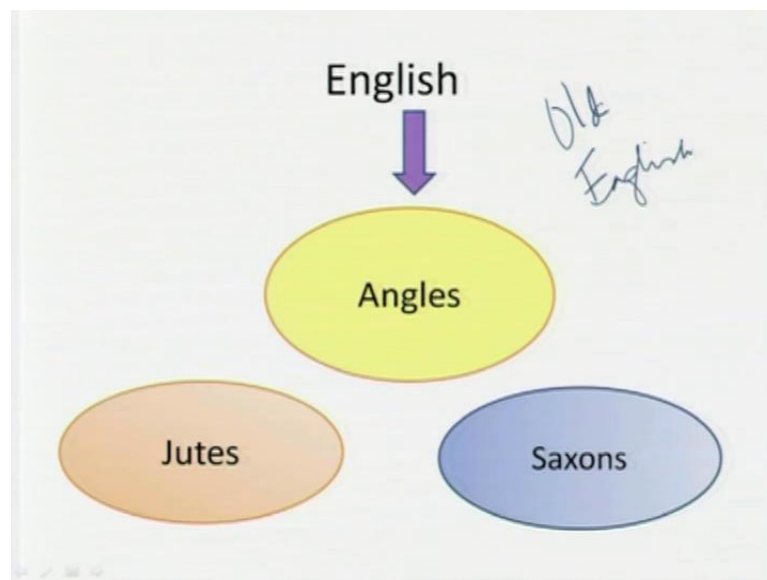
So, again as always it is declare the text from, where we shall be taking our points and these are A C Baugh's history of the English language. Charles Barber the English

language, a historical introduction, in Indranee Ghosh edited volume history of English language, a critical companion. Now, it is not necessary that these are, the only texts that you need to consult, you can always have different sets of books, but I think that it was important for us to kind of zooming on the few texts.

So, as to have some sort of a guide and also as you know, some sort of a reference, instead of bringing points from all various many books or one point from a single book and have you know, it is always better for us to seek to limited number of books, when we talked about. Of course, a time in again I shall be referring to other texts, and I should mention the names and authors of those text.

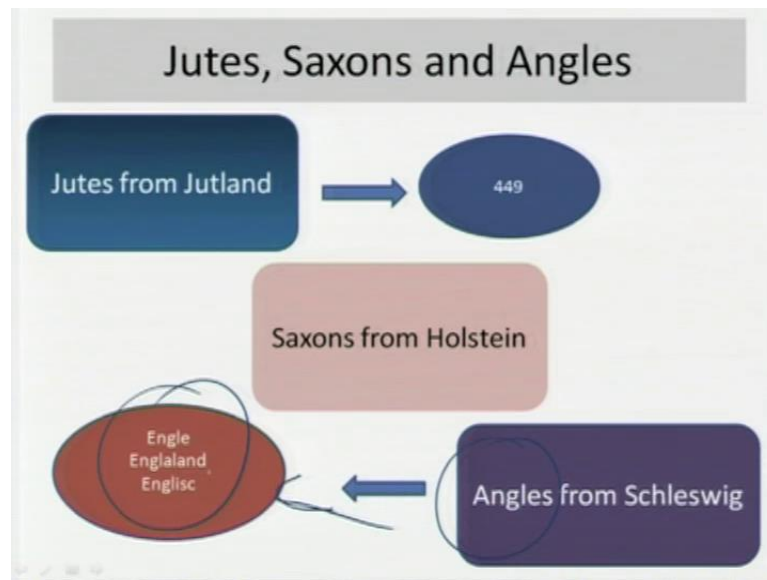
As always, I shall also have, you know occasion when I shall, occasion to read extracts, some time maybe long extracts from certain text. And in that sort of academic, ethics goes I shall every time declare, that I am reading from this particular source. So, English you will we look at the history of the English language, we need to divide the history of English into 3 or 4 major giving major periods of the language.

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And the first period is known as old English, which came about you know which is the language that came about, after and you can say because of, the conquest of England by marauding tribes, these tribes are known as the angles, the Saxons and the jutes.

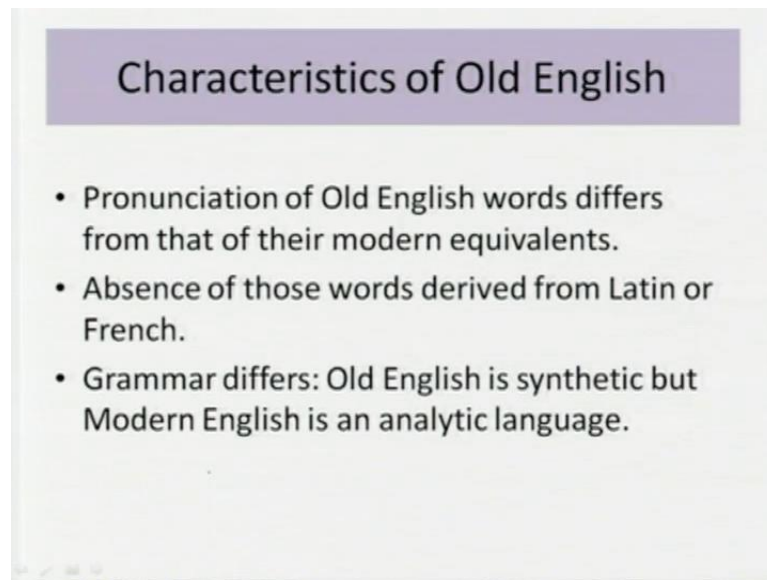
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Now these are the places, where they came from, the jutes came from Jutland Saxons from Holstein, angles from Schleswig. And finally, the name English can be if we look at this slide, the name English comes from the name of one of the tribes, known as the angles. Now, from angles we have the name Englalund Engle and finally, Englisc. So, these were the oldest spellings and finally, we had the word autumn English.

So, they were remember, they were the old English period is inaugurated, by the 3 marauding tribes that came from various parts of you know, of Europe from and settled in England, replacing the older language, pushing the older language into areas like Cornwall, wells and Scotland right. Now more details are to be found in next lecture in this module, which is an old English.

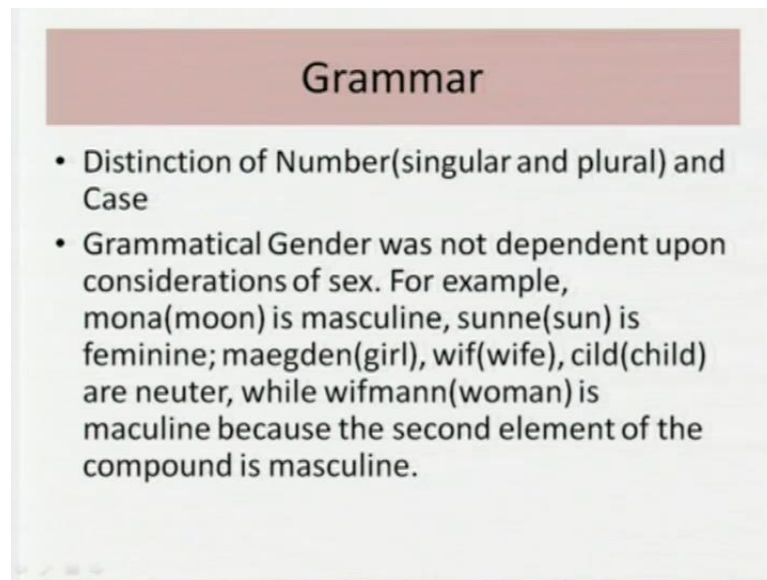
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Now, the characteristic of old English, one of the first things that you note, is a spelling and pronunciation of old English, pronunciation of old English words differs from that of the; obviously, from their modern equivalents. Again I would urge you, they may be to go to you know, Google images or go to various sites on the net or even if you get these on books, in books. To see, how the, of copyright reasons, I have not brought those images here, but you can, you know any texts Beowulf for instance.

It is going to you have an idea of how different the pronunciation and spelling, was even some of the letters, as far as old English, the difference between old English and modern English is concerned. Now, there was absence from words derived from Latin or French largely, and the grammar is different, the old English is synthetic, but modern English is an analytic language, more about this in our next lecture.

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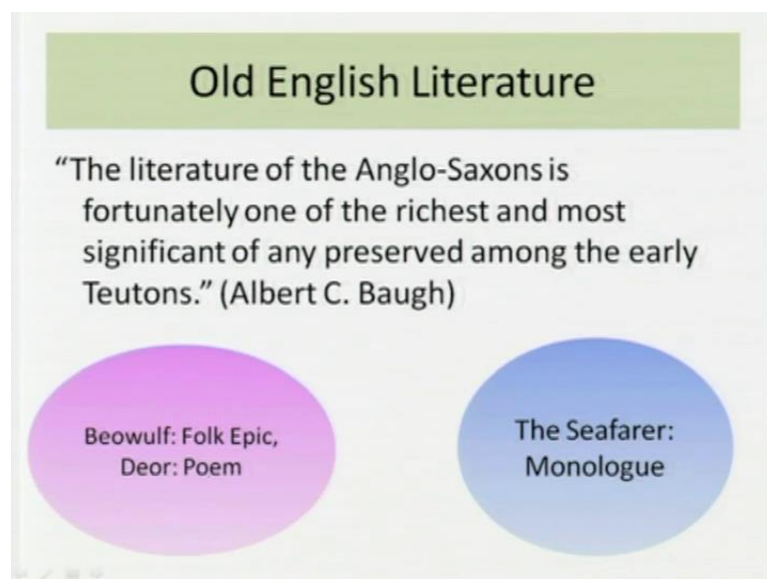


Grammar

- Distinction of Number(singular and plural) and Case
- Grammatical Gender was not dependent upon considerations of sex. For example, mona(moon) is masculine, sunne(sun) is feminine; maegden(girl), wif(wife), cild(child) are neuter, while wifmann(woman) is masculine because the second element of the compound is masculine.

Now the distinction; of course of number, of singular plural and case, so grammatical gender was not dependent upon consideration of sex, very important. For example, a mona moon is masculine; a maegden girl; wif that is wife; and cild that is child are neuter. We understand woman in modern English as being a feminine gender, but there was a great difference I mean in compare modern English and a old English, in terms of grammar and particularly in terms of grammatical gender.

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Old English Literature

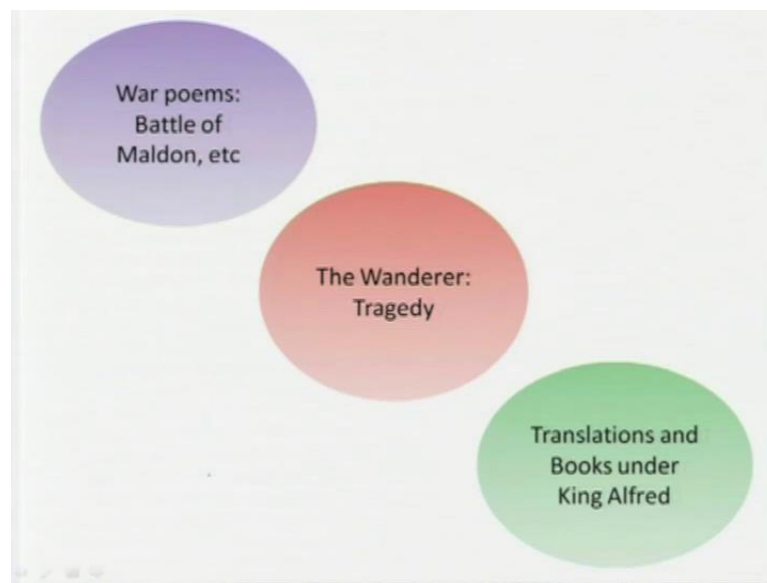
“The literature of the Anglo-Saxons is fortunately one of the richest and most significant of any preserved among the early Teutons.” (Albert C. Baugh)

Beowulf: Folk Epic,
Deor: Poem

The Seafarer:
Monologue

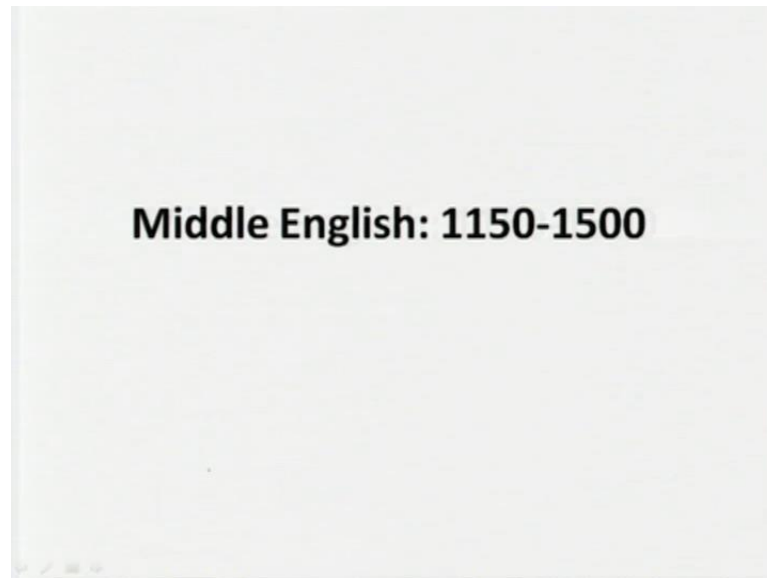
Then the two very important texts in old English are a Beowulf, which is a folk epic. And the seafarer, which is a monologue, and as Baugh, A C Baugh's one of this you know source text here, remarks the literature of the Anglo Saxons is fortunately one of the richest, and most significant of any preserved among the early tautens. Beowulf now is available has been available for a long time. So, again those of you are interested may, one to it is have a look at the kind of writing and language we find there. Even though; obviously, it will be very difficult for you to understand the language or that version of English, unless you are trained to read that.

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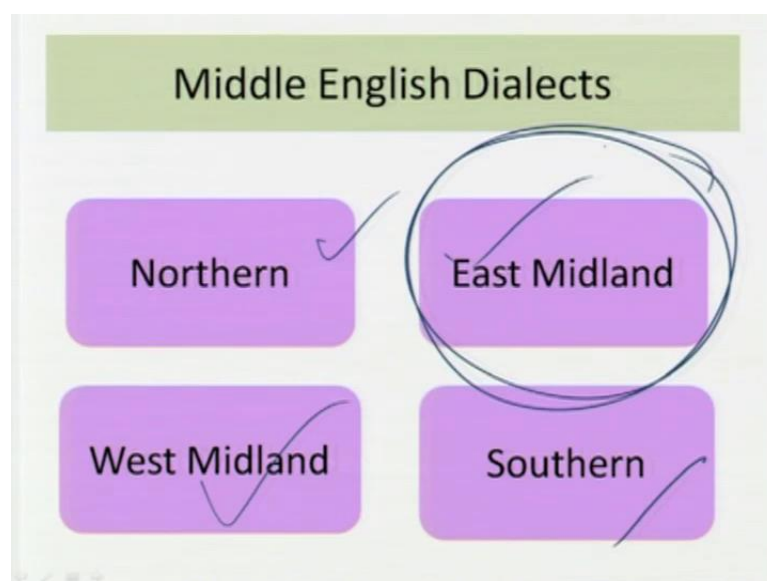
You also have translations and books on the king Alfred, then we have the tragedy the wanderer, war poems and you know in for instance. Anglo Saxons literature is considered to be one of among the richer phases of English.

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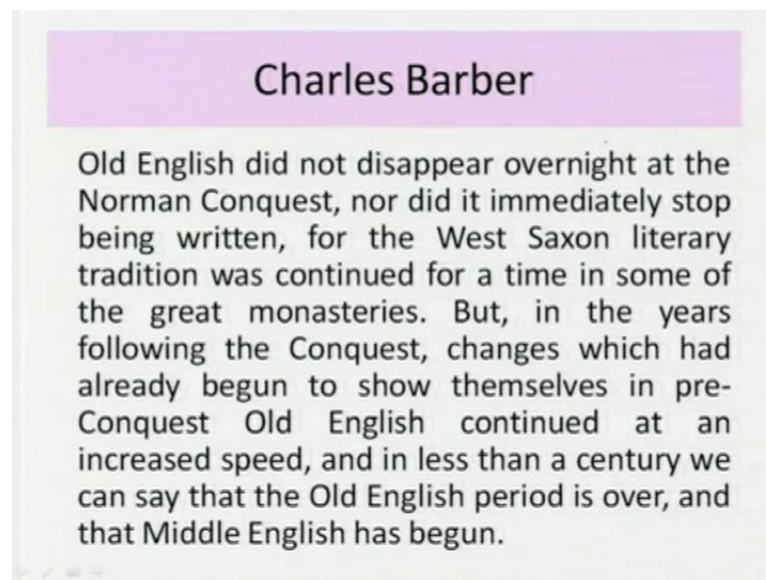
So, next in this journey of you know the history of English language, we move on to another phase, which is known as Middle English. I mean move, we have moved from old English to Middle English, which is generally considered to be, even though are slight differences in date, regarding scholars, these usually understood to be within 1150 to 1500. So, Middle English really had different dialects by the time, you can imagine the Anglo Saxons was language, English as in through Anglo Saxons was establish, and now there grew to be different dialects. So, by the time, it is Middle English, that is from 1150 onwards.

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We find that there are at least four major dialects here, and these are the northern dialect going by their geographical areas, the northern dialect; the east midland dialect; west midland dialect and southern dialect. If I find later on that east midland begins to get grain more prominence you know, in other say a 100 years.

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Now, again we will let us go from Charles Barber, read from an extract from Charles Barber whose texts on the history of English language is another text with us. He talks about the Norman conquest which marks the beginning of Middle English, Norman French conquest, for which this is one date from which we can, you know we can mark a separate two periods in the history of English language. He says old English, now again you see whenever we demarcate historical periods, it is it would be sort of ((Refer Time: 24:41)) part to think that, historical periods are water tide, that when we say end of old English with the coming out the Norman French, that old English completely disappears.

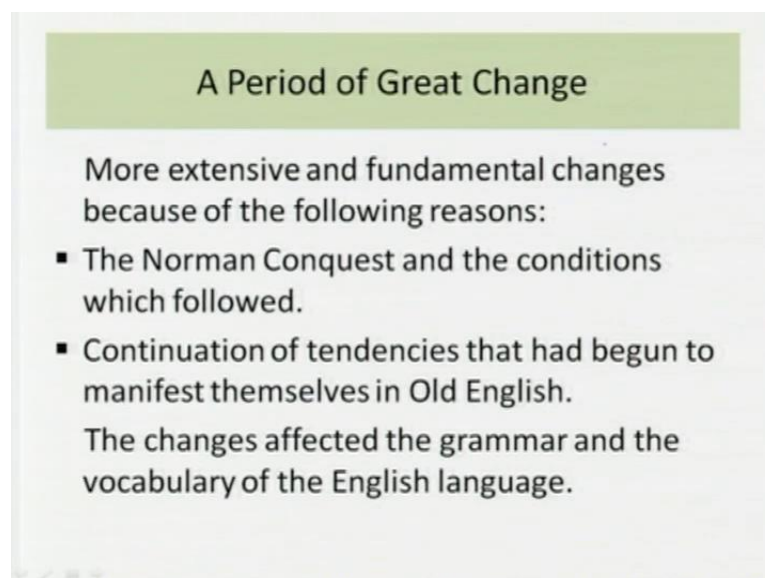
And you know is replaced by Middle English, it is not so; obviously, there are percolations, there are eminence, even as in an earlier age, there maybe you know, some hints of glimmerings of a new language or new variant of a language, emerging. So, let us read what Charles Barber says, Charles Barber is one of you know pioneering again with A C Baugh, one of the pioneering figures in this in the study of English, the history of the English language. Now this is what he has to say, let us look at this slide, old English did not disappear overnight at the Norman Conquest, nor did it immediately stop

being written, for the West Saxon literary tradition was continued for a time in some of the great monasteries.

But, in the years following the conquest, changes which had already begun to show themselves in pre conquest ((Refer Time: 25:42)) this is exactly what I said he, the glimmerings of changes may be seen, may have been seen. Even before in age is said to have peace, you know followed by another one. He says let us look at this slide, but in the years following the conquest, changes which had already begun to show themselves in pre conquest old English, continued at an increased speed, and in less than a century, we can say that the old English period is over, and the Middle English has begun.

The point is then we read history, not necessarily the history of a language, when we read any kind of history, it is important for us to realize that, there are transitional periods, these transitional periods are as important, as the so called main you know, chief full bloom periods with you know, where we have, in with the language shows a different qualities, at a speak. These transitional periods are also important, and need to be taken into consideration; each period in history has elements from the older period, and elements from the newer period, which formed these to important transitional phases.

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A Period of Great Change

More extensive and fundamental changes because of the following reasons:

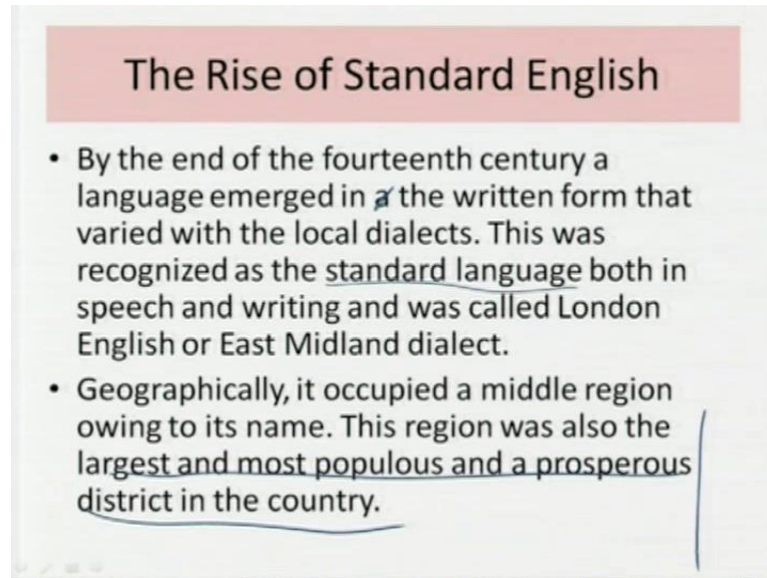
- The Norman Conquest and the conditions which followed.
- Continuation of tendencies that had begun to manifest themselves in Old English.

The changes affected the grammar and the vocabulary of the English language.

Now, the Norman, following the Norman Conquest, Middle English period is you know also considered to be a period of great change of great importance. And they also

continuation as we saw, the tendencies are begun to manifest themselves in old English. And the most one of the most important points here really, I would say was in terms of vocabulary.

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The Rise of Standard English

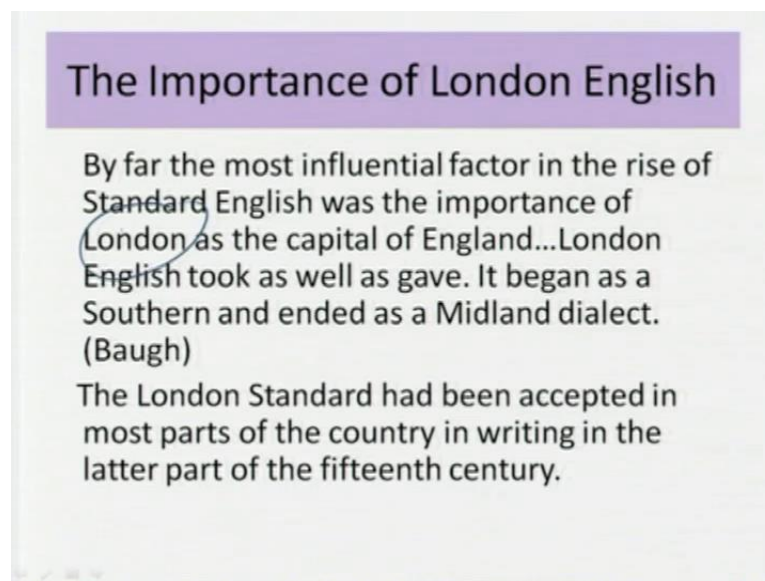
- By the end of the fourteenth century a language emerged in the written form that varied with the local dialects. This was recognized as the standard language both in speech and writing and was called London English or East Midland dialect.
- Geographically, it occupied a middle region owing to its name. This region was also the largest and most populous and a prosperous district in the country.

And the attempt for rise of a Standard English, see the dates, what were dates, are dates to 1150 to 1500, this just the beginning of the 16th century. Now, before you know, the end of Middle English, we find tendency for the rise of Standard English of a certain Standard of English, before this you remember there were dialects; we talked about northern dialect, east midland dialect etcetera. Now, there were different dialects, but there was a time came, when there was, we see the phenomenon of the rise of a Standard English.

Now, let us read from, I think this is a Baugh, 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 speech and writing and was called London English or East midland dialect. Geographically, it occupied a Middle region owing to it is name; this region was also the largest and most populous and a prosperous district in the country. We have to understand this was really the, beginning of mercantile capitalism, this was you know by this some trade, trade and mercantilism, these were some of the very important cultural attributes of the time.

So, because of that, also you need a Standard English for people, to have agreements for people to, you know talk about trade people, for people to you know to agree on so many aspects as far as business was concern, do you understand. And also as a reading public group, this we will see with the coming of the printing press in England, then many factors and find this in the lecture on early modern English, how you know the several factors and this spread of popular education etcetera, which came and gave rise to a Standard English.

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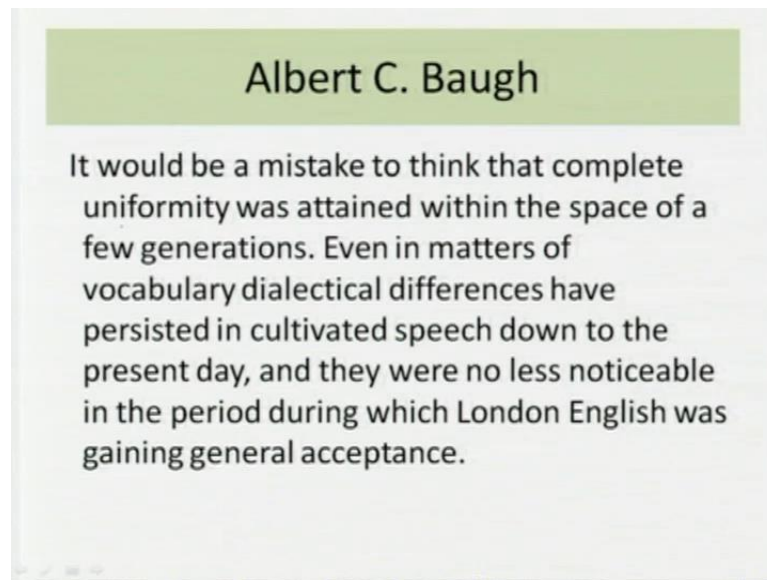
The Importance of London English

By far the most influential factor 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 and ended as a Midland dialect. (Baugh)

The London Standard had been accepted in most parts of the country in writing in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Now, the importance of London English as Baugh says here, was that by far the most influential factor 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 and ended as a midland dialect. The London Standard had been accepted in most parts of the country in writing in the latter part of the 15th century. So, this is again another important phenomenal in Middle English period, of the English language.

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Then however, Baugh also question as you know he says for instance, that is we read from his text. It would be a mistake to think that complete uniformity was attained, within the space of a few generations, even though there was the rise of Standard English. Even in matters of vocabulary, dialectal differences have persisted in cultivated speech, down to the present day, and they were no less noticeable in the period during, which London English was gaining general acceptance.

So, it is a rise of Standard English, is a or rise of a Standard form in any language; obviously, is a dishonorable phenomenon, but any scholar of the history of English language, would also readily agreed, that this you know this, so called Standard, was there All right. But there were also many other variance that were, that continue to be spoken by the people, in which Baugh ((Refer Time: 31:05)) even to the present day. We have you know, in fact today, it is said that we you know, see the b b c Englishes, you know, the b b c English was able to really in the modern times, standardize ((Refer Time: 31:22)) say English everybody was listening to, when there was a radio.

So, everybody would listen to a certain variant or certain kind, if I may use a word certain kind of English. And then they would also be encouraged, to feel encourage, because it was a Standard code encode Standard, it was the broadcasted language. So, people would begin to learn those words, learning in how to speak learn, what kind of things avoid, learn also you know the words, get their repertoire of in of words growing.

So, there was brought again as I said, if you look at the cultural changes, social historical changes you will find, that the media also is a means of standardization of standardizing thing. And this also happens in the modern times, we find that says the b b c was a instrumental willingly of giving rise to a Standard version of English, do you follow.

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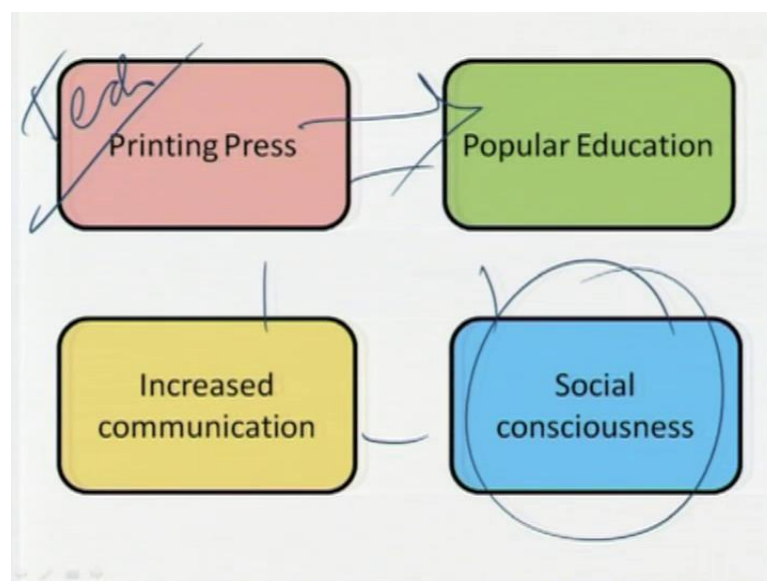
Changing Conditions in the Modern Period

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, we will slowly find that there are now changing conditions, up to the modern period, and here we find that in the early modern, which is next historical period?

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We find these factors, the coming of the printing press, and popular education with increased communication and increased social consciousness. Now, these are all related, I mean I ((Refer Time: 32:49)) to look at this very carefully, see here is a technological matter. Let us call this a material technological fact, the coming in of the printing press, now what happens when there is a printing press? When there is a printing press, they you know reading material a text which word without to in manuscript form and very limited maybe just a few copies to copying from the main manuscript.

This change then entire this scenario was completely changed. So, you could have say as A C Baugh says you could have a hundred thousand books, published by the printing press, which was available to more than a hundred thousand people, with the growing of lending libraries for instance of personal lending. We people could actually get copies and read them. Now, what happens this also gives an impetus to popular education, the availability of text, why not the rise of school of course, this is the thing why that we have come to your mind.

The rise in the number of schools, the rise in popular education, people reading not for you know for any specialization purposes, but people reading you know, reading text, reading poetry for instance, reading prose for instance, for even for disleasure and pleasure. So, the printing press therefore made available, books in you know in the English language, which would then establish the language in a way, it was never established before.

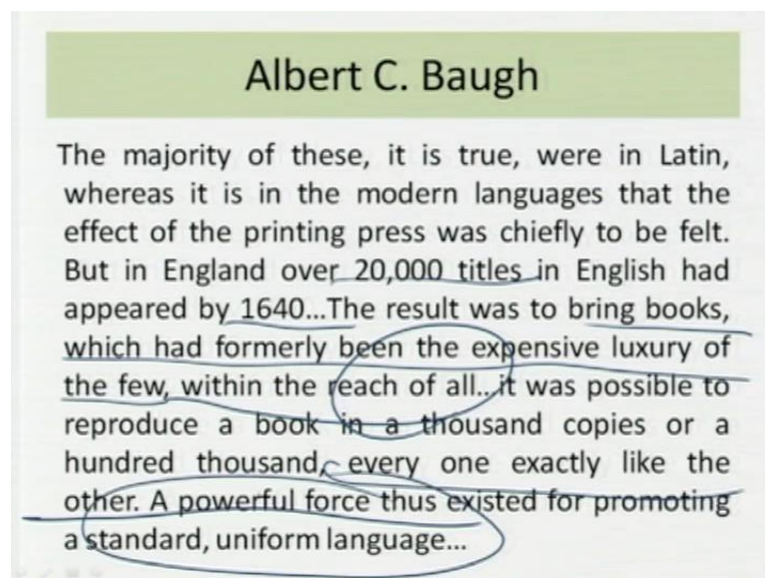
Now, see in the, if the modern counterpart was the b b c, even after that if the counterpart is saying the internet. During the transition from Middle English to early modern English, the early modern English which is the next period in our, you know, division of the way we have divided, this generally divided. The history of English language will find that, this is a very important phenomenon. So, technological phenomenon leads to a cultural phenomenon, which is a growth of popular education, it is increases communication. And finally, it gives makes an impact or it has an impact on social consciousness in general.

Ideas now, ideas now come to be shared by people, the social consciousness is changed, the, you know the general knowledge atmosphere has change. Even I would say that general ideological atmosphere changes, because it also matter, what kind of books are

published? Do you follow? What kinds of texts are chosen to be published, that also leads to a change in the social consciousness of people. So, remember this is an extremely important time, as far as the English language is concern, and as we say, as we found that there was a rise or you know of a standard form of English.

Finally, zooming into the east midland dialect that was there among the four dialects, it was important that London slowly we came to be you know the capital and the business capital, business centre. And there was a need; there was a need also by the tradesman class, by the mercantile class for of a further for more education, do you understand? So, these are you see some of the social technological, historical, political changes that also lead, determine the course of a language.

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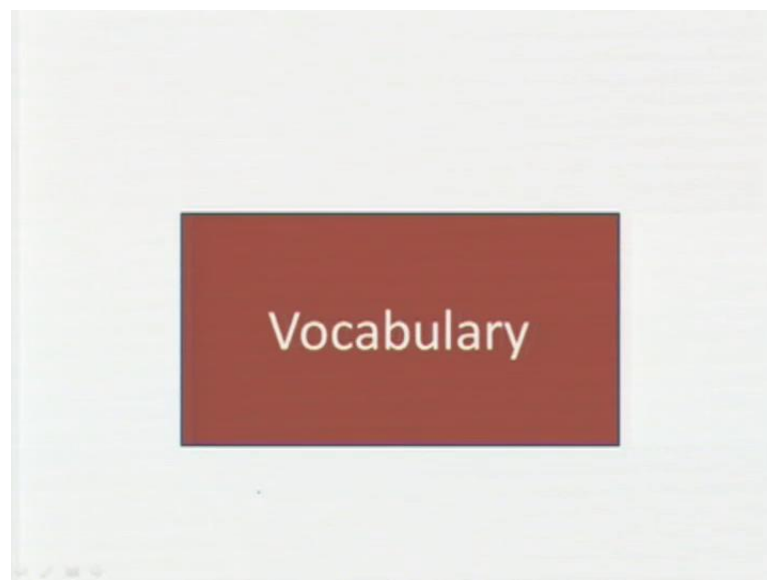


Now, Baugh again, A C Baugh mentions this year, he says the majority of the texts, it is true were in Latin, whereas, it is in the modern languages that the effect of the printing press was chiefly to be felt. In England over 20000 titles in English had appeared by 1640 that is a Middle of the 17th century. The result was what, this is all was to bringing to bring books, which had formerly been the expensive luxury of the few, within the reach of all. So, there was a sort of use a word democratization of the reading, the really accessibility of the accessibility of books of reading or say that democratization of the reading opportunity.

So, there is A C Baugh says, the result was to bring books, which had formerly been the expensive luxury of the few, within the reach of all. It was possible to reproduce a book, in a thousand copies or a hundred thousand, every one exactly like the other. A powerful force thus existed for promoting a standard, uniform language again. A Standard uniform language is possible precisely because of the availability of books in print, during that particular period in history. Then we will now move on to the next period, which is a modern English, modern English really is you know, divided into two parts, as is early modern English and late modern English.

Now, many scholars call it, called the first early modern English and the second day, do not use a word late this simply called it modern English. Modern English is again not homogenous over time, the modern English that was there say 200 years ago, is not the English had we have today. Since language is extremely dynamic and the English language in particular, amongst modern languages is also a very dynamic language, it has been able to give as well as, take as it were. So, when we come to the modern period is one thing that I would like to highlight here, among other things.

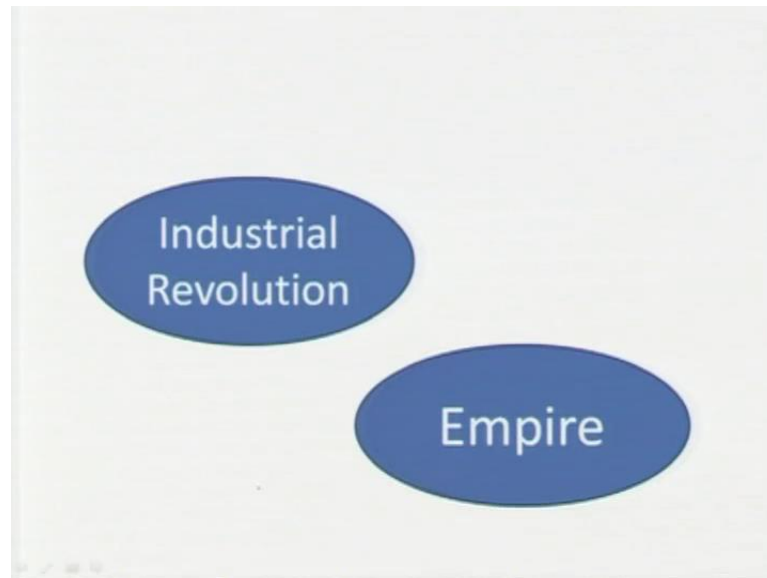
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And which is the enormous growth of vocabulary; in as far as the modern times are concern. And this enormous growth in vocabulary maybe traced to, back to historically two important social historical factors. First is the industrial revolution, the coming of industrial revolution and the second is the growth of the British Empire. So, we need to

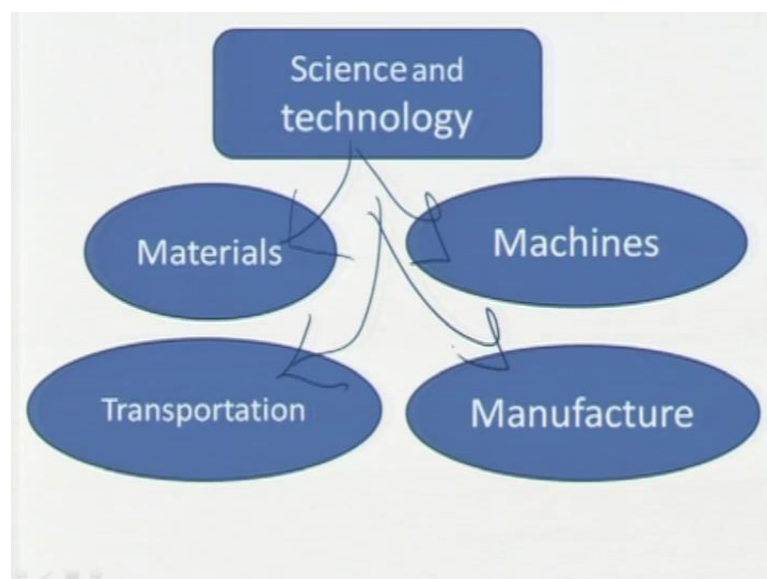
talk about you know, the enormous sort of impact, these two things had on the growth of vocabulary. So the, we will end with the modern period and also bit about you know, about science etcetera. And let us first begin with what happened? In you know, because of these two historical events, series of events which is the industrial revolution, and the rise of the British Empire

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So, these are the two point's industrial revolution and the empire.

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So this, the growth of science from the 17th century from Newtonian science, and the growth of technology, during the industrial revolution for instances spinning jenny, we are all acquainted with this with form of social study classes, spinning jenny then, the seam and gen for instance. They gave rise to new materials, definitely new machines new means, and improved means of transportation and communication, and new systems of manufacture. Now, these remember, these you will agree that these are relatively very new things, you have materials like never before, with coming of science and technology in fall after with Newton, the few some people also called the coming of the modern age.

Machines, new kinds of machines, where they which never existed before, new means an improved means of transportation, and new manufacturing industries, things were at least that were not manufactured in the old artisan industry or way of manufacturing things. So, this necessitates the growth of vocabulary, you needs, you need words, in order to named at least name these things, and largely what happened this. The new words came you know there was a sort of leaning, if I may use a word leaning onto antipity, onto roots etymologically coming from Latin and Greek.

We know we all of you know are aware we have also than learn this in our school, a bother n s sans, a time of great learning of revival in England, where the classics were you know, there was renew the interest, not only in among literature college also among scientists. Scientist too took a great interest in you know, in antiquity in Latin and Greek texts, not only, not for the science, precisely because of the great literatures that came, from those times.

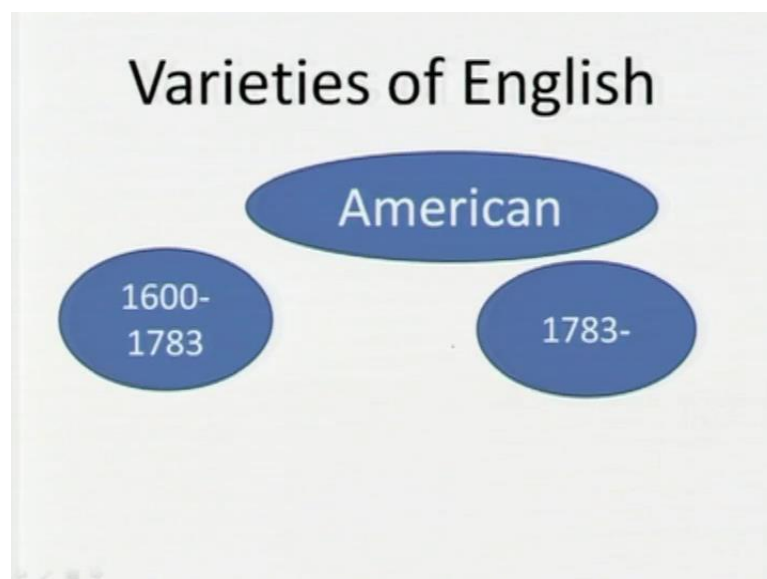
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New products, machines and processes

- New words: *train, engine, reservoir, pulley, combustion, piston, hydraulic, condenser, electricity, telephone, telegraph, lithograph camera*
- New meanings: *vacuum, cylinder, apparatus, pump, syphon, locomotive, factory*

So, as we see here, the new products for instance, the new products machines and processes, the new they were new words for instances like train, engine, reservoir, pulley, combustion, piston, hydraulic, condenser, electricity, telephone, telegraph, lithograph, camera, vacuum, cylinder, apparatus, pump, siphon, locomotive, factory. Some of these, may also have originated later you know in the new world, in America, but the point is here, this slide shows us the new products, new machines will need new names. So, these are some of the new additions to the vocabulary, among thousands and thousands of words.

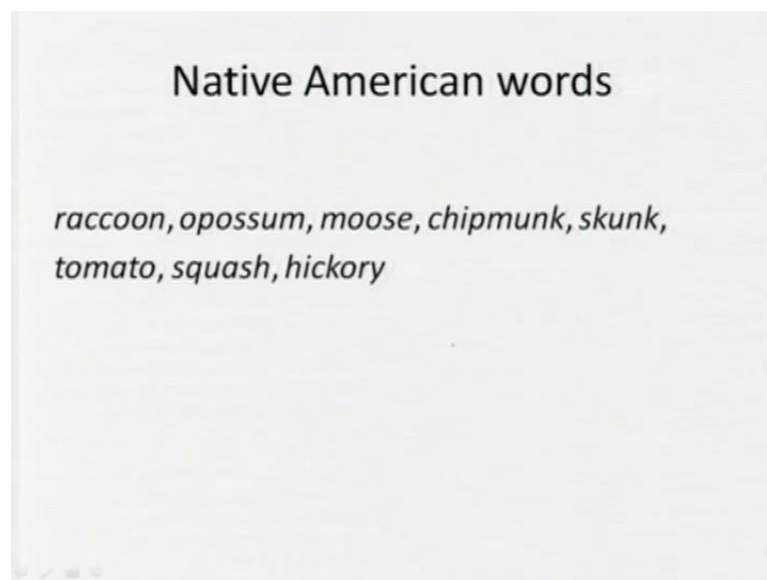
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So, next we talk about modern English speak cannot leave out the phenomenon of the growth of the type of English, a variety of English in America, in the new world. Now with the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers in the 17th century, we had slowly the rise of a variant of English know as American English. So, American English was a English that was established in the new world, following the conquest of the new world by the English.

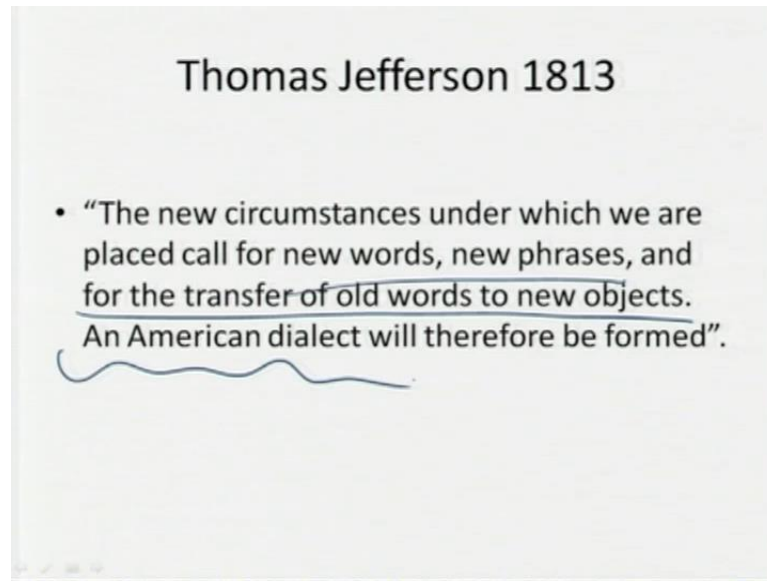
So, for instance there were again native, never we had said that language is both take and give. So, it is not that one part, you know say one territory is concurred by some other country and that the territory and quest in only takes, but they the concurring country, also takes in words from the country they have annex or concur.

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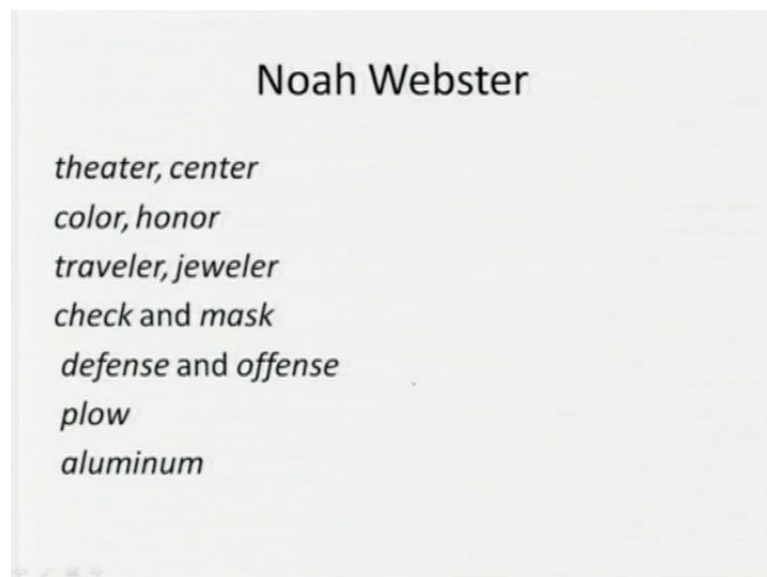
So, we have from the native Americans, we have words for instances of animals like raccoon, opossum, moose, chipmunk, skunk and also for instance tomato, the word tomato is of native American, origin it was taken into the English language.

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There was as we find in this interesting quotation from Thomas Jefferson in 1813 there was the new, he says the new circumstances under which we are placed, call for new words, new phrases, and for the transfer of old words to new objects. And they says an American dialect will therefore be formed, he; obviously, does not called it American language, he calls it an American dialect.

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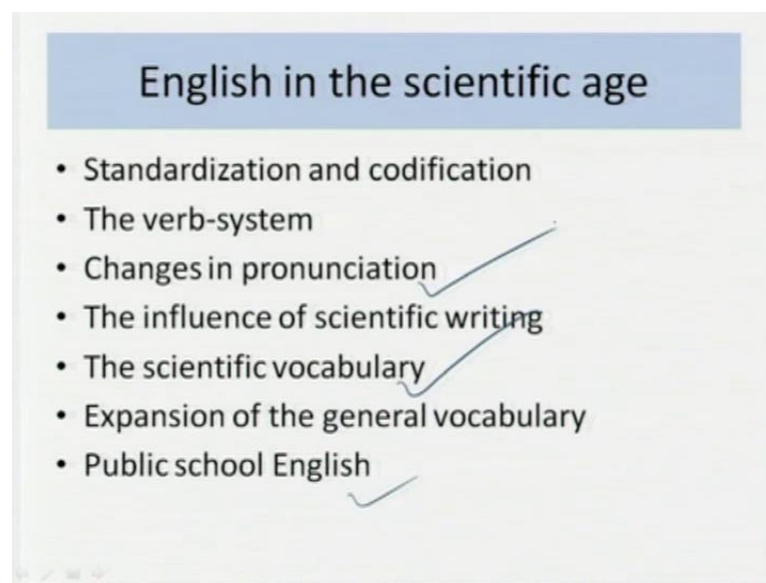


Though a most important figure in overview of you know in the English language, history of English language here, we cannot do without is Noah Webster as far as

American English concern. In Webster as you are, you all of you familiar with the fact there is a Webster's dictionary of English, of the English language. And Webster said, so there was through Webster, the attempt in a successful one of proving words. There are new words, but these are words from the mother countries, so to speak.

That are pruned, simply because letters are not seem to be necessary here, and all of you are you know familiar with this for instance theater, for t h e a t r e we have theater, and instead of center from the whole c e n t r e, we have c e n t e r color, honor, traveler, jeweler, check instead of c h e q u e we have check in same for mask, plow p l o w for p l o u g h. So, there was among other things Noah Webster tried to pruned the, you know the existing English words, and to make them, most streamlined as he thought them to be.

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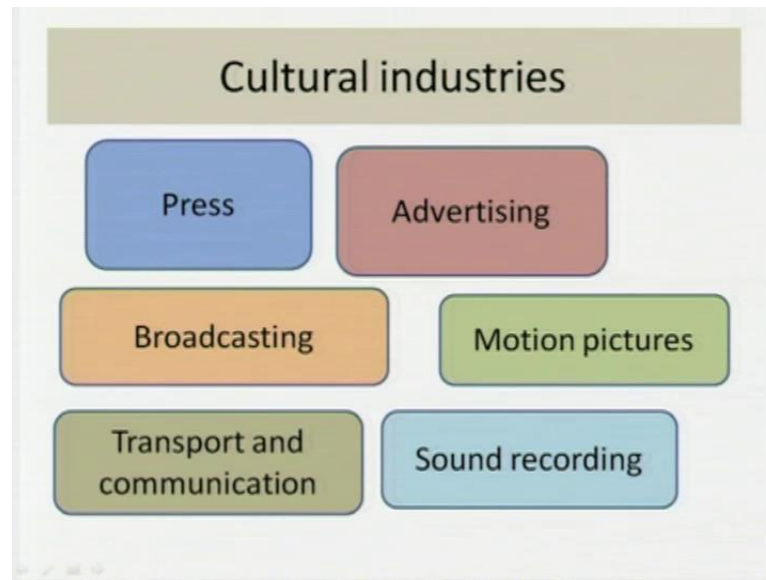


Therefore, English in the scientific age, if we say the modern age is a scientific age, English in the scientific age, therefore sees certain standardization and codification. For instance, there was, there is also the variant of public school English, there was a ((Refer Time: 46:26)) new scientific the vocabulary, changes in pronunciation, the influence of scientific writing, new words for you know that will necessary for the scientific enterprise.

You know way in which it far a sort of you know, went far beyond in number, you know than the previous systems of use of words in the scientific domain was concern. So,

science was a very important factor as I said, science and empire, science and technology ((Refer Time: 46:55)) revolution and empire, these are the important social historical factors.

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Today we find that culture industries, English is also, determine the kind of English we use today, and the new words for instance, new usages that come to us, also come from the press, from advertising, from communication industries, transport and communication, from broadcasting. We gave the example of the b b c, of from broadcasting, from television; you can name it from sobs, from documentaries, from national geographic etcetera, from sound recording and also motion pictures. These are also; you know ways through which changes in the language come in.

Then we will end here now, and they are some of the things which we; obviously, could not discuss here, and the especially from English in India. So, let us leave it for, you know the last a lecture in this course, we will talk about it in detail. So the, see if you ask a question like, what should the English, the study of a, the whole study of, history of say any language. Say particularly the English language focus on, the one of the ways, you will say that one of the ways to focus is not on, is not to study, changes this history means change, you look at the history of something, because it is a dynamic process.

Now, it is not just chronically, it is a historian is different from a chronicler; a chronicler will give you dates, so that is why here I have not really, talked so much about dates

really, well chronicler will give you dates and their events. But historian is going to look at a far more holistic picture, of changes say in the case of language, in relation to that I said in the beginning, relation to changes in technology, changes in science, changes in society, changes in political processes, do you follow. For instance empire as something that we found was there, growth of the British Empire was very important or had important implications, for the English language.

So we, you say that, we will ride ((Refer Time: 49:08)) we the grows development and history of a languages needs to be seen from historians point of view, not a chronicles point of view. Second, say if you ask the question like, what are the major phases of English, the history of the English language. And you will say that, they are four major periods of the history of the English language, namely old English, Middle English, remember old English with the coming of the Anglo Angle Saxons and jutes, and Middle English after the Norman conquest.

Then early modern English and modern English, these are also that you can say safety that, we talk about world Englishes, that is a more in a horizontal, not in a linear fashion, so more in a distributed horizontal fashion of understanding varieties of English, do you follow. Then another third question would be on, how question like, how did a standard form of English emanate. Then you would have to talk about the London dialect, you talk about the rise of the tradesman class, you have to mention the printing press, for instances spread of education, rise of popular education, the rise of in the number schools for instance.

So, this is one of the first times, when there was a standard rise of the definite Standard English. And finally, we talked about modern time, we talked about you know if you ask the question like name two important events or series of events, in modern English history, that had great impact. On particularly, the vocabulary of English of modern English, then you needs to mention, the two which are what, the industrial revolution, and the growth of the British Empire. And, I have not talk so much about literature here, because we talk about literature in the next module, which will be there with by, we will find lectures by our colleague professor Krishna Barua, this was largely or this was actually only on the English language.

So, I have not very talked, I have not talked about Casoria, I have not talked about Shakespeare here, I have not talked about a Bernard Shaw here for instance. So, I am ((Refer Time: 51:22) because of paucity of time, I am simply giving you a, you know a collection of lectures on the history of the English language, relating it to social, cultural, political changes. Thank you so much, we will meet in the next lecture, when being to talk about old English in more detail.

Thank you.