

The Development of English Word-Stock in the XII-XVII cen.

- 1. Middle English lexicon:**
 - a) Scandinavian borrowings**
 - b) French words**
 - c) Latin borrowings**
 - d) Words from Low countries**
 - 2. Early Modern English lexicon**
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Scandinavian Influence

- Sk: sky, skin, skill, skirt, (OE scyrte – shirt);
 - Retention of the hard pronunciation of k and g: kid, dike (gitch), get, give
 - Place names: (600 place): Derby, Rugby (districts occupied by Danes)
 - Nouns: root, trust, want, window
 - Verbs: get, give, die, crawl, raise
-

ME Borrowings: Norse

c. 1150-1250

anger
bagge
cake
dien
egg
husbonde
kide
low, lah
skin

c. 1250-1350

awe
bal
bat, bakke
drit
flat
gift
leg
mistake
stak
stacker
weike

c. 1350-1500

awkeward
bulk
doun down
flagge
frekel, freken
gap
kag
leken, liken
rafte
reindere
steke



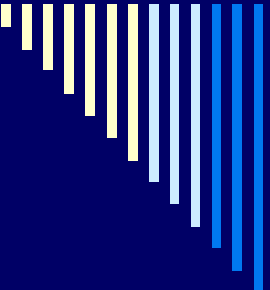
French borrowings (2 stages)

- 1066 – 1250 (900 in number)
 - 1250 – 1500
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1066-1250

- a) French speaking nobility: noble, dame, servant
 - b) Literary channels (Charlemagne's romances): story, rime, lay
 - c) Church terms
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1250-1500

- Government and Administrative terms:
government, administer,
 - a) Fundamental terms:
crown, state, empire, realm, reign, royal,
tax, parliament, subsidy.
 - b) Titles of offices:
office, treasurer
 - c) Economic organization of the society:
peasant, slave, servant
-

ME Borrowings: French

Government

govern
administren
coroune, crowne
realme
regne
roial
soverain
maieste
sceptre
traytour
parlement

Law

justise
crime
attourney
somouns
jure
felun
verdit, verdict
prison
sewen, siuen
arreinen
aresten
petit larceny

Military

armee
navie
soudeour
capitane
lieu tenant
sergeant
enemi
batel
combat
sege
defense

ME Borrowings: French

Rank

viscounte
maire
noble
peer
prince, princess
duke, duchesse
count, countess
page
slave
servant
sir, madam

Fashion

facioun, fasoun
gown
robe
garment
veil
chemise
petycote
lace
embroderen
bocle
boton

Jewels

turkeys
amatiste
topace
gernet
ruby
emeralde
safir
perle
diamaunde
cristal
coral

ME Borrowings: French

Fabric

satin
taffata
furren
sable
ermine
bever

Home

porche
celer
panetrie
closet
parlour
chimney
arche
chaiere
lamp
couch

Eating

diner
soper
broil
feste
apetit
taste
frien
plate
victuayle, vitaille
tosten

ME Borrowings: French

Food

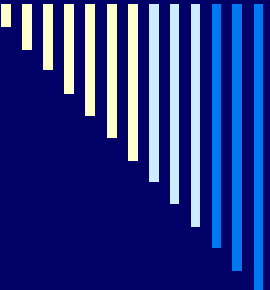
<i>salade</i>	<i>makerel</i>
<i>sauce</i>	<i>sole</i>
<i>gravey</i>	<i>perche</i>
<i>fruit, frut</i>	<i>samon</i>
<i>sugre,</i>	<i>sardeine</i>
<i>sucre</i>	<i>oistre</i>
<i>oignon</i>	<i>porpoys</i>
<i>bisquite</i>	
<i>creime,</i>	
<i>creme</i>	
<i>letuse</i>	

Sport & Game

tenys, tenetz
raquette
joust
tornement
pris
cheker
ches
dauncen
menestrel
amuse
recreacion

Arts, Lit

art
painting
sculpture
portrait
musik
melodie
carole
poet
storie
chapitre
balade



ME Borrowings: French

Education

studie
science
resoun
universite
college
deen
gramere
penne
pencil
papir
chapitre

Medicine

medicine
surgien
pain
disease
cure
contagious
puls
fracture
drogge
oynement
poison

Church

chapel
religioun
sermon
prayer
clergie
heremite, eremite
saveour
trinite
miracle
salvacion
mercy



Ecclesiastical Words:

- religion, theology, baptism, confession, prayer, lesson, passion.
 - Indications of rank or class: clergy, clerk, dean, abbe
 - The names of objects associated with religion: crucifix, image
 - Fundamental religious or theological concepts: salvation, virgin
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Law

- Names of crimes and misdemeanors: felony, arson, larceny, fraud
 - Suits, involving property: estate, bounds, property
 - Adjectives: just, innocent.
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Army and Navy:

- Navy, arms, battle, defense, soldier, spy, guard
 - Weapon: dart, lance
 - Verbs: to arm, to array, to defend
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Fashion, Meals and Social Life

- Gown, robe, frock, collar, embroidery
 - Verbs: adorn,
 - Colors: blue, brown, scarlet;
 - Dinner, supper, feast.
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Art, learning, medicine

- Art: art, painting, music, image, beauty
 - Literature: poet, romance, chapter
 - Medicine: physician, surgeon, malady
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ME borrowings: French v. English

Smell

<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>aromat</i>	<i>stink</i>
<i>sent</i>	<i>stench</i>
<i>perfum</i>	
<i>fragrance</i>	
<i>odour</i>	

Food

<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>beef</i>	<i>oxe, cou</i>
<i>motoun</i>	<i>sheep</i>
<i>pork</i>	<i>pigge,</i> <i>swine</i>
<i>veel</i>	<i>calf</i>

Others

<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>mansion</i>	<i>hous</i>
<i>avoid</i>	<i>shonen,</i> <i>shunnen</i>
<i>boil</i>	<i>seethe</i>

ME borrowings preserve OF forms

OF /dʒ/ → /ʒ/

<u>OF</u>	<u>ModF</u>
<i>juger</i>	
<i>gentil</i>	
<i>justise</i>	
	<i>rouge</i>
	<i>luge</i>
	<i>du jour</i>

OF /tʃ/ → /ʃ/

<u>OF</u>	<u>ModF</u>
<i>charge</i>	
<i>change</i>	
<i>chambre</i>	
<i>chchiere</i>	
	<i>chiffon</i>
	<i>chamois</i>
	<i>chalet</i>
	<i>chef</i>

OF /s/ → ø

<u>OF</u>	<u>ModF</u>
<i>forest</i>	<i>forêt</i>
<i>beste</i>	<i>bête</i>
<i>hostel</i>	<i>hôtel</i>
<i>feste</i>	<i>fête</i>

ME Borrowings preserve OF forms

/w/ or /g/

Norman

wage

warrantie

wil

werre

Parisian

gauge

guarantie

gile

garisoun

/k/ or /tʃ/

Norman

canal

carre

catel

cacchen

Parisian

chanel

chariot

chatel

chace

ME Compounds

Two elements

gentilman
toadstool
afternoon
sunshine
outcast
whirlwind
bloodred
headstrong

French, Latin

dies mali → *dismal*

porc espin → *porcupine*

ME Derivational Morphology: New Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	PDE
<i>de-</i>	opposite, remove	deactivate, dethrone
<i>dis-</i>	opposite, not	disestablish, disagreeable
<i>counter-</i>	contrary	counterclockwise
<i>in-</i>	not	inconceivable, immoral, illegal
	in, into	infiltrate, immixture
<i>inter-</i>	between, among	intercommunal
<i>mal-</i>	bad	malpractice
<i>re-</i>	again	rearrange

ME Derivational Morphology: New Suffixes

Prefix	Meaning	PDE
<i>-able</i>	capable of	breakable, collectible
<i>-age</i>	aggregate; place of	orphanage
<i>-al</i>	relating to	fictional, rehearsal
<i>-ery</i>	quality; practice; place; state	snobbery, trickery, bakery, slavery
<i>-ess</i>	female	waitress, actress
<i>-(i)fy</i>	make similar to	citify, beautify
<i>-ist</i>	one specializing in, following	cyclist, royalist
<i>-ity</i>	state, quality	theatricality
<i>-ment</i>	result; action; place; state	embankment, development

ME Other Sources of Coining

Clipping

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Clipping</u>
<i>esquire</i>	<i>squire</i>
<i>distress</i>	<i>stress</i>
<i>appeal</i>	<i>peal</i>
<i>amend</i>	<i>mend</i>

Backformation

<u>Origin</u>	<u>New</u>
<i>cherise</i>	<i>cherry</i>
<i>foggy</i>	<i>fog</i>
<i>dawning</i>	<i>dawn</i>
<i>aspis</i>	<i>asp</i>

Blending

scrowe + rolle
= *scrowle*

scratten + cracchen
= *scracchen*

ME Other Sources of Coining

Eponyms

jacket (*Jacques*)
magnet (*Magnesia*)
scallion (*Ascalon*)

Echoic words

blubber
buzz
tehee
dush 'to crash'

Folk Etymology

OE earwicga
ear + *insect*

OE hlēapwince
leap + *wink*



Latin Borrowings (third period):

- Intellect, legal, limbo, zenith
 - Terms relating to law, medicine, theology, science, literature: -able, -ible, -ent, -al, -ous, -ive.
 - Aureate terms: unusual words: equipolent
-

ME Semantic Shift

Broadening

bridd

OE young bird

ME any bird

ruh

OE coarse (cloth), hairy

ME coarse, turbulent

Narrowing

gome

OE inside of the mouth

ME gums

sand

OE shore, sand

ME particles of rock

free

OE free, noble

ME free

ME Semantic Shift

Amelioration

bower

OE dwelling, bedroom

ME romantic sense

Pejoration

smear

OE anoint

ME spread over

ME LOSS

Cultural Change

folgop 'body of retainers'

gytfeorm 'ploughing feast'

hōcīsern 'small sicle'

Norman Conquest

<u>OE word</u>	<u>French word</u>
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<i>earn</i>	<i>poor</i>
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<i>grip</i>	<i>peace</i>
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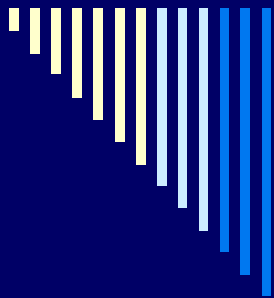
<i>herian</i>	<i>praise</i>
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<i>pēod</i>	<i>people</i>
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Synonyms of three levels:

- Deed – exploit
 - Take – apprehend
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- Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter. From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world.
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Words from Low Countries: Flemish, Dutch, Low German

- trade: (Flemish)
 - navigation (Dutch and Low German)
deck, freight, dollar
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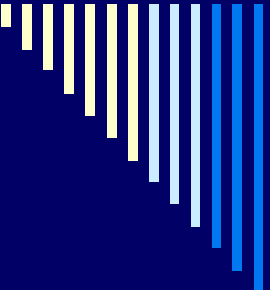


French:

- Classical languages: free borrowing and reconstitution of roots and affixes often in combination with native words and other loans; many Latin borrowings were doublets of words previously borrowed from French or Latin (invidious/envious, camera/chamber, paralysis/palsy, fragile/frail); Greek loans were highly specialized, scholarly words (anarchy, aorist, aphrodisiac)
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- Lat: factum, French: fait, English: feat
- Verbs (Lat. or French?) explore, destroy.

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- French, many borrowings in specialized words (hospitable, gratitude, sociable); Italian, terms in trade, architecture, the arts (tariff, sonata, oratorio, balcony, ghetto); Spanish and Portuguese, terms related to exploration, colonization, exotic products (Spanish: cigar, potato, tomato, hammock, breeze, cockroach; Portuguese: mango, tank, yam, molasses); Dutch, terms in trade, seafaring, painting (cruise, yacht, landscape, sketch, brandy, uproar); German, terms in geology, mining, etc. (quartz, zinc, noodle, plunder, waltz); Celtic (leprechaun, plaid, shamrock, trousers, whiskey).
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Romance Languages

- French (books): chocolate, detail, progress
 - Italian: balcony, algebra, design, violin, volcano
 - Spanish and Portuguese: anchovy, armada, apricot, tobacco
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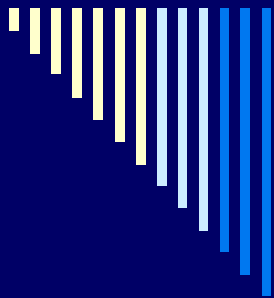
Non-Indo-European Languages

- English settlements in North America, borrowings mostly from from Algonquian languages, cultural terms, names of plants, animals, objects (moose, raccoon, skunk, hominy, pecan, squash); Asian languages, Chinese (ketchup, tea, ginseng), Japanese (soy, sake), Hindi (jungle, shampoo, bandanna)
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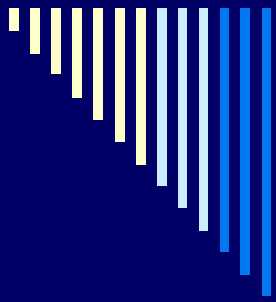


Word Formation

- affixing was the largest source of new words in English; new derivational affixes from Latin and Greek;
 - compounding (buttercup, jellyfish, nutcracker, pickpocket, good-looking, old-fashioned);
 - functional shift or zero derivation (noun to verb: badger, capture, pioneer);
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- clipping (arrear > rear);
- back-formation (greedy > greed, difficulty > difficult, unity > unit);
- blending (dumb + confound > dumfound);
- proper names > common nouns (Fauna > fauna);

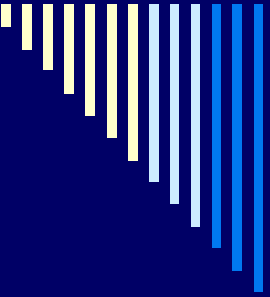


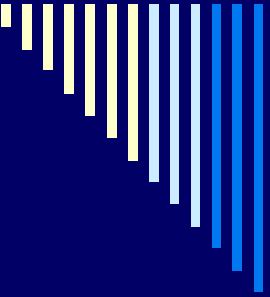
- echoic words (boohoo, boom, bump, bah, blurt);
- folk etymology (Dutch oproer [up + motion] > uproar); verb + adverb (take-out pick up);
- reduplication (so-so, mama, papa);
- words of unknown origin (baffle, chubby, lazy, pet, sleazy)



Varieties of English

- From around 1600, the English colonization of North America resulted in the creation of a distinct American variety of English.
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- In some ways, American English is more like the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some expressions that the British call "Americanisms" are in fact original British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost for a time in Britain (for example trash for rubbish, loan as a verb instead of lend, and fall for autumn; another example, frame-up, was re-imported into Britain through Hollywood gangster movies).

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- Spanish also had an influence on American English (and subsequently British English), with words like canyon, ranch, stampede and vigilante being examples of Spanish words that entered English through the settlement of the American West. French words (through Louisiana) and West African words (through the slave trade) also influenced American English (and so, to an extent, British English).

