

1. Common inherited forms vs. borrowing

a. Words that are common inherited forms include:

- i. **Me:** Oldest form is OE *me*, or *mec* (in the accusative form). Can be traced back to the PIE root **me-*.
- ii. **Mother:** Can be traced back to the OE *modor* and proto-germanic **mothær*. Comes from the PIE root **mater-*.
- iii. **My:** Reduced form of OE *min* (source of modern *mine* and *my*). Proto-Germanic *minaz* comes from PIE root **me-*.
- iv. **New:** The oldest form of this word comes from the OE *niwe*. *Niwe* finds its roots in Proto-Germanic **newjaz*, from PIE **newo-*.
- v. **Night:** This comes from the OE *niht*, itself from Proto-Germanic **nakht-*. The Germanic words are from PIE **nekw-*.
- vi. **No:** The oldest form of 'no' is the OE *ne*; this is from the PIE root **ne-*.
- vii. **Nose:** Old English *nosu*, from Proto-Germanic **nusus* and PIE **nas-*.
- viii. **Salt:** Comes from the Old English *sealt*, from Proto-Germanic **saltom*, from PIE **sal-*.
- ix. **Seven:** Old English *seofon*, from Proto-Germanic **sebun*, from PIE from PIE **septm-*.
- x. **Sister:** from Old English *sweostor*, from Proto-Germanic **swestr-*, from PIE **swesor-*.
- xi. **Sit.** OE *sittan*, from Proto-Germanic **setjan-*.
- xii. **Thou/you:** Old English *þu*, from Proto-Germanic **thu* via PIE **tu-*.
- xiii. **three:** Comes from OE *þreo*, from Proto-Germanic **thrijiz* from the PIE root **trei-*.
- xiv. **Tooth.** Old Old English *toð*, from Proto-Germanic **tan-thuz*, from PIE **dent-*.
- xv. **two:** Source is OE *twa*, from Proto-Germanic **twa*, from PIE **duwo-*.
- xvi. **when:** Old English *hwænne*, from Proto-Germanic **hwan-*. This itself comes from PIE interrogative base **kwo-*.

- b. Borrowed words include: academy (late 15c., French); alcohol (1540s, French); algebra (1550s, Latin); angel (Old English BUT borrowed from

Latin); architecture (1560s, French); atom (late 15c., Latin); balcony (1610s, Italian); ballet (1660s, French); bank (late 15c., Old Italian); bible (early 14c., Old French); bomb (1560s, French); bus (1832, Latin); cabaret (1650s, French); canal (early 15c., French); capitalism (1856, Latin); captain (late 14c., Old French); center (late 14c., Old French); chemistry (1560, Middle French); chocolate (1600, Aztecan); choir (c.1300; Old French); classical (c. 1610s, French); clinic (1620s, French); club (1200s, Old Norse); cocoa (1500s, Spanish); coffee (1600, Italian); cognac (1590s, French); concert (1660s, French); contact (1620s, Latin); cross (OE BUT taken from Old Irish from Scandinavian from Latin); democracy (1570s, Middle French); devil (OE BUT taken from Late Latin); diagram (1610s, French); diplomacy (1796, French); drama (1510s, late Latin); dynamic (1817, French); flute (early 14c., Old French); gas (1650s, dutch); geography (1540s, Middle French); golf (mid 15.c, Middle Dutch); grammar (late 14c., Old French); guitar (1620s, French); idea (late 14c., Latin); kangaroo (1770, Guuge-Ymidhirr); lamp (c.1200, Old French); literature (early 15c, Latin); logic (mid 14c, French); machine (1540s, French); maximum (1740, French); medicine (1200, Old French); melody (13c, Old French); metal (mid 13c., Old French); method (early 15c, Latin); minute (late 14c., Old French); model (1570, Old French); molecule (1974, French); motor (mid 15c., Latin); museum (1610s, Latin); music (mid 13c., French); nation (c.1300, Old French); opera (1640, Italian); orchestra (c.1600, Latin); passport (c. 1500, Middle French); philosophy (c. 1300, Old French); phonetics (1841, Latin); phonograph (1835, Greek); physics (1580s, from *physic* (Old French); police (1530s, Middle French); politics (1520s, Middle French); president (late 14c., Anglo-French); principle (late 14c., Anglo-French); professor (late 14c., Old French); radio (1097, Latin); republic (c. 1600, Old French); restaurant (1821, French); rice (mid 13c., Old French); salad (late 14 c., late 14c., Old French); sauce (mid 14c., Old French); School (OE *schol* BUT taken from Latin); seminar (1807, German); socialism (1837, French); soldier (c.1300, Old French); sonata (1690s, Italian); sonata (1690s, Italian); soprano (1738, Italian); soup (1650s, French); stadium (late 14c., Latin); structure (mid 15c., Latin); student (late 14c, Latin); sugar (late 13c., Old French); symbol (early 15c., Late Latin); symphony (c.1300, Old French); system (1610s, Latin); taxi (1907; French); tea (1650s, Malay); telephone (1835; French); tennis (mid 14c., Anglo/French); text (late 14c., Old French); theatre (late 14c., Old French); theory (1590s, Late Latin); therapy (1846, Modern Latin); tiger (OE *tigras* BUT taken from Latin); tobacco (1580s, Spanish); tourist (1772, from *tour* Old French); trumpet (late 14c., Old French);

tulip (1770s, Dutch); tuna (1881, Spanish); university (1300, French); wine (OE BUT early borrowing from Latin)

- c. The 'native' vocabulary seems different from its borrowed counterparts. The borrowed vocabulary is largely nouns (such as *rice*, *salad* and *soldier*, to name just a few). Only very basic nouns and adjectives appear to be part of the native vocabulary (such as *night* or *new*). The native vocabulary is mostly limited to pronouns, body parts, numbers, and words that express family relations (such as *two*, *me*, *my* and *thou*). On the other hand, the borrowed vocabulary is from a wide variety of domains (legal, administrative, general description, etc.).

2. Categories B & C

- a. In Section B, I would group English, German, and Swedish into one language family, given the similarities in their core vocabulary, and Spanish, Italian, and French in another family. Russian appears to belong to a third separate family, given that it does not seem to have much vocabulary in common with either of the aforementioned language categories. Looking at section C, it becomes evident that English (unlike Swedish and German, the other Germanic languages) shares a fair bit of vocabulary with French, Spanish and Italian. I would change the grouping to show that English is a Germanic language but has somewhat merged with the Romance languages and adopted much of their vocabulary.
- b. Generally, the English words from category B come from Old English (and therefore are similar to German and Swedish), whereas the words from category C were borrowed (and are therefore similar to Spanish, Italian, and French). For instance, in category C, we have 'dictionary', 'people', and 'space', all of which were borrowed from either French or Latin. Meanwhile, a sample of words from category B gives us 'tomorrow', 'son', and 'open', all of which come from OE.
- c. English appears to Germanic genetically, making it a Germanic language. Although it shares a high volume of vocabulary with French, Italian, and Spanish, this vocabulary is all borrowed due to close cultural contact. Its most basic vocabulary words (pronouns, modal verbs, numbers, familial relations) come from proto-Germanic. Meanwhile, the high volume of borrowed words from French and Latin came into the language later. On the surface, they make the language seem more like other languages, but do not change the fact that English has germanic origins and is thus Germanic.
- d. The same categories described in section 1 apply here as well, however, there are some exceptions. (For instance, 'stomach' is a body part, yet it is borrowed.) In section C, many of the terms refer to administrative duties and complex abstract concepts from a variety of domains (such

as *peace*, *value*, and *victory*). In section B, the words refer to mostly simple concepts, such as numbers and basic verbs and adjectives (such as *twelve*, *wash*, *white*, and *water*). This suggests that in the past, English has had intense cultural contact with French, enough to make English borrow many complex vocabulary words and some very simple ones as well.

e. See table below.

English	Related English	Source
all	total	French ‘tout’
arm	bracelet	French ‘bras’
ash	cinder	French ‘cendre’
bean	fava	Italian ‘fava’
book	library	Old French ‘librarie’
earth	terrain	French ‘terrain’
end	final	Old French ‘final’
good	bonus	Latin ‘bonus’
freedom	liberty	Old French ‘liberte’
feather	plume	Old French ‘plume’
grass	herb	Old French ‘erbe’
hell	inferno	Latin ‘inferno’
king	royal	Old French ‘roial’
liver	foie gras	French ‘pate de fois gras’
mighty	puissant	Middle French ‘puissant’
milk	latte	Italian ‘caffè latte’
sing	cantor	Latin ‘cantor’
swear	juror	Anglo-French ‘jurour’
weather	temperature	Latin ‘temperatura’
water	aquifer	Latin ‘aqui’

weapons	army	Old French 'armee'
wash	lavatory	Late Latin 'lavatorium'
tongue	language	Old French 'langage'
think	pensive	Old French 'pensif'
swine	pork	Old French 'porc'
sour	acerbic	Old Latin 'acerbus'
next	proximate	Late Latin 'proximatus'
neck	collar	Old French 'coler'
moon	lunar	Old French 'lunaire'
holy	saintly	Old French 'saint'
hungry	famished	Old French 'afamer'
high	alto	Italian 'alto'
hold	tend	Old French 'tendre'
half	medium	Latin 'medium'
hard	durable	Old French 'durable'

Generally, the words derived from Latin are more precise and/or sophisticated than their Germanic counterparts. For instance, in casual conversation, one would say that they're *hungry*, not *famished*. The latter is generally reserved for written English. Many of the words with Latin origins are associated with a higher level of diction than their English counterparts; for instance, 'mighty' is a much more common word and less sophisticated word than 'puissant'; 'proximate' is a rarer and fancier word than 'next'. Other instances in which the Germanic word is less specific or precise than its Latin counterpart include milk/latte, water/aquifer, high/alto.

f. See table below.

English	Related English	Source
Flower	bloom	Proto Germanic 'blomon'
enemy	fiend	OE 'feond'

fragile	break	OE 'brecan'
guard	watch	OE 'waeccē'
language	speak	OE 'specan'
funeral	bereave	OE 'bereafian'
people	folk	OE 'folc'
art	craft	OE 'craeftan'
lake	sea	OE 'sae'
bottle	flask	OE 'flasce'

3. My article that I have chosen is called "FBI Director: Database Coming on Police Use of Deadly Force". Below is my classification of the words by part of speech and origin (borrowed or from Old English):

	Word	Part of Speech	Origin
1	The	article	OE
2	will	verb	OE
3	have	verb	OE
4	up	adverb	OE
5	and	preposition	OE
6	running	verb	OE
7	within	preposition	OE
8	two	adjective (number)	OE
9	years	noun	OE
10	a	determiner	OE
11	database	Noun	Borrowed
12	that	pronoun	OE
13	tracks	verb	Borrowed
14	instances	noun	Borrowed
15	of	preposition	Borrowed

16	police	noun	Borrowed
17	use	verb	Borrowed
18	deadly	adjective	OE
19	force	noun	Borrowed
20	director	noun	Borrowed
21	told	verb	OE
22	lawmakers	noun	OE
23	congressional	adjective	Borrowed
24	hearing	noun	OE
25	reflected	adjective	Borrowed
26	sustained	adjective	Borrowed
27	political	adjective	Borrowed
28	interest	noun	Borrowed
29	in	preposition	OE
30	many	adjective	OE
31	email	noun	Borrowed
32	investigation	noun	Borrowed
33	is	verb	OE
34	intend	verb	Borrowed
35	quickly	adverb	Borrowed
36	capture	verb	Borrowed
37	how	adverb	OE
38	often	adverb	OE
39	officers	noun	Borrowed
40	kill	verb	OE
41	citizens	noun	Borrowed
42	line	noun	OE

43	duty	noun	Borrowed
44	correct	adjective	Borrowed
45	record	noun	Borrowed
46	keeping	noun	OE
47	gap	noun	Borrowed
48	said	verb	OE
49	has	verb	OE
50	resulted	verb	Borrowed

Overall, we can see some trends in which words are borrowed and which are inherited from Old English. Generally, prepositions, pronouns, modal verbs, and numbers are not borrowed. On the other hand, verbs and nouns are more likely to be borrowed from other languages. One exception to this is modal verbs and verbs that describe very basic actions, such as *let*, *run*, *is* and *kill*. However, adjectives and verbs that describe more complex actions are nearly always borrowed (for example, see *result*, *record*, *correct*, and *intend*, to name a few).