

## OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH

Before discussing Grammatical Categories in middle and old english it's better to know what is a Grammatical Category.

## GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES

A grammatical category is a class of units (such as nouns and verbs) or features (such as number and case) that share a common set of characteristics. They are the building blocks of a language which allow us to communicate with one another.

These are some grammatical categories.

### NUMBER:

Number is a property of nouns and pronouns and it indicates quantity. Number has two values, **singular** and **plural**.

### CASE:

Case is a property of nouns and pronouns and expresses their relationship to the rest of the sentence. Case has three values, **Subjective**, **Objective** and **Possessive**.

### GENDER:

Natural gender is the property of pronouns. It has three values **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**.

### PERSON:

Person is a property of pronouns. It differentiates Participants in a conversation. Person has three values. First person it refers to the speaker. Second person it refers to the hearer. Third person it refers to all other things.

### TENSE:

Tense is a property of verbs. It corresponds with location in time.

## ASPECT:

Aspect is a property of verbs. It expresses our view of the time structure of an activity or state. It has three values: Simple, continuous and perfect.

## MOOD:

Mood is a property of verbs. It relates to the speaker's feelings about the reality of what he is saying. It has three values: **Indicative**: it expresses simple statement. **Imperative**: it expresses command. **Subjunctive**: it expresses something desired and imagined.

## VOICE:

Voice is a property of transitive verb. It expresses relationship of the subject to the action. It has two values: **Active** and **Passive**. In active voice subject does the action. In Passive voice subject receives the action.

## DEGREE:

Degree is a property of gradable adjectives and adverbs. It indicates amount. It has three values: **Positive**, **Comparative** and **superlative**. Positive is the basic quality. Comparative a greater quality and superlative is maximum quality.

Now I tell you about inflection.

## INFLECTION

- Change in the form of the word. In English usually the addition of endings to mark distinction as tense person, number, gender, mode, voice and case. Inflection differs from derivation in that it does not change the part of speech.
- Refers to a process of word formation on which items are added to the base form of a word to express grammatical meanings (eg. Inflection 's') shows that the noun is plural.

- There were three factors of Inflection in old English period according to numbers; Singularity, duality and plurality. The dual form disappeared in middle english.

## **GRAMMATICAL GENDER**

A system of grammatical gender whereby every noun was treated as either masculine, feminine or neuter existed in old english but fell out of use during the middle english period increasingly the male form of such noun is used for either men or women. Old english had a system of Grammatical gender similar to that of modern german with three genders masculine, feminine and neuter.

In linguistics, Grammatical gender is a specific form of noun class system in which division of noun classes forms an agreement system with another aspect of the language such as adjectives articles pronouns or verbs.

## **VARIATIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS**

Middle english was the language spoken after the norman conquest until the late 15th century english underwent distinct variations and developments following the old english period this stage of the development of english language roughly followed the high to the late middle ages.

- Middle english saw significant changes to its vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and orthography.
- Writing conventions during the middle english period varied widely.
- Standardized language became fragmented, localized and improvised.
- Aided by the invention of printing press in 1439.
- Basis for modern english spelling.

This largely formed the basis for modern english spelling although pronunciation has changed considerably since that time. Middle English was succeeded in England by the era of early modern english which lasted until about 1650.

- Old english grammatical features became simplified or disappeared.



- Noun, adjectives and verbs inflections were simplified.
- Adoption of norman french vocabulary especially in the areas of politics, law, the arts and religion as well as poetic and emotive diction
- Conventional english vocabulary remained in its source with old norse influences becoming more apparent significant changes in pronunciation took place particularly involving long vowels and diphthongs which in the later middle english period began to undergo the great vowel shift.

Little survives of early middle english literature due in part to norman domination and the prestige that came with writing in french rather than english. During the 14th century a new style of literature emerged with the works of writers including john wycliffe jeffrey chaucer whose canterbury tale remained the most studied the read book of the period.

- Changes in pronunciation.

Now we see some differences between old and middle english in brief.

- Old english had latin influence. Middle english had french influence.
- In old english the word order and the sentence structure were free.
- Middle english had the same sentence structure as the modern english, subject, verb and object.
- Old english exhibits a variety of pronouns for the same pronoun in the same case for the first and second person pronouns.
- Middle english exhibits a variety of pronouns for the same in the same case. For example her higher here for her in genitive case.
- Old english had some silent letters while all the letters written were pronounced in middle english.

## Difference between British and American English

2-4-3

As they have been established as two different varieties of English language and we want to find out their differences on different levels that how is their orthographic pattern different, how is their pronunciation different, how do these two languages use different auxiliary verbs and some other changes.

Why?

Different countries

Different lexicographers

Got freedom of colonizers' UK English

Nationalism, Americanism

simplification

So let's find out those changes one by one. First of all we want to explore that why are they different, why do we find separate British and American variety. In reality they are two different established countries so the language should be different. That's why when America got freedom from British colonizers, they gave a new shape to their own language. A new spellings structure, a new morphological pattern. New orthographic structure and different other features have been introduced in American English. They considered that if they have followed British English, it means they are still in the situation of American linguistic slavery. So if they have gotten physical freedom their language should also be free from the foreign influences.

Nowadays we find different established linguistic varieties as well as their different dictionaries. Australian English has different dictionary, Indian English has different dictionary, Pakistani varieties called Hindish. So there are different types of Englishes, now here is the concept of World English is that, there are different types of Englishes in the whole world and quite amazingly native speakers are just four percent as compared to the non-native speakers. There are different lexicographers and they have interpreted language in different terms. Their rules are different. American famous linguist and lexicographer No Webster is acknowledged as the father of American English and Academia. British English has very old roots and this American English has been introduced because of its nationalism and its Americanism and they express their extreme love for their country.

Another feature for bringing this change is that spelling simplification and language simplification efforts have been done in American English. No Webster Dr Franklin and some other linguists they tried to simplify language. Simplification in terms of spellings and overall structure leads to simplicity because simplicity is the essence of any language especially if non-native speakers want to learn English language. They tend to learn simple and easy approaches and simple and easy rules to learn English language.

### **Vocabulary Variation**

Now we find the comparison of vocabulary of British and American English. British called football and Americans called soccer. British called pitch and Americans called field. British say draw the matches has been drawn or the match is dropped Americans call tie and the British say kit and Americans say uniform, British say handbag and Americans say purse British say chips and Americans say fries, British say On holidays and Americans say On vacations, British say biscuits and Americans say cookies and British say bonnet of car and Americans say hood. So these are vocabulary variations between America and England.



## Varlatlons In Orthography

### British

- Rubber
- Labour, colour, flavour
- Theatre, centre
- Licence, defence
- Apologise, organise
- Skillful, fulfil
- Enclose, ensure

### USA

- eraser
- labor, color, flavor
- theater, center
- license, defense
- apologize, organize
- skillful, fulfill
- enclose, insure

There are spellings have also been changed and words have also been changed. You will find both examples. First example is related with the vocabulary variation like rubber is called in british and eraser is in american english. Labor, color, Flavor, british use ur are in the end while americans have removed u. labor color and flavor without u. Theatre, and centre while americans pronounce it theater and their spellings are center. Here if we try to explore simplification rules, they are following pronunciation theater. So, as the word is being pronounced, the order of letters should be the same.

While british there is, order has not been followed license and defense is written with e. Americans write with s, apologise and organize is written with se in british english and americans feel that if the za sound is pronounced its letter z should be used. Even in the pronunciation of letter z british say z and americans say ze. Skillful and fulfill, we find single l in british english, in american english we find skill, full the same way fulfill. In Enclose and ensure british english follows e letter and americans have changed it with i. They write the spelling graph inclose and ensure i-n-s-u-r-e.

## UK, USA Preposition Difference

### British

- Play in a team
- In street
- Talk to him
- Different from/to
- At the weekends

### USA

- play on a team
- on street
- talk with him
- different from/than
- on the weekends

Preposition is also used frequently. Preposition shows a relationship of between two words. Preposition of place and time are used frequently in the conversation. British say play in a team and americans say play on a team. British use the phrase In street i'm sitting in the street, i'm walking in the street, while americans say I'm walking on the street. British say talk to him, and americans said talk with him. British used different from/ to and americans said different from/ than. They have made it a comparative degree because of the word different. They feel that there is implied comparison. At the weekends and americans say on the weekends. So prepositions also differ between british english and american english.

## Pronunciation Differences

	British	USA
• Secretary	/ˈsekre.təri/	/ˈsekreteri/
• Schedule	/ˈfedju:l/	/ˈskedzu:l/
• Chance	/tʃa:ns/	/tʃe:ns/
• Body	bodi/	/ˈba:di/
• Hostile	/ˈhɒstəl/	/ˈhɑ:stəl/

America is the country of immigrants, there are different types of people. People have come from all over the world that's why american society is multicultural and florid society. They are so much concerned about cultural differences and cultural disparity and they want to save their people from cultural shocks. Over there if a person is understandable and his language is able to communicate the meaning to the listeners it means the language is neceptable so there are pronunciation differences. In british english secretary and in american english secretary and the british schedule and americans pronounce schedule and british say chance and americans say chance and british say body while americans pronounce body. British say hostile while americans say haas-style. They have used long vowels after a sound so there are variations in the american pronunciation and british pronunciation. Another feature of american pronunciation is that mostly they pronounce nasal sounds. Nasal sounds are more in american english as compared to british english. Again there are there is black vernacular it means black english. It is also present in the community of black people.

- In US English, R is pronounced stronger than UK English. Ear, pure
- Stress pattern is different.

Garage, garage; vaccine, vaccine

In US english, R is pronounced stronger than UK english it means R sound is spoken clearly in american english while british english pronounces r sound if there is a ra sound afterwards. Suppose read after ra there is e sound vowel sound so r will be spoken. If after a there is a consonant sound so they don't pronounce it. On the other hand americans clearly pronounce ra sound this is the difference like americans pronounce year, pure. Stress pattern is different. For example look at these two words british gives stress on the first syllable, garage, vaccine while americans are giving stress on second syllable, garage their stress is on ra sound, vaccine. British english usually gives a stress to first syllable in nouns while americans give a stress to second syllable in nouns so their stress is on the middle sound.

## Difference between date format

British	USA
• 24th April, 2020	April 24, 2015

British style 24th april 2020 and americans write april 24 2015. In digital form, there are also differences so american english has become distinct in all categories in all styles.

## Auxiliary Verb Difference

British	USA
• Shall	will

Auxiliary verbs british english follows shall and will in future tense like shall and will in a



## Collective Noun Difference

### • British

- Audience is/are
- Team are/is

### USA

- audience is
- team is

Collective nouns means one word represents a group of words or a group of things, this is called collective noun. British english follows the sense if the sense shows that here is one so use a singular auxiliary verb or word which matches with singular. If sense shows or the mindset shows that there are plurals, they are a larger in number so use plural. Suppose if we say this sentence is quite common that british jury is unanimous in its verdict, follow the example. British jury is and its verdict, it shows that jury is unanimous so it has become one whole, one group. So you will use singular observable and singular pronoun. But if you feel that jury is not unanimous, the group of judges have been divided into different persons you will say jury have been divided in their opinions. Focus on have is used for plurals and their pronoun. Possessive pronoun is used for plural. In the same case, team is powerful, pakistani cricket team is powerful. If you want to say that team members have been dispersed at different places you will use team are. But americans have removed such sense differences, americans say audience is, and team is all collective nouns are similar. Team is watching the match of another team, audience is listening to us. So americans have simplified americans got rid of this controversy. In this way there is simplification and peace in american english.

## Verb Form Difference

### • British

- Learn, learnt
- Burn, burnt
- Smell, smelt
- Dream, dreamt,

### USA

- learn, learned
- burn, burned
- smell, smelled
- dream, dreamed

There are differences in regular and irregular form of verb. Regular form of verb means play, played, playing. These are regular forms of verb. Irregular forms of verb mean learn, learnt, learnt. Light, lit, lit. These are irregular forms of verbs, in british english we find several irregular forms of verbs, the number of regular forms is more than the irregular forms of verb. Learn, learnt learnt. Burn, burnt, burnt. Smell, smelt, smelt. Dream, dreamt, dreamt while american english has followed the generalized principle of spanish to make the past participle. They have added ed in the end. In this way they have created ease for the non-native learners. Like learn learnt, learnt, burn, burnt, burnt, smell, smelt, smelt, dream, dreamt, dreamt.

In this way american teachers can easily guide that if you are ed or d in the end of the verb it becomes second form of the verb. And same as with the third form of the verb so just by telling one line they can teach their students about forms of grammar.

While british english irregular forms are still present. So american english has got is simplicity of grammatical rules as well as language.



• It is raining, isn't it?

• He was not reading a book, was he?

## USA

• British

less usage

• More usage

Shall be, will be in future progressive. Shall have will have in future perfect. Shall have been in future perfect progressive. While americans have simplified because a person has to memorize that use shall with inv and with remaining use will. If you want to understand then change this usage and the person is confused that whether the writer is trying to emphasize or the writer has written wrongly. Americans have removed this difference they use will in all future tenses. They don't use shall in future tense. In this way they again created ease for the language learners. So the point is american english creates ease for all the speakers because we have already discussed that america is the country of immigrants people come there from all over the world. And they are in need to learn this foreign language. So when they want to learn american english there should not be barriers for them if you create ease for the language learners the language will become easy accessible. And people will be fluent in it and they will pay more attention to learn it. Their questions are also part of the language when we want to see confirmation from others and whatever we say is our conversation partner agree agreeing with us or the person disagrees with us.

Look at the examples it is raining isn't it? if one part is positive the third question would be negative. he was not reading a book was he if the sentence is a negative that question would be positive. So british speakers use more type of since while americans use a less type of since. So in this lecture we try to cover up different aspects of british and american english differences. we also explored orthographic. orthographic means study of spanish variations we try to find out pronunciation differences. We found that british ignore the excessive use of our great issues only with the vowel sounds. While americans pronounce it clearly this stress pattern is different and their complete linguistic fabric or linguistic style is different.

## **Outline.**

- 1. What is Linguistics?**
- 2. What is Historical Linguistics?**
- 3. Etymology of Historical Linguistics**
- 4. Scope and Purpose of Historical Linguistics.**
  - i. To trace the history of language.
  - ii. To understand how language change.
  - iii. Comparison of different languages.
  - iv. How a language is derived from earlier language.
- 5. Assumptions of Comparative Historical Linguistics.**
  - i. Arbitrariness in Linguistic symbols.
  - ii. The regularity.
- 6. John Lyon's Views about Historical Linguistics?**
  - i. Descendent of modern languages from ancient languages.
  - ii. History of Latin language.
  - iii. Continuity in language change.
  - iv. History of English language.
- 7. Conclusion.**
  - i. Historical linguistics \_\_\_\_ development of language.
  - ii. Comparison of different languages through history.
  - iii. Continuity in the evolution of language.

**THE ENGLISH ACADEMY**



# HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS

The term Linguistics has been derived from two Latin words: Lingua (language) and Istics (knowledge/science); so linguistics is the study of language. But we must bear in mind that linguistics is not the study of one particular language; it is the study of human language in general. Richard Schmidt defines linguistics in Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics as;

"The study of language as a system of human communication. Linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation, for example phonetics, phonology, syntax, symantix, and pragmatics."

Historical Linguistics is the study of the development of language. How do changes occur in languages? What are the causes and results of these changes? All these questions fall in the purview of Historical Linguistics. It is primarily the study of languages which are organizable related to similarities such as vocabulary, word formation and syntax. Historical Linguistics aims to classify the world's languages by their genetic affiliations and to trace the historic development of languages. Comparative Linguistics is concerned with comparing two or more different languages from one or more point of view. It traces the evolution of language, and by comparing one with another, establishes the relationship between them. This comparison is generally conducted between the languages which are genetically related i. e., those that have developed from some common source.

✓ Dictionary of language Teaching and Applied Linguistics defines Comparative Historical Linguistics, which is also called philology and comparative philology, in these words;

"a branch of linguistics which studies language — change — and language

relationships. By comparing earlier and later forms of a language and by comparing different languages, it has been possible to show that certain languages are related, e.g. the INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE."

## 1. Etymology of Historical Linguistics.

Philology, which is also called historical linguistics, was first used as a scientific discipline by Friedrich Wolf in 1777. At its inception, philology was devoid of a sense of historical perspective. It was only hazily realized that languages are in turn derived from earlier languages. Philologists were too inclined towards a slavish preoccupation with texts from the past, not to neglect living language almost entirely.

Comparative Historical linguistics proper may be said to have begun in 1786 when Sir William Jones made his famous speech pointing out that Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Celtic and Germanic appeared to have sprung from a common source. The next stage began in 1816 with the publication of Franz Bopp's "On the System of Conjugation in Sanskrit". In the nineteenth century, especially between 1870 and 1880, far-reaching changes took place in the method of comparative philology. Whitney and the Neo-grammarians (Brugmann, Paul, Osthoff, Sievers, Leskien and others) studied language more historically and comparatively. Their contribution lay in placing the results of comparative studies in their historical perspective and thus linking the facts in their natural order. Meanwhile a realization was growing how erroneous and insufficient were the notions of philology and comparative philology. The nineteenth century was the hey-day of historical linguistics, but after the emergence of the father of modern linguistics, Saussure, comparative historical linguistics began to decline.

## 2. Scope and Purpose of Historical Linguistics.

Comparative historical linguistics tries to prove that a language is derived from an earlier language, and that particular words in it are derived from particular earlier words. Another concern



of historical linguistics is to understand how language change. By a long series of historical processes the Proto-Indo European parent languages gradually were split up into a number of separate language such as Germanic, Celtic, Slavic and these in turn evolved into their numerous modern descendants.

Linguistics compare languages for several reasons, e.g. to note their similarities, to form a typology (the classification of languages into different types), to find out that language has developed from what other language. Three areas of comparative historical linguistics are of social interest: language changes, language borrowings, establishment of language families on the basis of comparison.

The purpose of comparative historical linguistics has been summed up by **Fredinand de Saussure** under two headings:

- i. ✓ To describe and trace the history of all observable languages, which amounts to trace the history of families of languages and constructing as far as possible the mother languages of each family.
- ii. To determine the forces that are permanently and universally at work in all languages, and to deduce the general laws to which all specific historical phenomena can be reduced.

### 3. **Basic Assumptions of Comparative Historical Linguistics.**

To basic assumptions underline comparative-historical linguistics. First, **linguistic symbols are essentially arbitrary**. There is no connection between the sound of a word and the thing it signifies or symbolizes. This means that similarities between languages which cannot be explained by borrowing, must be due to common origin. The second assumption is **the regularity or sound laws**. If one sound changes, all similar sounds, in a similar phonetic environment and geographical area, change too. So reliable and systematic correspondences can be drawn up between the – various related languages.

Comparative-historical linguistics first of all establish which languages are related to one another. They decide it not on the basis of borrowings, but constant regularity of sound laws. The best evidence for related languages is systematic correspondences in the phonology and morphology of the languages concerned. For example German sound Ph correspond to English sound P.

P = Ph

German

Pfeffer ✓

Pfanne

English

Peeper

pan

examples

German zw correspond to English tw

zwimal

zwolf

Twice

twelve



### John Lyon's Views.

Scholars had long been aware that languages change with time. They also knew that many of the modern languages of Europe were descended, in some sense, from more ancient languages. For example, it was known that English had developed out of Anglo-Saxon, and that what we refer to as the Romance languages—French, Spanish, Italian, etc, ——— all had their origin in Latin. However, until the principles of historical linguistics were established, it was not generally realized that language-change is universal, continuous and, to a very considerable degree, regular.

Here it may be noted that the universality and continuity of the process of language-change was obscured, by the conservatism of the standard literary languages of Europe and by the prescriptive attitudes of traditional grammar. The status of Latin is particularly important in this respect. It had been used for centuries in Western Europe as the language of scholarship, administration and international diplomacy. Since the Renaissance, it had gradually yielded ground to the emergent Romance languages as well as to others that were not derived from Latin: English, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, etc. by the nineteenth century, Latin was closed to



being a dead language, but it still enjoyed a prestige that set it apart from most other languages.

It must be appreciated that there is not point at which say, Anglo-Saxon suddenly was transformed into, or gave birth to, English; and no point at which Latin gave birth to the Romance languages, whilst continuing to exist itself as a scholarly language for several centuries. The truth of the matter is that the transformation of one language into another is not sudden, but gradual. It is largely a matter of convention and arbitrary decision that leads us to divide the history of English into three periods----- Old English (or Anglo-Saxon), Middle English and Modern English ----- and to consider these alternatively as three different languages or as three stages of the same language.

For about a century and half after the Norman Conquest in 1066, the language of the ruling classes was French; and when English came to be used again as a literary language at the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was very noticeably different from Anglo-Saxon of the earlier period. Chaucer, for example, wrote in the London dialect of Middle English. By the end of Hundred Years' war in the fifteenth century, England had become very conscious of its own independent national identity. The period of Middle English is separated from that of Modern English by the Renaissance, which reached England in the late fifteenth century. But there is the revival of Latin as a literary language which was short-lived phenomenon, and by the nineteenth century, English was the language of administration, higher-education and business, not only in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zeland, where it was now the first language of most of the politically and economically dominant settlers, but also in India, and other Asian and African countries with the British Empire. English in the post-Renaissance period has become a world language in much the same way that Latin had become a world language. The brief and highly simplified account of the evaluation and expansion of English will serve to illustrate the generally point that the process of language-change itself is continuous. Furthermore no living language is completely uniform. And this fact, is crucial to cap it up the

whole discussion, it can be said that historical linguistics is the study of development of language which also compares different language as every language is derived from earlier language. Comparative-historical linguistics, which is also called philology, was first used as a discipline by Friedrich Wolf. According to John Lyon's, the process of language-change is universal and continuous.

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# **Shakespeare's Linguistic Contributions**

## **Introduction:**

William Shakespeare, widely regarded as the greatest playwright in the English language, made significant contributions to the development and enrichment of the English language. Through his timeless works, including plays, sonnets, and narrative poems, Shakespeare not only created unforgettable characters and stories but also introduced and popularized numerous words, phrases, and idioms that have become an integral part of the English lexicon. This essay aims to explore Shakespeare's profound impact on the English language by examining his linguistic innovations, neologisms, idiomatic expressions, and his influence on the standardization of Early Modern English.

## **I. Contextualizing Shakespeare's Language:**

Before delving into Shakespeare's specific contributions, it is crucial to understand the linguistic context of his time. Shakespeare wrote during the Late Modern English period (approximately 1500-1800), a time when the English language was in a state of significant transformation. This period witnessed the transition from Middle English to Early Modern English, marked by changes in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

## **II. Lexical Innovations and Neologisms:**

Shakespeare's plays and poems introduced an array of new words and phrases to the English language, some of which were completely unknown prior to his works. He had an extraordinary ability to invent new words or give existing words new meanings. He creatively manipulated existing vocabulary, blended words together, and coined new terms to suit the needs of his characters and stories. Some of Shakespeare's notable lexical innovations include words such as "eyeball," "moonbeam," "bedazzled," "swagger," "rant," and "mimic." He had a knack for adding prefixes and suffixes to existing words, as seen in terms like "unreal" and "multitudinous." Additionally, he contributed to the popularization and stabilization of words such as "fashionable," "dauntless," "majestic," and "lonely." These neologisms and word formations not only expanded the English vocabulary but also enriched its expressive capacity. By expanding the English lexicon with such inventive words, Shakespeare demonstrated his linguistic prowess and contributed to the evolution of the language.

## **III. Figurative Language and Idiomatic Expressions:**

Shakespeare's command of figurative language, particularly the use of metaphors, similes, and personification, elevated his works to new heights of literary excellence. His metaphors and similes drew striking comparisons, enabling readers and audiences to visualize complex concepts and feelings.



Many idiomatic expressions and proverbs that are now part of everyday English speech can be traced back to Shakespeare. Phrases like "All the world's a stage" and "The quality of mercy is not strained" have become iconic in the English language, highlighting Shakespeare's gift for crafting memorable imagery. Moreover, many idiomatic expressions originated from his plays, conveying ideas concisely and vividly. Shakespeare's inventive use of figurative language not only conveyed complex emotions and ideas but also contributed to the richness and versatility of the English language.

#### **IV. Influence on Grammar and Syntax:**

Shakespeare's works had a profound impact on the development of Early Modern English grammar and syntax. He employed a variety of grammatical constructions, including complex sentence structures, poetic devices, and rhetorical techniques, which showcased the expressive potential of the language. Shakespeare's skilled use of rhetorical figures, such as antithesis, parallelism, and anaphora, heightened the dramatic impact of his dialogue and monologues. The soliloquies in his plays, such as Hamlet's famous "To be or not to be," exhibit a mastery of syntax, rhythm, and rhetoric, leaving an indelible mark on the English literary tradition. Shakespeare's mastery of iambic pentameter, a poetic meter consisting of five stressed syllables per line, not only influenced the rhythm of his plays but also influenced the development of English prosody. His manipulation of word order, use of rhetorical figures, and syntactic intricacies contributed to the development of a more flexible and expressive English syntax.

#### **V. Standardization and Influence on Modern English:**

Shakespeare's plays contributed significantly to the standardization of Early Modern English. His works were widely performed and read, reaching diverse audiences across social classes. The publication of the First Folio, a comprehensive collection of Shakespeare's plays, in 1623, ensured the preservation and dissemination of his works. This publication helped establish a standard form of the English language, as it featured a consistent spelling and grammar style. The influence of Shakespeare's language and themes resonates in the works of subsequent writers, leading to the continued development of Modern English and shaping the trajectory of English literature.

#### **VI. Legacy and Global Impact:**

Shakespeare's linguistic contributions transcend the English-speaking world. His plays have been translated into numerous languages and performed worldwide, making his language and expressions accessible to diverse cultures. Shakespeare's influence on language and literature extends beyond English-speaking countries, with his works inspiring adaptations, interpretations, and creative expressions in various artistic forms. His impact on global culture is undeniable, as his plays continue to be studied, performed, and revered across continents, reinforcing the enduring legacy of his language.



## **Conclusion:**

William Shakespeare's contributions to the English language are immeasurable. Through his remarkable linguistic innovations, neologisms, idiomatic expressions, and profound influence on grammar and syntax, he expanded the boundaries of the English language. Shakespeare's works not only enriched the vocabulary but also elevated the expressive capacity of English, leaving an indelible mark on literature, language, and culture. His legacy as the greatest playwright in the English language endures, and his linguistic contributions continue to shape and inspire generations of writers and speakers around the world.

## Modern Linguistics

### Emergence of Modern Linguistics:

#### **Start of Modern Linguistics**

When modern linguistics emerged, it emerged in 19th and 20th century due to its recent advent we call it modern linguistics. In modern linguistics, language is a self-contained and a structured system and it involves phonetics and phonology and there are different phonological variations and to discriminate them they found that they have only limited set of letters so IPA society was established in 1886. And Henry Sweet presented IPA chart. There are 26 letters but there are 44 phonemes and that chart consists of 44 sounds. Phoneme is the smallest unit of sound. Sashura propagated that language is a system of arbitrary signs that there are different signs, different sounds and all of them have are arbitrary. There is no cause and effect relationship. Human beings have assigned different meanings and different sounds to particular letters.

#### **Modern Linguistics**

Modern linguistics also discusses form meaning and content of language. And as we have studied that linguistics is scientific study of language is called linguistics. So scientific study of grammar is largely based within Noam chomsky's framework of generative linguistics. Noam chomsky is of the view that language is an innate ability that this is an inborn ability in a child and it can construct so many sentences and it can be unlimited because after one phrase or sentence a new can be generated. He also initiated and highlighted genetic grammar. Noam chomsky's is called father of modern linguistics and he wrote his significant book its and its name is syntactic structures. It was written in 1957. He laid foundations of non empiricist theory of language.

**Generative grammar:** A type of grammar which describes a language in terms of set of logical rules formulated so as to be capable of generating infinite number of sentences. Generative grammar the word has been taken from generate that it can generate countless sentences.

**Mental grammar:** Generative grammar stored in the brain that allows to produce language sentence structure. Sentence is equal competence plus performance Noam chomsky has presented two basic concepts one is competence. Competence means abstract knowledge of grammatical rules. Performance mean what you do what you write or speak in the form of language so competence is abstract and performance is practical so a sentence is the combination of competence and performance, there must be some rules in the mind of the writer or the speaker and performance those rules have been manifested in the form of sentence. So mental grammar this is also in response to behaviorists.

There are two school of major school of thoughts in modern linguistics, one is behaviorist and the other is mentalist. Noam chomsky he supports mentalist group while skinner and others support behaviorism. Behaviorism is a means as animals learn any tactic with stimulus with frequent practice in the same way human beings can also learn a language by repeated practice.



## Modern Linguistics in Indo Pak

Modern linguistics in indo-pak subcontinent at the time when it was emerging in other parts of the world so what was happening in indopak subcontinent. In that era there are different types of linguistic movements and urdu hindi controversy is also very important. If we see language of indo-pak sub continent, it was same and the same language was spoken by hindus and muslims. When urdu hindi controversy started muslims started to islamize the language they, inculcated islamic terms like masha'allah, inshallah, jazakallah, hasbiyaallah and many other terms which made the language islamized. Islamic elements were dominating in our language. And if they needed to borrow words from other languages, they borrowed those words from the arabic language as well as persian language.

On the other hand hindus, hinduised the language. They started to include hindi terms sanskrit words in their language. So they started to include vishwas and they started to take many words from their four vedas so in this way languages were associated with the religions. There are there is other fort william college, it started to translate local material into english and english content was translated into indo-pak languages because pakistan was not present at that time. If we read the poetry of Akbar Alla Abadi, we find many english words in his poetry. In many other way jaa clerky kha double roti or khushi sy phol ja. So, he introduced urdu words in urdu poetry and in urdu language. The reason was Akber Alla Abadi was serving as an employee in the office of colonial administrators. So he was under the direct influence of colonizers so in indo-pak sub-continent modern linguistics was affecting them on translation and two linguistic groups were emerging and they were connecting and linking their language with their religions. And ultra mode or elite class people they were changing themselves for the sake of their colonizers. They were learning english language or if they were speaking to language they were including english words in their urdu language.

## Principles of Modern Linguistics

**Integrativity:** what to integrate. Integrate linguistics with other domains of knowledge that's why we find different branches of linguistics like social linguistics, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, in which computer and language have been merged so integrativity mean linguistics should be combined with other disciplines of knowledge and in this way new knowledge paradigms and new linguistic experiences are constructed.

**Anthropocentric** to evaluate reality exclusively in terms of human values. Basically the term can be divided into anthropology. Centricity mean focused so anthropology study of civilization. Study of civilization ethnographic studies were also included in modern linguistics. To study some civilization, to study endangered languages, to study endangered societies, their culture their lifestyle all this study was included in anthropocentricity. Suppose you conduct research on panason culture and differences of kalasha culture and other cultures of gilgitbaltistan, you will find that this is ethnic study and this would be the modern linguistic study.

**Communicativeness** that how does a language perform its communicative role. Dialogicness means there is a dialogue in the language and language is argumentative. It supports some ideas discursiveness mean there is indirectness in the language. Many things are told in the indirect way either to create euphemism or to convey the meaning without hurting someone. Culture centricity, culture also became the part of language. Some scholars say that their culture is the fifth language skill. So culturecentricity modern linguistics is culturalcentricity.



Although the idea of distinctive features has been questioned in recent years, it allowed linguistics to classify the sounds of languages in an organized hierarchical structure which had previously been impossible.

### **Edward Sapir (1884 - 1939): Linguistic relativity**

Another scholar is Edward Sapir (1884 to 1939). He gave the idea of linguistic relativity. Adversary was a linguistic anthropologist whose thorough classification of indigenous American languages is still widely used today. He classified different tribal languages of America there were red Indians or old tribes and he classified their language. Sapir is most famous however for a concept known as linguistic relativity which he developed with his student Benjamin Whorf. This hypothesis in its strongest form claims that language drastically influences the way in which one perceives the world.

The notable point is language influences the world view of people how we see the world. Do we see the world benign or do we consider the world as full of injustice. Whatever is our worldview, that world view is reflected or influenced by the language. This hypothesis has been largely dismissed by modern linguists but cause significant discussion and consideration about the link between language and culture that language and culture also affect each other.

### **Paul Grice (1913 - 1988): Cooperative principle**

Paul Grice (1913 to 1988) he mentioned cooperative principle. What is pragmatics, pragmatics is the study of intended meaning or to study of context which contributes to meaning or pragmatics is the study of untold meaning. His best known idea is the cooperative principle which breaks down how people behave in conversations, in order to enable effective communication. In general terms h.p Grice articulates that speakers must be truthful, relevant and ambiguous and must say neither too much nor too little. As Holy Prophet (PBUH) told you and Holy Quran has told you all those principles have been uttered by h.p Grice when I read his principles I never consider his words as great theories because I already know. First of all, look at the truth Holy Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wasallam) advised his companions to speak truth at my cost. Now people support the falsehood but Holy Prophet says speak truth if you look at the Holy Quran, Holy Quran says should avoid telling a lie.

There is not even one person chance to tell a lie. You should speak truth whether it gives benefit to someone or it harms to someone. Now people have coined different terms that if you can give benefit to others with your falsehood it is allowed otherwise it's harmful no. Falsehood can never give benefit to anyone rather it irritates God and it annoys, what so first thing is be truthful. Holy Prophet says one person said to the Holy Prophet and said that I cannot follow Islam from completely because there are so many intentions and orders in Islam.

Please advise me just one thing I will follow that one thing, Holy Prophet just said speak truth if you speak truth your all bad deeds will be corrupted so he promised that he will never tell a lie. When he went home he wanted to drink wine, he thought that when Holy Prophet (sallallahu alaihi sallam) would ask him have you drunk wine will I say yes or no. I will say yes so he will punish me and he will dislike it. So he has to speak truth so within a few days he has to leave all bad things because of truth and why we are so bad in the whole world because we consider that telling a lie is a good thing. If our nation learns the lesson that speak truth is the best thing we can succeed in this world as well as in life hereafter. As then always speak relevant obviously if I'm talking to you about the lesson I should be relevant I should not talk about the rates of vegetables or the rates of fruit because that is irrelevant topic.



The world is becoming a global village and if culturalcentricity is not present there would be cultural shocks. People will fight against each other only because of cultural variations. That's why some american universities hire some professors especially belonging to different parts of the world interest in deep language knowledge. Modern linguistics takes interest in the knowledge about language and the knowledge of that language and its historical principles are also studied.

### **Ferdinand de Saussure (1857 -1913): Linguistic signs**

While we are talking about modern linguistics we cannot ignore the role of ferdinand de saussure from 1857 to 1913. He was a swiss linguist and he was widely considered to be one of the forefathers of both linguistics and semiology. Semiology means study of sign, his most famous concept is called signifier and signified.

Signifier is the word and signified is the idea behind that word. Signifier and signified work together and they become a sign. Every word is a sign every, picture is a sign because every picture conveys some meaning. Suppose you give a bouquet of flowers to someone its a physical shape or physical world is called signifier and signified is there is a background meaning that you show your happiness on that occasion so signified and signified work together and they transform themselves into language. Crucially saussure articulated the arbitrariness of the linguistic sign. Arbitrating mean human beings have supposed that this thing is sign of that thing. Suppose if there is death people reap that weeping is the sign of a tragic story or tragic situation or black colored dress is symbol of a death it represents the moaning.

### **Roman Jakobson: Distinctive features**

Now we are discussing the modern linguistics great personalities and their ideas and in this way you can make up your mind that modern linguistics cover these areas. When you memorize about ferdinand dde saussure you get the idea of signifier and signified and study of science.

When we say roman jakobson and his distinctive features, he was a russian-born linguist and dictionary theorist roman jakobson had many influential ideas about language. Most remarkably he changed the way scholars studied phonology.

He discussed phonological study in a different way. The sound structure of language specifically he proposed the idea of distinctive features which suggest that all sounds of speech are marked by binary contrasts. Binary mean two that all phonological patterns are opposite to each other which can be described and quantified. The difference between "P" and "B" for instance is that "b" uses our vocal chords. He highlighted a different phonological patterns which are spoken by different linguistic communities and such study can be conducted in our region like some pashto speakers they also have a problem in "P" and "B" sound I also listened from some people they cannot say pathan they say patha so instead of tha sound they use da sound. You must have seen some other phonological differences that arab speakers cannot say akiistan they say bakiistan. There is one background reason is, there is no letter in arabic language that's why we are not familiar with th sound but ba sound is present so it's very close to this word.

Similarly ba and ma are the same except ma, air comes out of the nose, it's a nasal sound. Those sounds which you produce from nose is called nasal sound whereas in b it doesn't.



unambiguous mean the language should be clear there should not be confusion. I could not say,  $e$  is equal to  $e$  square because I'm talking about something else I'm not talking about scientific formulas. So unambiguous things should be spoken, it means things should be clear and unambiguous there should be clarity. And I should not speak so many words that my listener is fed up or I should not speak so less word that it becomes rude. Suppose if you ask me if you deliver a lecture tomorrow can you tell me time I say no. The listener will feel bad and I should not give so long answer I should not give one word answer. I should be moderate so I am has told these things already. If a person violates these principles so there is a problem in communication.

## **Noam Chomsky**

Noam Chomsky as we have talked about that he is a multi-dimensional scholar. He is a cognitive scientist. He is historian, he is social critic, he is philosopher, he is a linguist. He has also propounded the idea of universal grammar and X-bar theory. And he analyzed sentences and he also mentioned surface structure and deep structure. Surface structure mean what has been written. Deep structure main intentions. First of all we have thoughts and ideas then we convert those thoughts into words so deep structure is one but there can be so many surface structures to explain that deep structure.

Suppose I can inform you that have a seat please be seated please sit down take a seat sit down so all have one deep structure that is that you should sit down. So deep structure is one but surface structures can be many. He also mentioned that language acquisition device it means language is an innate ability language does not come from outer world language is present inside of a baby when a baby is born a baby is fully programmed to speak that language. And then he starts babbling and then later on it turns into the complete language in the age of three years so that babbling and then it is also language. So language is an innate gift in born human beings don't learn language from the outer world or from the existing world.

## **Eve Clark**

She was born in 1942 and she's still alive and she talked about first language acquisition that users of immersion. Immersion means deep mental involvement are most likely interested in learning a second or third or fourth language however in order to understand, how it's best to learn a second language we must also understand, how we acquire our first language. If Eve Clark is a pioneer in the field of first language acquisition and has revolutionized the way in which we understand how children pick up language from babbling to coherent conversation. Basically she has studied a child's language learning system and then she applied the same language learning style on the learning foreign language. Students should understand L1. L1 means studying learning mother tongue that is quite automatic that is called language acquisition. L2 mean learning second language suppose your L1 mother tongue is Punjabi and English is your L2 second language learning. Eve has taken the styles and principles of first language acquisition and applied those principles on learning the second language. She is of the view that a child should learn second language on the principles of the first language learning.

## **Steven Pinker (1954 - ): Popularizing linguistics**

Eve Clark proposes theories and cites evidence that sheds insight into the mystifying topic of how children learn their first language so successfully and efficiently ultimately this information will help us understand how to maximize efficiency in second language acquisition.



The seventh scholar is Steven Pinker popularizing linguistics in his widely popular books such as *The Language Instinct*. Steven Pinker argues for a biological basis of language acquisition as the title suggests he proposes that language is an instinct a behavior which like any other instinct was formed by natural selection. And has adapted to suit humans communicative needs throughout time. His accessible fun to read books have made great strides in popularizing the field of linguistics and making it accessible to those outside the realm of academia. So his linguistic thoughts have been accepted and popularized in other domains of knowledge because he feels that language is an instinct. Instinct mean this is also involved and human beings are not in need to learn that things because instinctive behavior is inborn behavior. Nowadays linguistics is a rich field with many subdivisions social linguistics, psycholinguistics, neural linguistics. As in the beginning we talked about integrativeness that linguistics has been integrated with other domains of knowledge. So in this way linguistics has become multi-dimensional because linguistics has been combined with other domains of knowledge.

# Human Language and Animal communication

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## 1. What is Human Language?

- i. Change rapidly with cultural phenomenon.
- ii. Creative, can be adapted to new situation.
- iii. Unlimited inventory of signs.
- iv. The capacity of signs is inborn but signs (words) themselves acquired culturally
- v. Descriptive as well as narrative
- vi. God gifted ( special system for voice and voiceless sound)

## 2. What is animal communication?

- i. Change slowly with the speed of genetic evolution.
- ii. Lack of creativity and novelty.
- iii. Limited inventory of signs limited messages can be sent.
- iv. The signs of Animal system are inborn.
- v. Each sign has one function and can be expressed in one way.
- vi. "Specific" vocal system.

## 3. Difference between

- i. Duality of patterning.
- ii. Discrete symbolic system
- iii. Grammar
- iv. Species- specific & species uniform.
- v. Form of social behavior.



- vi. Creativity.
- vii. Arbitrariness.
- viii. Displacement
- ix. Cultural preserving.

#### 4. Criticism.

- i. Chomsky (197) :  
"Language is a mirror of mind.....lie beyond.."
- ii. Mark Twin, Eves Diary.  
"The birds and animals are friendly.....word to say.
- iii. Communication: Encyclopedia Britannia.  
Language is system of .....in its culture.
- iv. Naom Chomsky: language and mind.  
When we study human language .....unique to mind.
- v. Edward Sapir (1921)  
Language is a purely human and non-instinctive  
method.....produced symbol.
- vi. Hall | (1969).  
Language is a .....arbitrary symbols.
- vii. Block & Tragr 1972.  
Language of system of.....social group operator.
- viii. Bertrand Russel:  
No matter how how.....poor but honest.

#### 5. Conclusion.

The brain of man is different from that of animals. The human brain has innet capacity for learning, language <sup>and</sup> creativity. Scientists say that language is connected with brain functions.

"Language is a mirror of mind in a deep significant sense. It is product of human intelligence created a new in each individuals by operations that lie for/beyond the reach of will or consciousness." (Noam Chomsky 1975).

Animals make noise to communicate with other members of their group. When animal vocally imitate utterances, it does not mean they possess language. non-human communication based on one of the following three design, ① one for warning of predators, ② one for informing the hivemate about the source of food, dancing of bee, and ③ third a series of random variation on the theme. Animals can convey various messages to each other such as feeling, warning desire.

Chimpanzees did not develop the language ability because they did not need to.

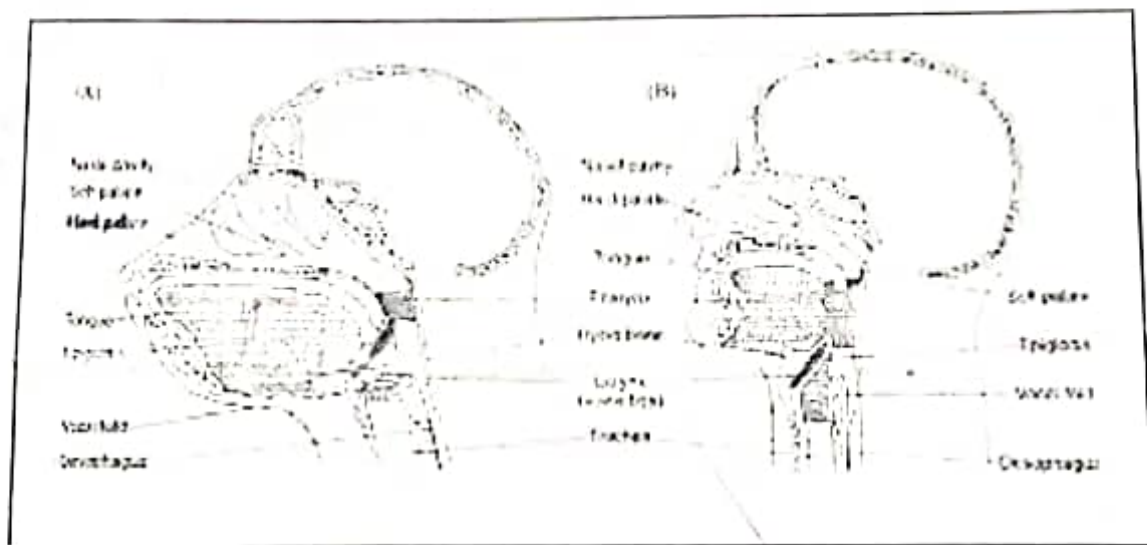
Primate communication in their native systems: lacks displacement lack productivity; they are unable to produce human speech sounds and they use communicative gesture in the wild.

Dog learns to understand certain commands. Honey bee dance to communicate directions distances, and food sources. The bees dance is an effectives system of communication for bees. It is capable, in principle, of infinitely many different messages, like human beings; but unlike human an language the system is confined to single subject food source.



"The birds and animals are all friendly to each other, and there are no disputes about anything. They all talk, and they all talk to me, but it must be a foreign language for I cannot make out a word they say"  
(Mark Twin, Ev's Diary).

From the given picture, we can understand that human vocal system is a special vocal system to produce a variety of sounds such as voice, and voiceless sound.



There are however significant characteristics feature of human language are as following.

### 1. Duality of patterning

Human language is not a chaotic and disorganized combination of sounds language operates at two level of systems (Phonological and syntactical). Phonological level deal with sounds to form meaningful units of words,

thus human language include the grammar rule, language is rightly called a system of systems as is operates at two levels of patterning which is also called " duality of patterning. (Animal communication) consists of meaningful cries which cannot be analyzed into words.

## 2. Discrete Symbolic System:

Language make use of clearly distinguishable discrete, separately identifiable symbols, one can clearly distinguish between /s/, /j/ and /t/ in the word site.

According to communicatie: encyclopedia Britannia,

" language is a system of convention spoken or written symbols by means of which human beings as member of social groups and participant is its cultures."

While (animal communication) is non-discrete as one cannot identify different discrete symbols in the long humming sound that a bee produces or caw-caw sound of a cow.

## 3. Grammar:

The human brain contains a program that can build an unlimited set of sentences out of finite list of words called a mental grammar. children develop these complex grammar rapidly and grow up to give consistent interpretations that they have never before encountered.

According to human chomsky, language and mind,

"when we study human language we are approaching what some might's call the " human essence" the distinctive quality of mind that are, so for as we know unique to mind."

Animals do not have the ability to acquire the complex grammar of human language. If a parrot is taught cat and cats, and parrot, she will



be unable to form a plural word parrots form a unlimited set of utterances from a finite set.

#### 4. Species-Specific

Only human being possesses language and all normal humans uniformly possess it and use it for communication. Language in that sense, species-specific it is specific only one set of species. It is only a few deaf person who cannot speak, but all human beings uniformly possess language.

Eduard Sapir defines:

"language is purely human and non-instinctual methods of communicating ideas, emotions and desire by means of system of voluntarily produced symbols."

Animals also have their own system of communication, but communication between them is extremely limited. It is limited to very small number of messages.

#### 5. Form of Social Behavior.

Language has to be acquired and learnt. It does not pass from parent to child. Acquisition and learning of language is possible in society. Human child learn the language of community or group in which he is placed, for example if an English child, if placed in Punjab family, will easily learn to speak Punjabi. He will pick up the language of social setup.

Hall (1969) says,

"language is an institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols."

On another hand Animals do not acquire or learn language. They genetically get it from their parents. It doesn't matter whether and

where they are born, all that matter is how their ancestors communicated Pakistan's born eat and Japan's eat will call meow-meow.

## 6. CREATIVITY:

"A language is a set of (finite or infinite ) of sentences each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements".

(Noam Chomsky.) 1957

Human brain is competent enough to construct different sentences from out of limited set of sounds/ symbols belonging to a particular language. Human brain is so productive; using few basic rule of construction. It can create large number of constructions, no limit of sentence length. In animal communication there is very little creativity or excursiveness.

## 7. Arbitrariness

"a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates; Block & trager.

This means there is no inherent connection between sounds and symbols and their<sup>reference</sup> referents; for example the animal known a " dog" in English is also known Kutta in urd, perro in Spanish, hund in German thus relation between word and its meaning is quite arbitrary; it is matter of convention.

It may be noted that had been arbitrary, there would have been only one language in the world.



### 8. Displacement.

Human language possess the quality of being context free, human can talk about experience without actually living them, and of objects and went not physically present at the time and place of speaking because the use of human language is not directly controlled. Only human language users are capable of producing messages about future present, past, near and distant places is context bound. No animal has succeeded in producing a combination of words on its own to meet the needs of situations.

Animals are not capable of coming to an agreement that a particular sound is to denote a particular meaning.  
*to be a sign of sth*

Bertrand Russell asserts:

"No matter how eloquently a dog may bark, he cannot tell you that his parents were poor but honest."

### 9. Cultural-Preserving

Rightly said, by Descartes thanks to language man became man; language is cultural preserving and culture-transmitting. Language is the most dynamic form in which culture is preserved and transmitted to future generation. For example "Asslamoalikum". Namsty, J. Bjrangbli" or the various manuscripts written in various languages passes from one generation to next.

### Conclusion

Summaries, human language is signaling system which uses sounds, a characteristic shared by a large number of animal systems. In animal