

אודיו פודקאסט

LANGTIME CHAT

EPISODE 37

ADPROMING

LANGTIMECHAT

EPISODE 37

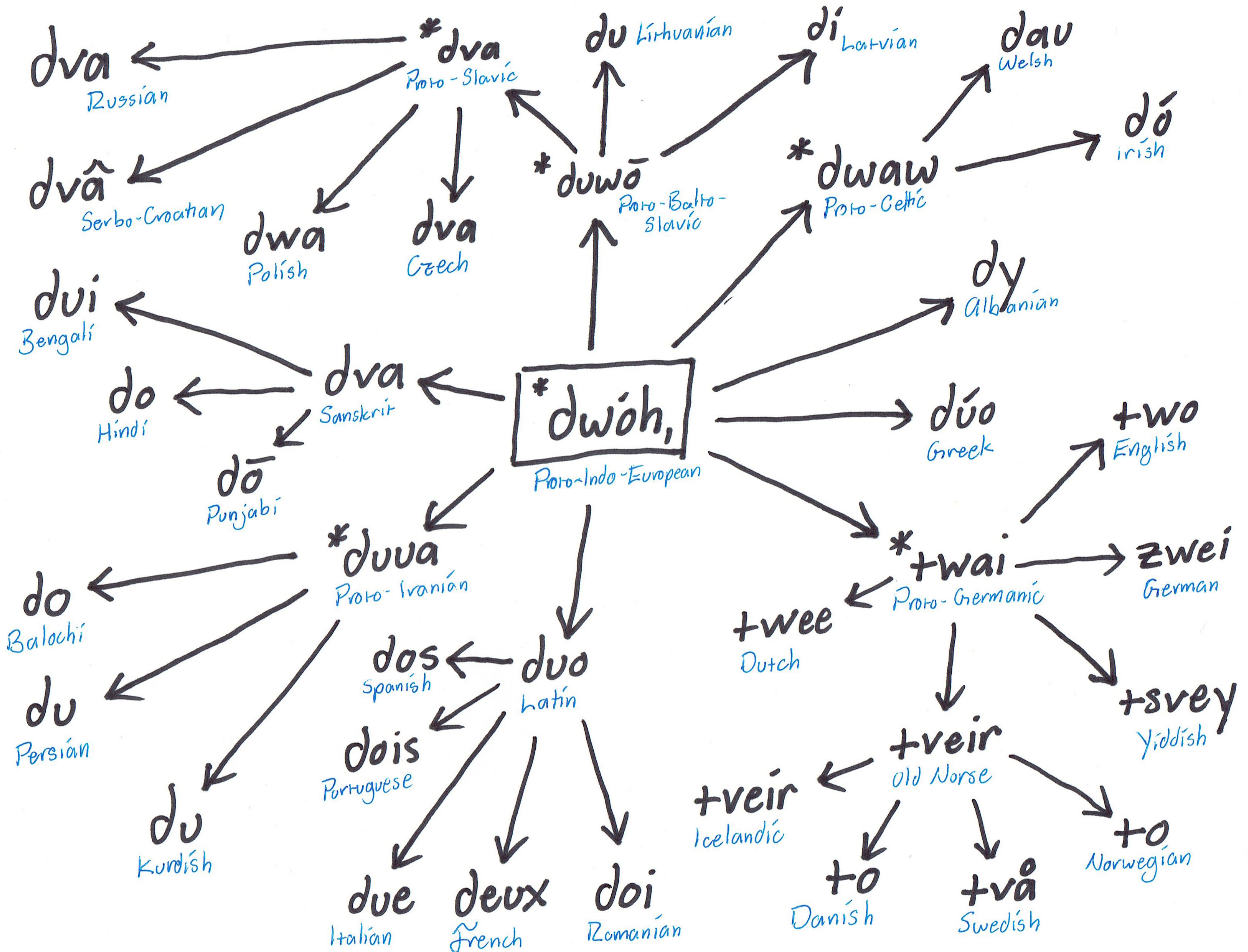
a brief introduction
to the history of the
English language

תחילת מומ

שיושקשם ארפ

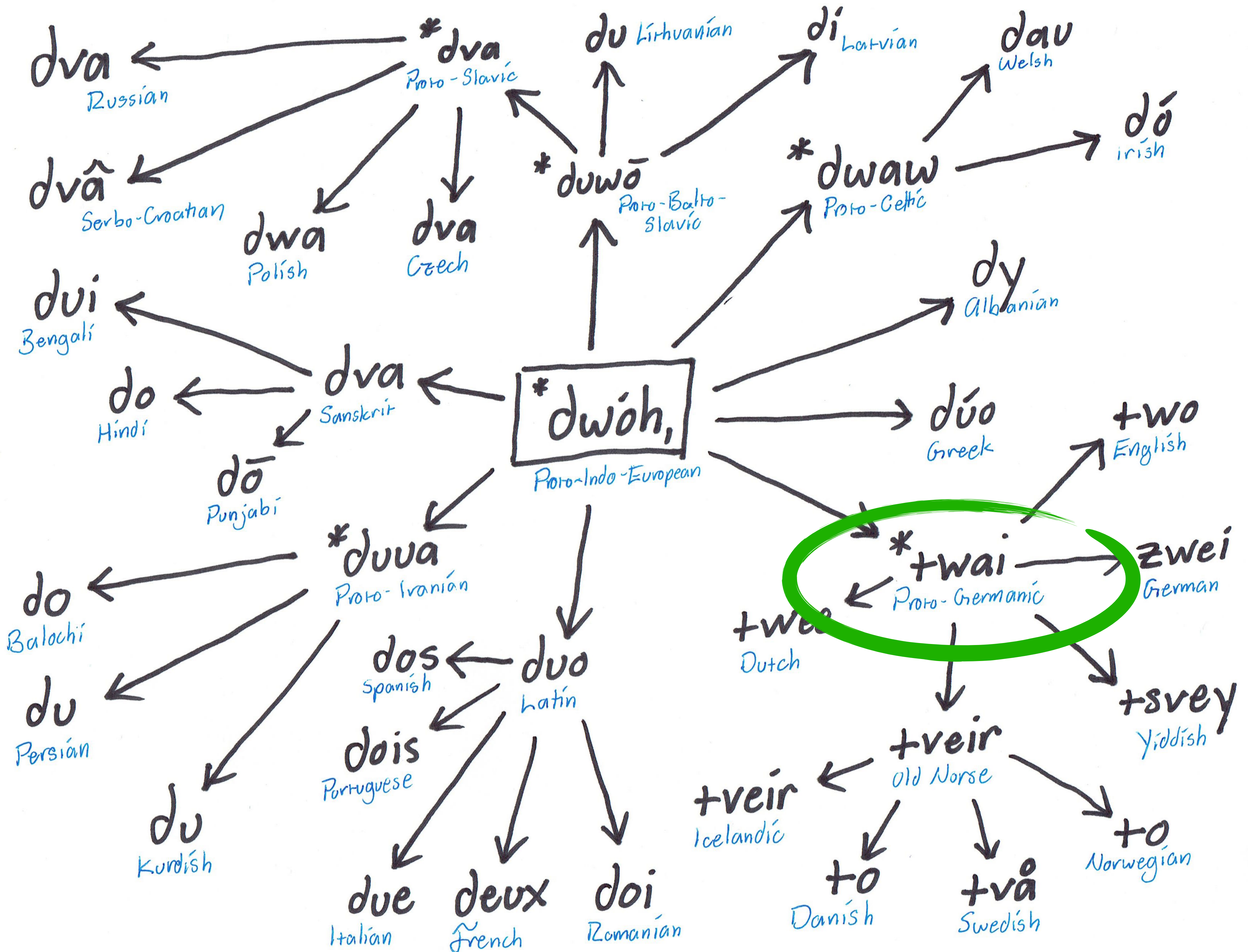
FAMILY TREE

Proto-Indo-European



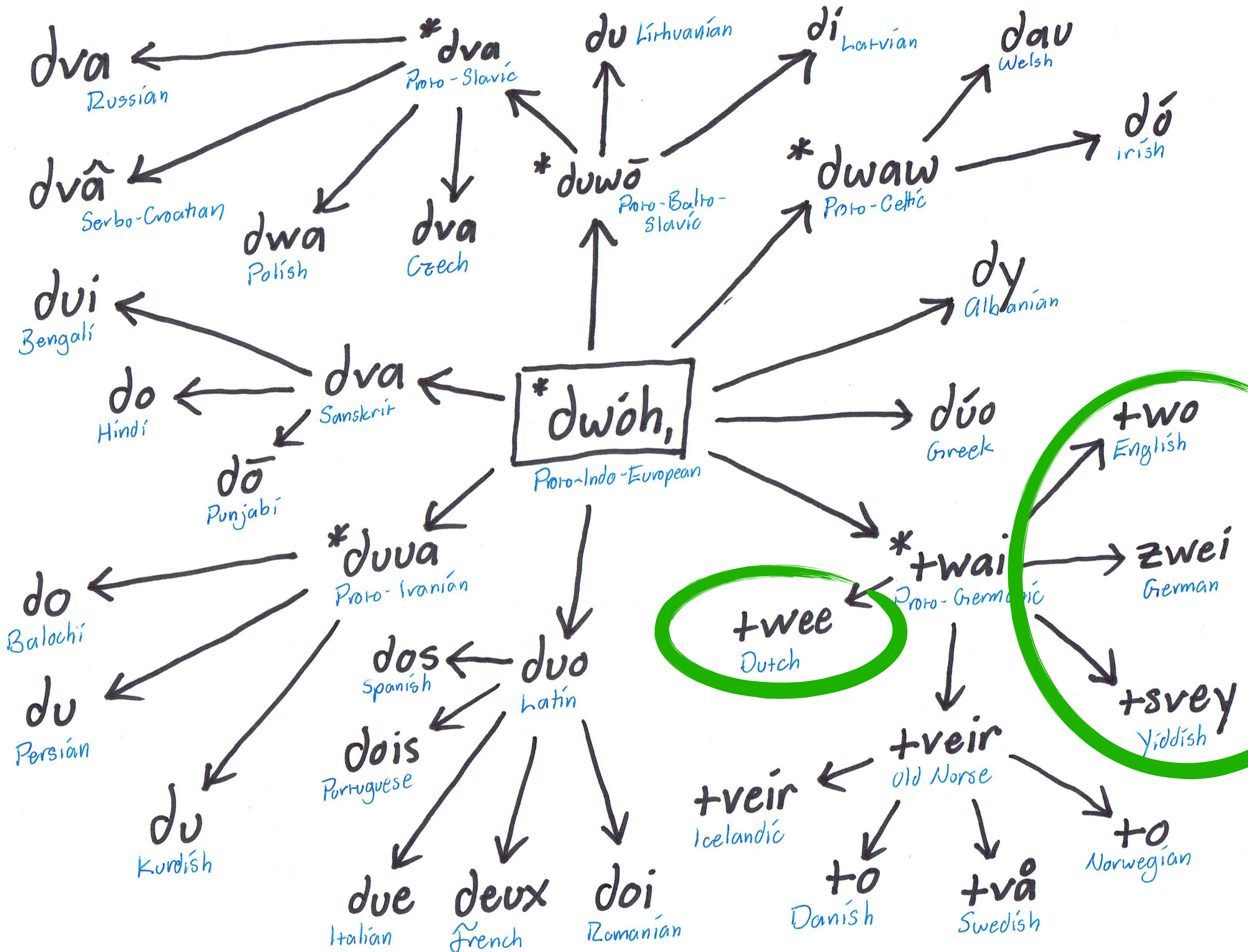
FAMILY TREE

Proto-Indo-European
> Proto-Germanic



FAMILY TREE

Proto-Indo-European
> Proto-Germanic
> West Germanic



ENGLISH

STAGES

OLD ENGLISH

~ 450 CE

OLD ENGLISH

~ 450 CE

Angles, Saxons, and Jutes migrate to the area we now call England.

MIDDLE ENGLISH

~ 1066 CE

MIDDLE ENGLISH

~ 1066 CE

The Norman Conquest happened.

MODERN ENGLISH

~ 1500 CE

MODERN ENGLISH

~ 1500 CE

Most difficult line to draw because no external factor marks the beginning of this stage.

עברית מודרנית

מקורותיה

ME

Old English *mē*, accusative and dative of *I*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *mij*, German *mir* (dative), from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *me*, Greek (e)*me*, and Sanskrit *mā*.

ME

*part of the language
since earliest stages*

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«COGNATE WITH»

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Super old root!!

DEW

Old English *dēaw*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *dauw* and German *Tau* (noun), *tauen* (verb).

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Germanic root, unrelated to other IE languages

𐝢𐝰𐝸

Old English *docga*, of unknown origin.

ᠳᠣᠴᠭᠠ

Old English *docga*, of unknown origin.

Who knows?!

CHARACTER

Middle English: from Old French *caractere*, via Latin from Greek *kharaktēr* ‘a stamping tool’. From the early sense ‘distinctive mark’ arose ‘token, feature, or trait’ (early 16th century), and from this ‘a description, especially of a person's qualities’, giving rise to ‘distinguishing qualities’.

came in the language later

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who English speakers borrowed it from

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written in backwards chronological order

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back to earliest known language of origin

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QUOTE

late Middle English: from medieval Latin *quotare*, from *quot* 'how many', or from medieval Latin *quota*. The original sense was 'mark a book with numbers, or with marginal references', later 'give a reference by page or chapter', hence 'cite a text or person' (late 16th century).

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reference by page or chapter', hence 'cite a text or
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QUOTARE

UNRELATED TO
"QUO QUO"!

late Middle English, from Latin *quotare*, from *quo* 'where, whence' + *tra* 'to, across', hence 'mark a book with numbers', later 'mark a book with numbers with original references', later 'give a reference by page or chapter', hence 'cite a text or person' (late 16th century).

אָרסאָ

Old English *cuoð*, past tense of obsolete *queath*
'say, declare', of Germanic origin.

SPECIFIC

INTERACTIONS

SPECIFIC

INTERACTIONS

MARKETPLACE

The Roman Empire in 117 AD

- Senatorial provinces
- Imperial provinces
- Client states



- 1. ALPES POENIAE
- 2. ALPES COTTIAE
- 3. ALPES MARITIMAE

The Roman Empire in 117 AD

Legend:

- Senatorial provinces (pink)
- Imperial provinces (green)
- Client states (grey)



- 1. ALPES POENIAE
- 2. ALPES COTTIAE
- 3. ALPES MARITIMAE



POUND

Old English *pund*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *pond* and German *Pfund*, from Latin (*libra*) *pondo*, denoting a Roman ‘pound weight’ of 12 ounces.

COPPER

Old English *copor*, *coper* (related to Dutch *koper* and German *Kupfer*), based on late Latin *cuprum*, from Latin *cyprium aes* 'Cyprus metal' (so named because Cyprus was the chief source).

SPECIFIC

INTERACTIONS

RELIGION

Settlements of Angles, Saxons and Jutes in Britain in about 600





ANGEL

Old English *engel*, ultimately via ecclesiastical Latin from Greek *angelos* ‘messenger’; superseded in Middle English by forms from Old French *angele*.

MASS

Old English *mæsse*, from ecclesiastical Latin *missa* ‘dismissal, prayer at the conclusion of a liturgy, liturgy, mass’, from Latin *miss-* ‘dismissed’, from *mittere* ‘send, dismiss’.

CANDLE

Old English *candel*, from Latin *candela*, from *candere* 'be white or glisten'.

SCHOOL

Old English *scol(i)ere* ‘schoolchild, student’,
from late Latin *scholaris*, from Latin *schola*.

NOVALENS

NOVALENS "RE-"

CANDLE

Old English *candel*, from Latin *candela*, from *candere* 'be white or glisten'.

CHANDILLER

mid 18th century: from French, from *chandelle* 'candle', from Latin *candela*, from *candere* 'be white, glisten'.

מחמסו בשב

כתיקום

שגטחל שררוש



No hƿæðne ælmihtig. ælra polde. adame 7 euan.
anna of tƿon. fæðh æt fnynde. þæt h he he him fnom
ƿpice. æc he him to fnoƿne. læ hƿæðne fons þƿan.
hynƿtedne hnoƿ. halgum tunglum. 7 him gmund pe
lan. ginne fæulde. he þam fin hipum. fæf 7 þindan.
tuddon tƿondra. tƿohha gehilcne. toƿonuld nytte.
ƿæf tmar fedan. Geƿæton þa æfti fenne. fongful
ne land. fawd 7 edyl. unƿpedignan. fnemlra gehpilcne.
þonne fefnum ftol ƿæf. þe he æfti dæde. of adu
fth ƿundon. On gannon he þa begodly hæfe. bƿann
a fcauthan. fpa him metod bebƿad. adamly 7 euan.
afonan ƿænon. fnefolicu tpa fnum bƿann clined.
cain. 7 abel. uf cyðað bec. hu þa dæd fnuman. duge
þa fawndon. pelan 7 ƿifte. ƿill gebnodon



SHARON

SPACES

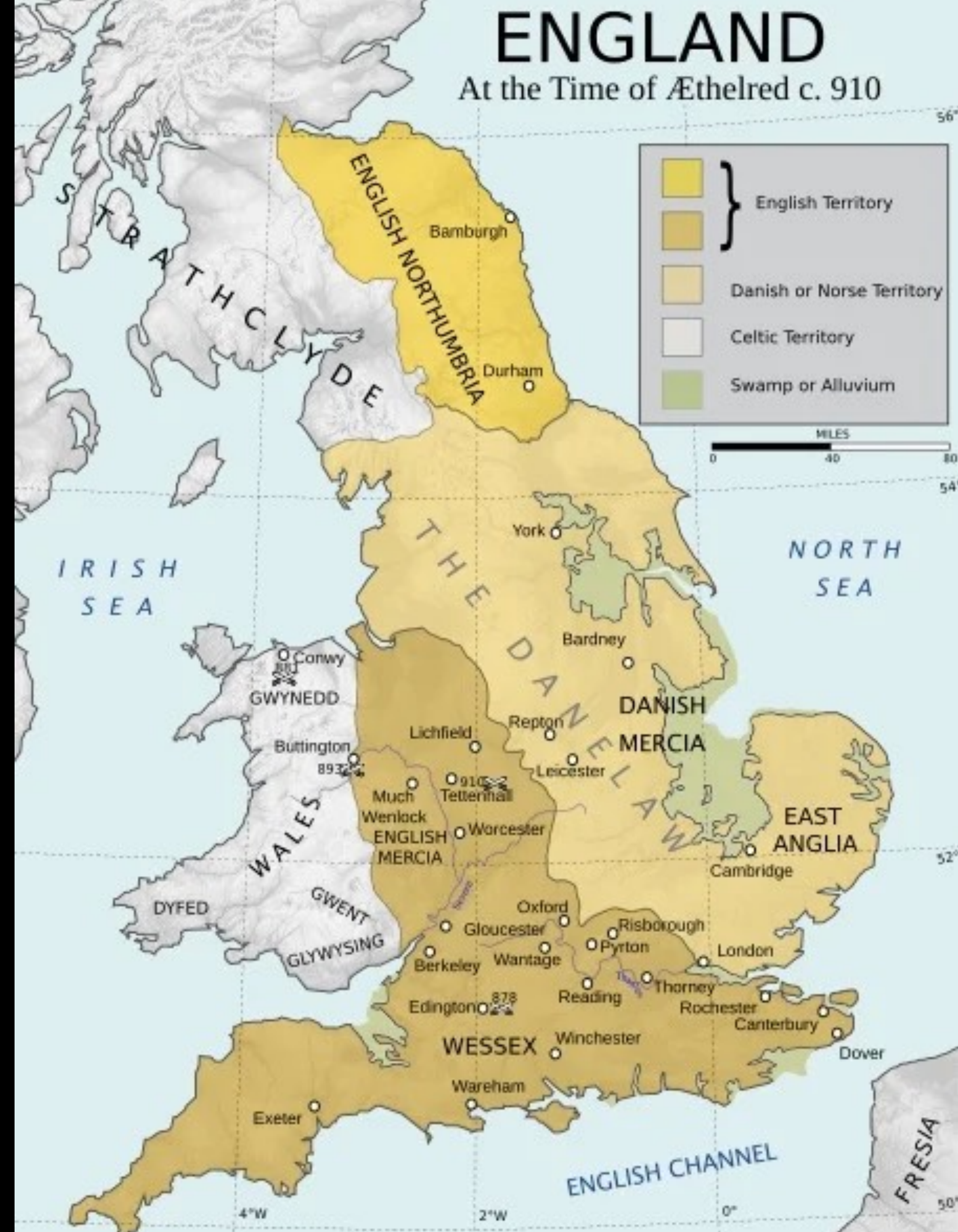
שחמט

שפאצעס

שערמגלינג

ENGLAND

At the Time of Æthelred c. 910



THEY

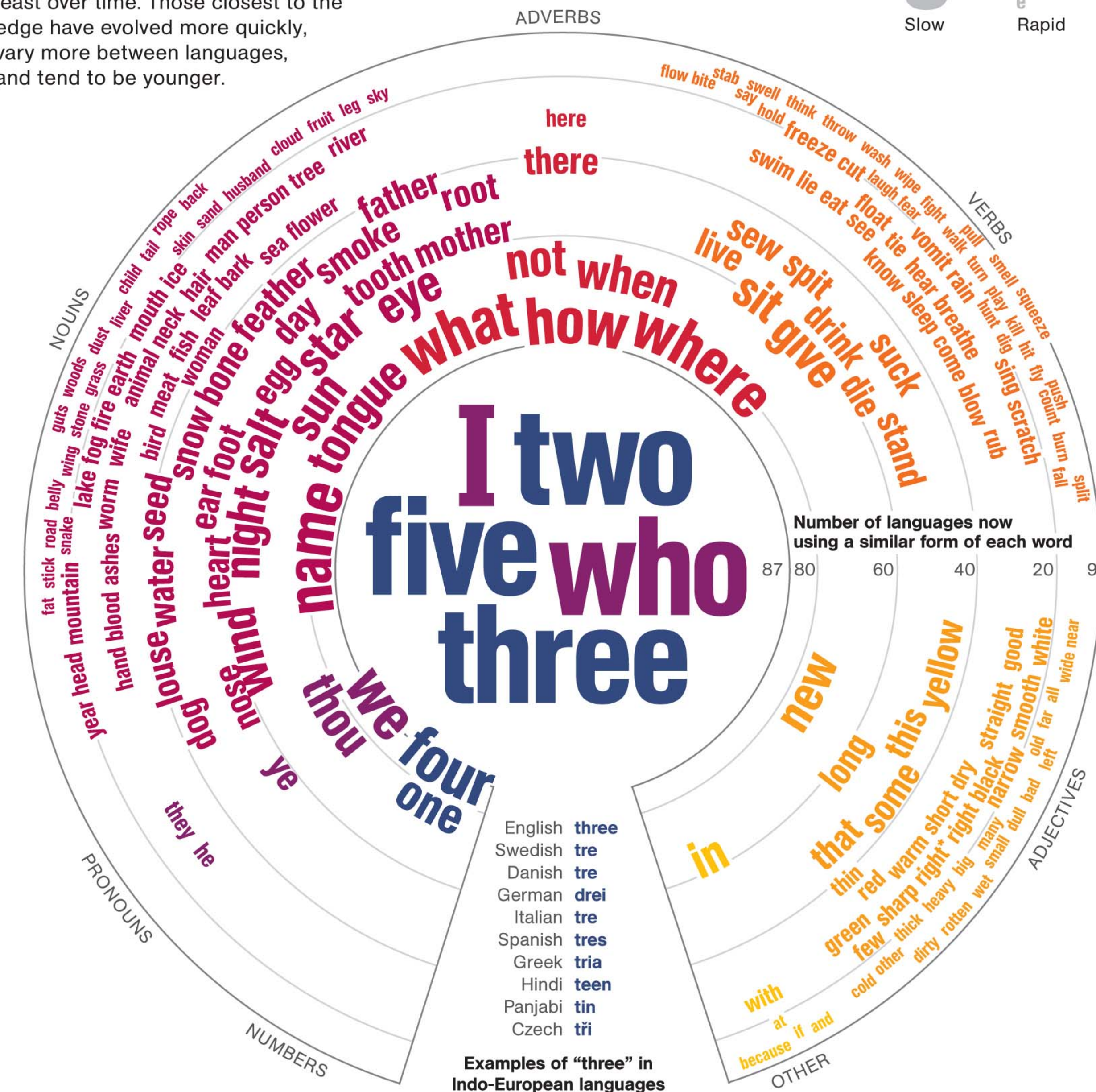
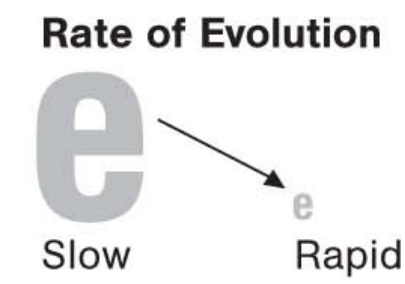
Middle English: from Old Norse *their*,
nominative plural masculine of *sá*.

מסקנות

והא?!

Miscellaneous English and Norse *their*,
nominative plural of *sá*.

AS THE WORD TURNS The five words in the center are the oldest of the 200 below and have changed least over time. Those closest to the edge have evolved more quickly, vary more between languages, and tend to be younger.



"OPEN" CLASSES

Lexical categories more likely to be derived, compounded, and/or borrowed: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and manner adverbs.

"CLOSED" CLASSES

Lexical categories less likely to be derived, compounded, and/or borrowed: pronouns, adpositions, conjunctions, determiners, etc.

TAKHE

late Old English *tacan* ‘get (especially by force), capture’, from Old Norse *taka* ‘grasp, lay hold of’, of unknown ultimate origin.

EGG

Middle English (superseding earlier **ey**, from Old English **ǣg**): from Old Norse.

SHORT

Middle English: from Old Norse *skyrta* 'shirt'; compare with synonymous Old English *scyrte*, also with short. The verb dates from the early 17th century.

SHARON

SPACES

UNDER ANOTHER'S RULE

NORMAN ENGLAND

- Possessions of William I.
- Dominions dependent on William I.

English Miles

0 25 50 75 100



JUDGE

Middle English: from Old French *juge* (noun), *juger* (verb), from Latin *judex*, *judic-*, from *jus* 'law' + *dicere* 'to say'.

הסורבא פרונונסיא

French *juge* [ʒuʒ]

PRONUNCIATION

PHONEMIC VOICELESS
FRICATIVES

French judge

PRONUNCIATION

VOICED
AFFRICATE

French judge

PRONUNCIATION

edge > [dʒ]

Pronunciation

edge > [dʒ]

joie > [dʒ]

juree > [dʒ]

âge > [dʒ]

PRONUNCIATION

voiced fricative word-internally

PRONUNCIATION

voiced fricative word-internally

vision > [ʒ]

lesion > [ʒ]

COURT

Middle English: from Old French *cort*, from Latin *cohors*, *cohort*- 'yard or retinue'. The verb is influenced by Old Italian *cortear*, Old French *courtoyer*.

COURTIER

"OU"
FRENCH
INFLUENCE

Middle English *courtier*, from Old French *cortier*, from Old French *cort*, 'court or retinue'. The verb is influenced by Old Italian *cortear*, Old French *courtier*.

תבוא

Middle English (also in the sense ‘estimate or determine the amount of a penalty or damages’): from Old French *taxer*, from Latin *taxare* ‘to censure, charge, compute’, perhaps from Greek *tassein* ‘fix’.

COUPLES

REASSIGNING MEANING

JUDGE

Old English already had the word *dēma* with the same meaning. *Judge* replaced it.

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That didn't always happen.

BEEF

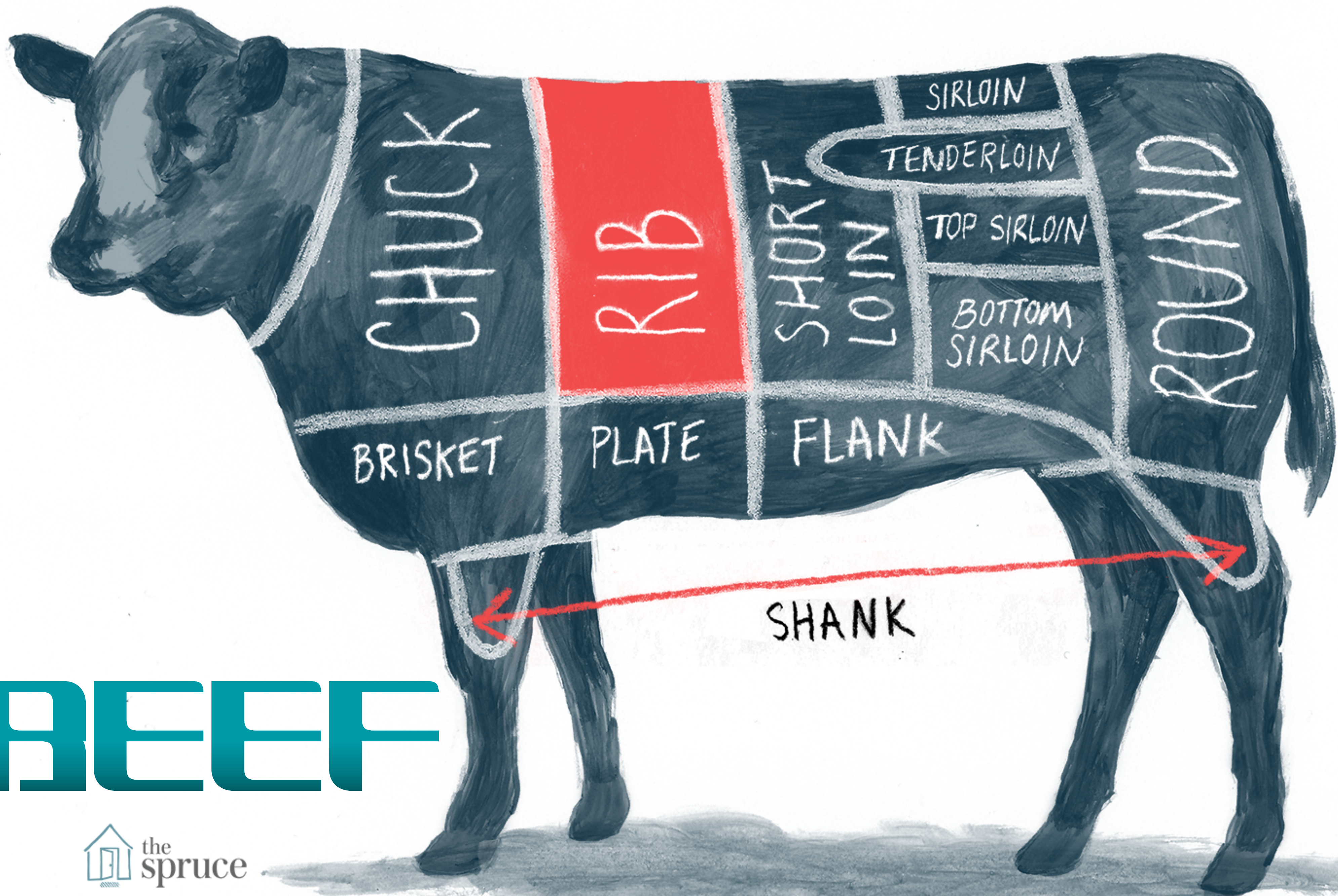
Middle English: from Old French *boef*, from Latin *bos*, *bov-* 'ox'.

COW

Old English *cū*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *koe* and German *Kuh*, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *bos* and Greek *bous*.



COW



REEF

PORK

Middle English: from Old French *porc*, from Latin *porcus* 'pig'.

PIG

Middle English: probably from the first element of Old English *picbrēd* 'acorn', literally 'pig bread' (i.e. food for pigs).

VENISON

Middle English: from Old French *venes(u)n*, from Latin *venatio(n-)* ‘hunting’, from *venari* ‘to hunt’.

DEER

Old English *dēor*, also originally denoting any quadruped, used in the (now archaic) phrase *small deer* meaning ‘small creatures collectively’; of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *dier*, German *Tier*.