

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN ENGLISH

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Arts degree in English literature**

By

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of **SARANYA M (40010027)** who carried out the project entitled as **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN ENGLISH** under my / our supervision from January 2023 to May 2023.

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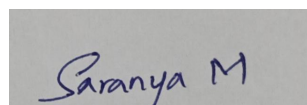
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DECLARATION

I am SARANYA M hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN ENGLISH** done by me under the guidance of **Ms. K.Swarnamughi M.Phil, B.Ed.** At Sathyabama institute of science and technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Arts degree in English literature.

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SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN ENGLISH

ABSTRACT

The Study discusses that History and Literature of Old English often known as Anglo Saxons and the History and Literature of Modern English it have Two Main Periods. Old English was spoken from approximately 450 to 1150 AD, while Modern English has been in use since the 16th century. The vocabulary, spelling, pronunciation, syntax, and grammar of Old English are significantly different from those of Modern English. Old English had a more complex grammar system with a larger number of verb forms, cases, and genders, while Modern English has a simpler grammar system with fewer verb forms and cases. Old English also had a different word order, with the subject usually coming after the verb. Despite these differences, Old English has had a significant influence on the development of Modern English, particularly in terms of vocabulary. Many Old English words are still used in Modern English today. Overall, the comparative analysis highlights the vast differences between Old English and Modern English and the impact of Old English on the development of the English language. Old English and Modern English are very different languages, with different grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and spelling systems. While Modern English evolved from Old English, it has undergone significant changes over time, and the two languages are almost unrecognizable from each other.

Key Words

Old English, Modern English, Comparative analysis, grammar, inflectional system, word order, vocabulary, borrowing, pronunciation, vowel sounds, consonant, combinations, stress patterns, great vowel shift, evolution, history, influences, developments.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

OLD ENGLISH

Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, is an early form of the English language that was spoken and written in England between the 5th and 11th centuries. During this time, England was inhabited by Germanic tribes, who spoke a language that eventually evolved into Old English. Old English is characterized by its complex grammar, including cases, genders, and declensions, as well as its use of runic writing before the adoption of the Latin alphabet. Despite its historical significance, Old English is not widely spoken or written today, and most modern English speakers have little exposure to it. Nonetheless, it is an important part of the history of the English language, and studying it can provide insights into the development of English as we know it today. Old English underwent significant changes during its history, including the influence of Latin and Norse. As a result, there are several distinct phases of the language, including Early Old English (c. 450-700), Late Old English (c. 700-1066). One of the defining features of Old English is its complex inflectional system, which includes case endings for nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, as well as verb conjugations that change according to tense, mood, and aspect. The vocabulary of Old English is also quite different from modern English, with many words that have fallen out of use or been replaced by newer words. Old English literature includes a wide range of texts, from religious and philosophical works to poetry and heroic narratives. Some of the most famous works of Old English literature include *Beowulf*, which is the longest and most celebrated surviving work of Old English poetry, and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, a series of annals that chronicle the history of England from the 5th century to the 12th century. Despite its complex grammar and archaic vocabulary, Old English has had a lasting influence on the English language. Many modern English words, especially those related to religion, law, and government, have their roots in Old English. Additionally, the grammar and syntax of Old English continue to influence the structure of modern English sentences. Old English is an extinct Germanic language that was spoken in England from the 5th century to the 11th century. It was the language of the Anglo-Saxons, a group of tribes that invaded and settled in England during the early Middle

Ages. Old English was first written using the runic alphabet, but later the Latin alphabet was adopted, and a number of manuscripts have survived to the present day. Old English has a complex grammar system, with five noun cases, four verb conjugations, and numerous other grammatical features. The vocabulary of Old English is also quite different from modern English, with many words that have fallen out of use or have changed their meaning over time. Some of the most famous literary works written in Old English include *Beowulf*, an epic poem about a hero who battles monsters, and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Old English also had a rich tradition of religious literature, including translations of the Bible and works by famous theologians such as Bede and Alcuin. Old English played an important role in the development of the English language, and many words and phrases from Old English still survive in modern English. However, by the 12th century, Old English had evolved into Middle English, and by the 16th century, Middle English had evolved into the Early Modern English that we speak today.

MODERN ENGLISH

In the Modern English is typically defined as the English spoken after the Great vowel sound which occurred between the late 15 and early 18 centuries before Modern English and Old English is dissimilar to the you guess they are the same language and its unlikely you did understand if you picked up an original copy the emergence of Modern English with the invention of the printing press which enabled mass production of books and newspapers and necessitated the use of a standard adoption of English world wise as a result of British Colonialism. Today thousands of Dialects of Modern English are Spoken throughout the world including American English, British English, Australian English, Indian English. The early part of the establishment of the standard written language that we know today. Its standardization was due first to the need of the central government for Regular Procedures by which to Conduct its business, to keep its records and to communicate with the Citizens of the Land. Standard languages are often the by Products of rather thanspontaneous developments of the populace or the artifice of writers and scholars. Modern English is conventionally defined as the English Language since about 1450 or 1500. Distinctions are commonly drawn between the Early Modern Period and Late Modern English. The most stage in the evolution of the Language is commonly called Present-Day English However as Davis notes. Linguists argue for a further stage in the language beginning around 1945 and called 'World English' reflecting the globalization of English as an international Lingua franca. (Davies 2005). The first authoritative and full-featured English dictionary, the Dictionary of the English Language, was published by Samuel Johnson in 1755. To a high degree, the dictionary Standardized both English spelling and word usage. Meanwhile, grammar texts by Priestly and others attempted to prescribe standard usage even further. Early Modern English and late Modern English, also called Present-Day English, differ essentially in Vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more, words arising from the Industrial Revolution and technologies that created a need for new words, as well as international development of the language. The British Empire at its height covered one Quarter of the Earth's land surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries. British English and North American English. The Two Major varieties of the language, are together spoken by 400 million people. The total number of English Speakers Worldwide may

exceed one billion. The English language will almost certainly continue to evolve over time. With the development of computer and online environments and the adoption of English as a worldwide Lingua franca across cultures, customs, and traditions, it should not be surprising to see further shortening of words, phrases, and Sentences. Modern English is the form of the English language spoken from the late 15th century to the present day. It has evolved from Middle English, which was spoken from the Norman Conquest in 1066 until the late 15th century. Modern English has gone through many changes and developments over the centuries, and it has become the most widely spoken language in the world, with over 1.5 billion speakers worldwide. One of the most significant changes in the development of Modern English was the Great Vowel Shift, which took place from the 15th to the 17th century. During this time, the pronunciation of many vowels shifted, and the language became more standardized in terms of spelling and pronunciation. In addition, Modern English has also been heavily influenced by other languages, particularly Latin, French, and German. Many words in English have been borrowed from these languages, and the grammar and syntax of English have also been influenced by them. Modern English is spoken in many different varieties around the world, including British English, American English, Australian English, and many others. These varieties of English differ in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar, and they reflect the diverse cultures and societies in which they are spoken. Overall, Modern English is a complex and dynamic language that continues to evolve and change over time, reflecting the diverse and constantly evolving cultures and societies in which it is spoken.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Old English Review

1. A History of Old English Literature, Robert D Fulk, Christopher M Cain, John Wiley & Sons, 2013

A History of old English Literature has been significantly revised to provide a unequivocal response to the renewed historicism in medieval studies. The authors also integrate discussions of Anglo-Latin texts, crucial to understanding the development of old English literature. The book concludes with a retrospective outline of the reception of Anglo-Saxon literature and culture in subsequent periods.

2. An old English grammar, Routledge, 2002

This book is designed especially for the literary student of English, and provides a single compact grammar primarily concerned with classical old English, rather than the other old English dialects. The introduction provides a minimum background of knowledge and indicates the kinds of evidence on which the grammatical description is based.

3. Introduction to old English, Richard Hogg Edinburgh University Press, 2012

An introduction to old English spoken by those they had left behind on the mainland of Europe. Of course, if you compare present-day English with German or Dutch or Frisian you will immediately notice many differences. I have arranged these languages in an order which, broadly speaking, and ignoring the special case of Afrikaans, shows their relative linguistic closeness to English.

4. Beginning Old English, Carole Hough, John Cobett, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017

This basic introduction to old English is an essential guide for students with little or no Linguistic Knowledge. Beginning old English focuses on the explanation and demonstrate of how the language works, using accessible illustrations from simplified old English texts and showing how many features of present-day English have their roots in this stage of the language.

Modern English Literature Review

1. A survey of modern English, Stephen Gramley, Kurt-Michael Patzold
Routledge, 2004

Fully revised and updated, the second edition of this authoritative guide is a comprehensive, scholarly and systematic review of modern English. In one volume the book presents a description of both the linguistic structure of present-day English and its geographical, social, gender, and ethnic variations.

- 2 A structure of modern English, A linguistic introduction, Laurel J Brinton John
Benjamins Publishing, 2000

The structure of modern English is an extensive introduction to all aspects of modern English structure, including: Phonology Morphology lexical and sentence semantics syntax pragmatics this text is for advanced undergraduate students interested in contemporary English, especially those whose primary area of interest is English as a second language, primary or secondary-school education English stylistics, theoretical and applied linguistics, or speech pathology. The CD presents suggestions for pedagogical applications of the material in the textbook in a teachers section.

- 3 An Introduction to modern English word-formation Valerie Adams, Routledge,
2016

A series to meet the need for books on modern English that area both up-to-date and authoritative, for the scholar, the teacher, the student and the general reader, but especially for English-speaking students of language and linguistics in institutions where English is the language of instruction, or advanced specialist students of English in universities where English is taught as a foreign language.

- 4 Modern English stuctures Form, Function, and position Bernard O'Dwyer
Broadview Press, 2006

Modern English structures Is a clear and accessible text that follows a structural approach to teaching basic English grammar. The objective of the book is to bring students to better understanding of sentence constituents and sentence structures, Providing them with appropriate terminology to discuss these forms and relationships. The accompanying modern English structures

workbook parallels the text and provides useful training both in memorization and in higher-order thinking skills.

CHAPETR 3

OLD ENGLISH

Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, is a language spoken and written in England prior to 1100; it is the forerunner of Middle English and Modern English. Scholars classify Old English as a West Germanic language in the Anglo-Frisian family. Northumbrian is spoken in northern England and southeastern Scotland, Mercian in central England, Kentish in southeastern England, and West Saxon in southern and southwestern England. Mercian and Northumbrian are frequently grouped together as Anglian dialects. The majority of surviving Old English writings are in the West Saxon dialect; the first great period of literary activity occurred during King Alfred the Great's reign in the 9th century. Old English is the language of the Germanic inhabitants of England, dating from the 5th century to the end of the 11th century. It is also known as Anglo-Saxon, in contrast to the Old Saxon spoken by the people of northern Germany; these are two dialects of West Germanic, along with Old Frisian, Old Franconian, and Old High German. North Germanic, with Old Norse (a.k.a. Old Icelandic) as its chief dialect, and East Germanic, with Gothic as its chief (and only attested) dialect, are sister families to West Germanic. Proto-Germanic, the Germanic parent language of these three families, is not attested but may be reconstructed from evidence within the families. Old English developed from a set of Anglo Frisian of dialects originally spoken by Germanic tribes Traditionally Known as the Anglo Saxons and jutes as the Germanic settlers became dominant in England their language replaced the languages of Roman Britain common a Celtic language and Latin brought to Britain by the Roman Invasion old English had four main dialects associated with particular Anglo Saxons Kingdoms west Saxon. It was west Saxon that formed the basis for the literary standard of the later of old English period although the dominant forms of Middle and Old English. The speech of Eastern and Northern parts of England was Subject to Strong Old Norse influence due to rule and settlement beginning in the 9th century Old English itself has three dialects west Saxon was the language of Alfred. The greatest prominence accordingly the chief old English texts have in this dialect. For a reconstruction of the parent language of old English called Proto-Germanic, see Winfred Lehmann's book on this subject. For

access to our online version dictionary of Old English. See an Anglo Saxon Dictionary.

HISTORY OF OLD ENGLISH

Before the coming of the Anglo-Saxons, the majority of the population of Britain spoke Celtic Languages. In Roman Britain, Latin had been in extensive use as the language of government and the military and probably also in other functions, especially in urban areas and among the upper echelons of Society. However, it is uncertain how much Latin Remained in use in the post-Roman Period. During the course of the next several Hundred years, Gradually more and more of the Territory in the area, Later to be Known as England, came under Anglo-Saxon Control. Precisely what fate befell the majority of the British population in these areas is a matter of much debate certainly very few words were borrowed into English from Celtic all of the Latin Borrowings found in Old English could be Explained as having been borrowed either on the continent or during or after the conversion to Christianity. The conversion of the Anglo Saxons to Christianity which began in the late sixth century and was largely complete by the late seventh century was an event of huge cultural importance one of its many areas of impact was the introduction of writing extensive texts in the Roman Alphabet on parchment nearly all of our surviving documentary Evidence for Old English is mediated through the church, and the impress of the literary culture of Latin Christianity is deep on nearly everything that survives written in Old English. When the Anglo Saxons first came to England from Germany in the fifth and sixth centuries they brought their language with them. It is a Germanic Language and has some fundamental similarities to Modern German. If Anglo Saxon had then developed undisturbed for several centuries we might have no more trouble reading an old English text than we do reading something written by Chaucer at the end of the fourteenth century. But political and Cultural events Changed. But political and Cultural events changed the Anglo Saxons language into the language we speak Today. The most important influence upon the language was the Norman conquest of 1066, when William the Conqueror a prince of Normandy conquered England. William made French the official language of the law courts. Anglo-Norman French was an elite language and the common people did not necessarily learn it as children, but it was official language of the nation. But as you can see by reading even a brief passage from Chaucer language

is not our language around the year 1500, a linguistic event called “ The Great Vowel Shift” Occurred. No one really knows why. Though there are many Speculations, but within a generation or so the pronunciation of Middle English Vowels was rearranged (For example: “ ee ” sound in word “Sweet” Pronounced to rhyme with Modern English. Despite the differences between old English and Modern English the Language retains a fundamental kinship to our own thus students can expect to find learning Old English to be Somewhat easier than learning a new “Foreign” language such as Spanish or French. It is also important for students to realize that this short work is no permanent substitute for an expansive, detailed grammar book, such as Mitchell and Robinson’s A guide to Old English. King Alfred’s grammar skips over exceptions to rules, complications of syntax and some Subtitles of Old English Grammar. The time in a semester is so short and the number of things worth learning so many that we are preparing them for further study in Old English literature and culture. Proto Indo European is the Linguistic reconstruction of the common ancestor of all Indo-European languages, including Old English (copy and paste). When the Anglo-Saxons first came to England from northern Germany (Saxony) in the fifth and sixth centuries, they brought their language with them. It is a Germanic language and has some fundamental similarities to Modern German. If Anglo-Saxon had then developed undisturbed for several centuries we might have no more trouble reading an Old English text than we do reading something written by Chaucer at the end of the fourteenth century (students can start reading Chaucer with no special linguistic instruction, although they may need the help of footnotes for the first few weeks of a course). But political and cultural events changed the Anglo-Saxon language into the language we speak today. The most important influence upon the language was the Norman Conquest of 1066, when William the Conqueror, a prince of Normandy (a part of France) conquered England. William made French the official language of the aristocracy and the law courts. Anglo-Norman French was an elite language, and the common people did not necessarily learn it as children, but it was the official language of the nation. Over the next two centuries, however, Anglo-Norman French mixed with Anglo-Saxon, probably because the children of the Norman-French aristocracy were being raised by servants who spoke Anglo-Saxon among themselves. Eventually the two languages blended together, mixing the grammars and vocabularies of Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Saxon. This

mixture, which was also influenced by the Latin used by the Church, became the language we recognize as Middle English, the language of Chaucer, William Langland, and the anonymous poet who wrote *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. The Old English period began in 449 AD with the arrival of three Germanic tribes from the Continent: the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. They settled in the south and east of Britain, which was then inhabited by the Celts. The Anglo-Saxons had their own language, called Old English, which was spoken from around the 5th century to the 11th century. Old English was a Germanic language, and as such, it was very different from the Celtic languages spoken by the Britons. It was also a very different language from the English we speak today. It was a highly inflected language, meaning that words could change their form depending on how they were being used in a sentence. Old English grammar also had a complex system, with five main cases (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental), three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter), and two numbers (singular and plural). The Anglo-Saxons also had their own alphabet, which was known as the futhorc. The futhorc consisted of 24 letters, most of which were named after rune symbols.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH

English is a West Germanic language that descended from Ingvaemonic languages carried to Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers from what is now northwest Germany, southern Denmark, and the Netherlands between the mid-5th and 7th centuries AD. From the middle of the fifth century, the Anglo-Saxons established themselves in the British Isles and eventually came to rule most of southern Great Britain. Early Middle Age settlers in England and southern and eastern Scotland spoke a series of Ingvaemonic languages, which replaced the main Celtic languages (and potentially British Latin) at the time. These languages have their origins in the Ingvaemonic language family. The several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms that were founded in various regions of Britain had a variety of beginnings, which were reflected in Old English. It wasn't long until the Late West Saxon dialect took over. Contact with the North Germanic languages used by the Scandinavian Vikings who invaded and settled portions of Britain in the eighth and ninth century had a substantial later impact on the development of Old English and resulted in significant vocabulary borrowing and grammatical reduction. Middle English was more heavily influenced by the Anglian dialects. After the Norman conquest in 1066, Old English was replaced, for a time,

by Anglo-Norman (also known as Anglo-Norman French) as the language of the upper classes. This is regarded as marking the end of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon era, as during this period the English language was heavily influenced by Anglo-Norman, developing into a phase known now as Middle English. The conquering Normans spoke a Romance langue d'oïl called Old Norman, which in Britain developed into Anglo-Norman. Many Norman and French loanwords entered the local language in this period, especially in vocabulary related to the church, the court system and the government. As Normans are descendants of Vikings who invaded France, Norman French was influenced by Old Norse, and many Norse loanwords in English came directly from French. Middle English was spoken to the late 15th century. The system of orthography that was established during the Middle English period is largely still in use today. Later changes in pronunciation, however, combined with the adoption of various foreign spellings, mean that the spelling of modern English words appears highly irregular.

WHO SPOKE OLD ENGLISH

Old English developed from a set of Anglo-Frisian or Ingvaeonic dialects originally spoken by **Germanic tribes traditionally known as the Angles, Saxons and Jutes**. At the beginning of the fifth century the locals in what is now England spoke Celtic ,but the government and officialdom used Latin ,the language of the invading roman military ,however raiding parties from Northern Europe were increasingly targeting britan.at this point ,the romans had gone (to protect other section of the roman empire),leaving the nation practically defenceless . the raiding expeditions become more regular and as they moved further inland and subsequently settled ,they drove the Celtic speakers into the wilds of what is now wales ,Scotland and Ireland Anglo- Saxons were the name given to these attackers and later occupants .the angles originated in England and spoke English their language .old English the oldest version of the English language, was spoken and written Anglo -Saxons Britain from around 450 CE to around 1150 CE (and was thus utilised for several after the Norman conquest of 1066) According to the Dictionary of Old English corpus at Toronto university, the whole surviving body of old English Material from 600 to 1150 consists of only 3,037 texts (excluding manuscripts with minor Variations) totalling only three million works. A single prolific modern author greatly outnumbered this total. Charles Dickens literature (for example : has nearly four

million words is hardly a lot of data for a data for a five-century era in language history it is enough to allow us to reach conclusions. Old English language, also called **Anglo-Saxon**, language spoken and written in England before 1100; it is the ancestor of Middle English and Modern English. Scholars place Old English in the Anglo-Frisian group of West Germanic languages.

WRITING OLD ENGLISH

Old English was firstly written using Runes. Very few examples survive (only about 200 inscriptions) and they consist mainly of scratched marks on wood, bone or stone. But then came one of the most important events in the history of English. Towards the end of the 6th Century the Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity and when this happened the Church arrived and began to write things down on parchment. Often this was done in Latin (the language of the church) but also, significantly, a great deal was done in Anglo-Saxon but in the Roman alphabet. Following from this, a number of non-Church texts were written or translated and thus we have such Old English masterpieces as Beowulf – an epic poem of over 3000 lines telling the story of the eponymous hero Beowulf who kills the monster Grendel, becomes King, slays a dragon, is fatally wounded, and dies. It is arguably the greatest piece of vernacular English and certainly one of the earliest. So by this time Old English was written using an alphabet which is mostly recognizable to today's reader. However, some letters of that alphabet have been lost.

- þ = /θ/ as in think
- ð = /ð/ as in then
- æ = /æ/ as in hat

CHAPTER 4

MODERN ENGLISH

Modern English is conventionally defined as the English Language since about 1450 or 1500 Distinctions are commonly drawn between the early modern period and late modern English. The most recent stage in the evolution of the language is commonly called present-day English. However as Diane Davis notes argue for a further stage in the language beginning around 1945 and called "WORLD ENGLISH" reflecting the globalization of English as an international lingua franca. Towards the end of Middle English a sudden and distinct change in Pronunciation started with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter. From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world. This and the renaissance of classical learning, meant that many new words and phrase entered the language the invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books become cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar become fixed and the dialect of London where most publishing houses were, become the standard. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published Modern English can be regarded externally as starting with the introduction of printing. Modern English can be said to have begun with the invention of printing Caxton's use of an east midlands/London variant of English for the first printed books at the end of the 15th century helped to produce a standardised variation of the language with set spelling and punctuation standards and approved vocabulary and grammatical patterns the idea of this standard variety as right 'excellent' English was further by attempts at codification most notably Johnson's dictionary and various 18th century prescriptive the vowel in case. People began to pronoun long vowels differently from short vowels in early long become long leaving a gap in the sound system, this was filled by adjusting the pronunciation of long a to sound like long and so on. These modifications were not reflected in Mode spelling, which was already essentially set by standardisation leading to the divergence between pronunciation and writing that distinguished English today from most other European languages. An example of early modern English may be found near the languages. At the beginnig of there is an early of modern English. New English as

apposed to middle and old English is the form of the English language that has been spoken since the great vowel shift in England which began in the late 14th century and was completed by the 17th century.

MODERN ENGLISH FEATURES

The majority of the languages spoken in Europe and western Asia, from Iceland to India, are linked to English because it is a member of the Indo-European language family. The ancestral language, known as Proto-Indo-European, was reportedly spoken by nomads who wandered the southeast European plains some 5,000 years ago. One of the language families descended from this ancestral speech is known as Germanic, and it is typically divided by linguists into three regional groups: East (which includes the extinct Burgundian, Vandal, and Gothic), North (which includes Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish), and West (which includes German, Dutch [and Flemish], Frisian, and English). German maintains a much more complex system of inflections than English, although being closely connected to the English language. Speaking Frisian, the people of the Dutch province of Friesland and the people who speak the language most closely linked to Modern English are those who reside in the Dutch province of Friesland and the islands off the west coast of Schleswig. Icelandic is the living language that most closely resembles Old English in terms of grammatical structure because it hasn't altered much over the past thousand years. Proto-Indo-European, the mother tongue of the majority of current European languages (such as German, French, Russian, and Greek), was synthetic or inflected, whereas modern English is analytic (i.e., relatively uninflected). Over thousands of years, the inflected variable forms of English words that may be found in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Russian, and German have gradually given way to the invariable forms seen in Chinese and Vietnamese. The terms for the noun man in German and Chinese are excellent examples. There are five varieties of German: Mann, Male, Males. Ren is the only form of Chinese. Between the two is English, which has four forms: man, man's, men, and men's. Only nouns, pronouns (such as he, him, his), adjectives (such as huge, bigger, and biggest), and verbs can take on an inflected form in English. The tall man and the tall woman are examples of uninflected adjectives that are solely used in English in Europe as opposed to Spanish's el hombre. Regarding verbs, it can be shown that Old English had 13 forms, whereas Modern German had 16, and that Modern English has only 5 forms

(ride, rides, rode, riding, ridden), compared to the similar words in Old English and Modern German.

- Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Vocabulary
- Orthography

PHONOLOGY

One of several varieties (or accents) of standard speech used in the English-speaking world is British Received Pronunciation (RP), which is traditionally described as the standard speech used in London and southeastern England. Although not common, other pronunciations are frequently heard in public. Although the exact amount and the definition of "pure" RP are uncertain, it is assumed that a very small portion of the population of England uses "pure" RP. It has troubling connections with money and power in Britain since it is the prestige accent in organizations like the BBC and the civil service. The pronunciation of specific vowels and diphthongs is the main distinction between RP, as defined above, and some varieties of American English, such as Inland Northern (the speech form of western New England and its derivatives, also referred to as General American). Inland Northern American vowels can occasionally include semiconsonantal terminal glides, or sounds that resemble the initials of letters like w or y. With the exception of the last glides, that American accent deviates from British English in four ways: (1) Words like cod, box, dock, hot, and not are pronounced with a short (or half-long) low front sound, similar to the British *bad* abbreviated; (2) Words like bud, but, cut, and rung are pronounced with a short (or half-long) low front sound. (3) before the fricative sounds s, f, and (the last of these is the sound in thin), the long low back vowel a, as in British *bath*, is pronounced as a short front vowel a, as in British *bad*; and (4) before the fricative sound (4) In words like tulips, dew, and news, high back vowels after the alveolar sounds t and d and the nasal sound n are spoken without a glide as in British English; in fact, the words sound like the British *two lips*, *do*, and *news*. The 24 consonant sounds comprise six stops (plosives): p, b, t, d, k, g; the fricatives f, v, θ (as in thin), ð [eth] (as in then), s, z, ʃ [esh] (as in ship), ʒ (as in

pleasure), and h; two affricatives: tʃ (as in church) and dʒ (as the j in jam); the nasals m, n, ŋ (the sound that occurs at the end of words such as young); the lateral l; the postalveolar or retroflex r; and the semivowels j (often spelled y) and w. Both of these continue to be reasonably stable, however Inland Northern American is different from RP in two ways: (1) R is lost in RP after vowels, but it is kept in words like door, flower, and harmony; (2) t is voiced between vowels, making metal. Although the pronunciation of this t is softer and less aspirated, or breathy, than the d of British English, and matter sound very much like British medal and madder. Like Russian, English is a strongly stressed language. Four degrees of accentuation may be differentiated: primary, secondary, tertiary, and weak, which may be indicated, respectively, by acute (´), circumflex (^), and grave (`) accent marks and by the breve (˘). The verbs permit and record (henceforth only primary stresses are marked) may be contrasted with their corresponding nouns permit and record. A feeling for antepenultimate (third syllable from the end) primary stress, revealed in such five-syllable words as equanimity, longitudinal, notoriety, opportunity, parsimonious, pertinacity, and vegetarian, causes stress to shift when extra syllables are added, as in historical, a derivative of history and theatricality, a derivative of theatrical. Here and in word groupings like period, periodical, and periodicity as well as photograph, photography, and photographable, vowel characteristics are also altered. Many borrowed words, like bizarre, critique, duress, hotel, and technique, can retain French stress. Pitch or musical tone, determined chiefly by the rate of vibration of the vocal cords, may be level, falling, rising, or falling-rising. In counting one, two, three, four, one naturally gives level Pitch to each of these cardinal numerals. But if people say I want two, not one, they naturally give two a falling tone and one a falling-rising tone. In the question One? rising pitch is used. Word tone is called accent, and sentence tone is referred to as intonation. The end-of-sentence cadence is important for expressing differences in meaning. Several end-of-sentence intonations are possible, but three are especially common: falling, rising, and falling-rising. Falling intonation is used in completed statements, direct commands, and sometimes in general questions unanswerable by yes or no (e.g., I have nothing to add; keep to the right; who told you that?). Rising intonation is frequently used in open-ended statements made with some reservation, in polite requests, and in particular questions answerable

by yes or no (e.g., I have nothing more to say at the moment; let me know how you get on; are you sure?). The third type of end-of-sentence intonation, first falling and then rising pitch, is used in sentences that imply concessions or contrasts (e.g., some people do like them [but others do not]; don't say I didn't warn you [because that is just what I'm now doing]). Intonation is on the whole less singsong in American than in British English, and there is a narrower range of pitch. Everywhere English is spoken, regional accents display distinctive patterns of intonation.

MORPHOLOGY

Biology's study of the dimensions, forms, and internal relationships of animals, plants, and microbes is known as morphology. The phrase describes the basic biological features of a plant's or animal's component arrangement and structure. Although the term "anatomy" sometimes refers to the study of biological structure, it typically connotes a focus on microscopic or large structural features. However, the two phrases are practically equivalent in everyday usage. When the electron microscope and techniques for preparing ultrathin sections of tissues were developed, a completely new area of morphology—that involving the intricate structure of cells—was opened up. The development of the light microscope had made it possible to examine some structural details of individual tissues and single cells. The numerous structures found in plant and animal cells are amazingly sophisticated, as electron microscopy has increasingly shown. Other physical methods have allowed biologists to study the morphology of intricate molecules like DNA, which makes up the majority of genes, and Hemoglobin, the protein that carries gas in the blood. Thus, the study of biological structures at a wide variety of scales, from the macroscopic to the molecular, falls under the umbrella of morphology. For the doctor, the vet, and the plant pathologist, who are all interested in the types and reasons of the structural changes that emerge from particular diseases, a good understanding of structure (morphology) is of essential importance.

INFLECTION

Adjectives, pronouns, nouns, and verbs in modern English are all inflected. Prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, and interjections are always present in sentences. However, the words cats (with a final s sound), dogs (with a final z sound), and horses (with a final iz sound) as well as the 3rd person singular present-tense forms of the verbs cut (s), jog (z), and force (iz) demonstrate pronunciation variations in the (-e)s plural inflection. The plural forms of the following seven nouns have changed (umlauted): man, men; woman, women; tooth, teeth; foot, feet; goose, geese; mouse, mice; and louse, lice. The words "ox," "oxen," "child," and "brethren" all have the plural form "-en." Some animals, such as deer, sheep, moose, and grouse, have not changed. The subject and object forms of five of the seven personal pronouns (such as he/him, she/her). Adjectives have different superlative and comparative endings, as well as various irregular forms (such as good, better, and best). Verbs have simple conjugations. There are just eight possible forms of the substantive verb (to be): be, am, is, are, was, were, being, and been. The five forms of strong verbs are ride, rides, rode, riding, and ridden. There are often four regular or weak verbs: walk, walks, walked, and walking. Some only have three forms—cut, cuts, and cutting—when the letter is t or d. In addition to the aforementioned inflections, English uses the affixation and composition morphological (structural) processes as well as the back-formation and blend auxiliary processes.

AFFIXATION

Prefixes (do, undo; way, subway) and suffixes (do, doer; way, wayward) are two ways that affixes, or word parts connected to words, can come before or after a word. They could be Latin (supersede, pediment), Greek (hyperbole, thesis), or native (overdo, waywardness). The neo-Hellenic prefixes macro- "long, large," micro- "small," para- "alongside," poly- "many," and the Latin mini- "small" with its antonym maxi- are much favored by modern technicians. The terms "of computers or computer networks" and "vast" were made widespread during the early Internet age. It is now possible for Greek and Latin affixes to coexist in the same word, as is the case with the term ac-climat-ize-d, which combines a Latin prefix with a Greek stem, a Greek suffix with a Greek prefix, and an English inflection. Suffixes are more intimately connected to the stems or root components of words than prefixes are.

Think about the several different agent suffixes that can be found in the nouns actor, artisan, dotard, engineer, financier, hireling, magistrate, merchant, scientist, secretary, songster, student, and worker, for example. Suffixes may unintentionally become connected to stems, but once they are, they are likely to remain there permanently. One suffix might serve multiple purposes at once. In the phrases worker, driver, and hunter, the prefix -er indicates the action-taker; in the words chopper, harvester, and roller, it indicates the tool; and in the words Icelander, Londoner, and Trobriander, it indicates the dwelling. It refers to items or activities that are connected to the fundamental idea in the words "stop to take a breath" and "dining vehicle" is a machine, whereas a typewriter is a person. A computer used to be both, but the term is no longer used to refer to people.

COMPOSITION

In composition, free shapes are important. Cloverleaf, gentleman, and (less Obviously due to the spelling) are common compounds that already display the combination of two free forms. In terms of stress, juncture, vowel quality, or a mix of these, they differ from word groupings or phrases. This means that already differs from all ready in stress and juncture, cloverleaf from clover leaf in stress, and gentleman from gentle man in vowel quality, stress, and juncture. This means that already differs from all ready in stress and juncture, cloverleaf from clover leaf in stress, and gentleman from gentle man in vowel quality, stress, and juncture. It is important to consider how components relate to one another and how the entire compound relates to its constituent parts when describing the structure of compound words. These relationships greatly differ in words like paperback, icebreaker, breakwater, blackbird, cloverleaf, and peace-loving. The initial noun in the phrase "cloverleaf" book, blackbird, peace-loving, icebreaker, and breakwater. The first component noun in cloverleaf, like the words aircraft, beehive, landmark, lifeline, network, and vineyard, is attributive and modifies the second. But like the words bridgebuilder, landowner, metalworker, minelayer, and timekeeper, icebreaker is a compound made up of a noun object and an agent noun, which is itself made up of a verb and an agent suffix. The following type includes a verb and an object. It occurs frequently in French, Spanish, and Italian but is uncommon in English, Dutch, and German. The French *passé-temps*, the Spanish *pasatiempo*, and the Italian *passatempo* can all be used as comparisons for the English pastime. Passport,

which means to "pass (i.e., enter) harbor," originates from French. Portfolio, which means "carry leaf," originates from Italian. The terms daredevil, scapegoat, and scarecrow are also of this type. The blackbird type, which consists of a noun and an adverb, is common and can be found in words like bluebell, grandson, shorthand, and wildfire. Rarely do phrases like fact-finding, Heartbreaking (German: herzzerreissend), life-giving (German: lebenspendend), tedious, and time-consuming—which are composed of an object noun and a present participle—occur. Barefoot, Bluebeard, Hunchback, Leatherneck, Redbreast, and Scatterbrain are examples of the last category.

SYNTAX

There are two primary patterns and five secondary patterns in simple, declarative, affirmative statements. The predicate is made up of the verb and complement. Here, the term "complement" refers to both the complement and the object according to conventional grammarians. Examples of the first primary pattern are shown in the table that lists the first through fifth sentences. The subject, verb, and complement are the three components that make up the sentences in the first pattern. The complement is the direct object of a transitive verb in Jane knows this country (1), Science is organized knowledge (2), Elizabeth becomes queen (3), The captain falls ill (4), and Nothing Passes Unobserved (5). It is also a predicative noun in Elizabeth becomes queen and a predicative adjective in The captain falls sick and Nothing Passes Unobserved (5). In addition to these basic laws of word order, it is important to briefly discuss the rules guiding the placement of adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. The convention for attributional adjectives is straightforward: single words usually come before the noun, then word groups, as in an unforgettable event but one that will never be forgotten. However, it is also feasible to disregard this rule and move groups to the front, which is an unforgettable experience. However, it is also feasible to disregard this rule and move groups to the front, which is an unforgettable experience. On the other hand, some patterns can be detected in the arrangement of several epithets. Permanent qualities are indicated by the attributes closest to their head nouns: six-lane elevated motorway; long, white beard. In cases of multiple attribution, the following words typically come before the head noun: determiner, quantifier, adjective of quality, adjective of size, form, or texture, adjective of color, and adjective of substance. One solid, round, oak dining table,

numerous fine, large, black racehorses, and countless memorable, long, bright summer afternoons are a few examples. Adjectives are less movable than adverbs. However, it appears that some principles are in operation. You are frequently late, You never know, and You can never tell are common examples of adverbs of frequency. Auxiliaries and complete verbs are another example of adverbs of frequency. But in this final case, American terminology is different from British usage. The majority of Americans would say "You never know" and position the adverb before the auxiliary. (George Bernard Shaw avowedly adopted American usage in the title of his play by the same name, which had its premiere in 1899.) Adverbs of time are almost never used in the middle of a sentence; instead, they are found at the start or finish. Typically, specific expressions come before more general ones: On October 23 of last year, at nine in the morning, the bridge opened. Following a verb with which it shares semantic relationships is an adverb of place or direction: After dark, we made it back home. In the order of manner, place, and time, other adverbs typically take the end positions: A few minutes ago [time], the bird abruptly left the tree [location]. Contrary to its Latin roots (*prae-positio*, "before placing"), a preposition may occasionally come after the noun it modifies, as in all across the world, the clock went round, and the entire place through. To most speakers, saying "this seems like a good place to live in" sounds more natural than It seems like an excellent spot to live here. Do you have anything to use to open this can? is more prevalent than Do you have anything to open this can? Since the aforementioned are more guidelines than strict rules, it is simple to spot uncertainty in single statements. A shooting guidebook specifies that walking snipe always approach upwind. The author wants the reader to comprehend that "when you are walking to flush snipe, always approach them up against the wind." The phrase "John kept the car in the garage" might signify one of two things: either "John retained that car you see in the garage and sold his other one," or "John kept the car in the garage and did not store it elsewhere." It is unclear whether the phrase "flying planes can be dangerous" means that "planes that fly can be dangerous" or "it is dangerous to fly planes." However, these "ambiguities" virtually always go away context.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary of Modern English is roughly one-quarter Germanic (Old English, Scandinavian, Dutch, and German) and two-thirds Italic or Romance (especially Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian), with significant borrowings from more than 300 other languages, including numerous and growing importations from Greek in science and technology. The names of many fundamental ideas and objects, such as heaven and earth, love and hate, life and death, the beginning and end of time, day and night, months and years, heat and cold, way and route, meadow, and streams, are derived from Old English or Anglo-Saxon. All ordinal numerals, with the exception of second (Old English *other*, which still has its original meaning of "every other day"), are derived from Old English. Second is derived from the Latin word *secundus*, which means "following," via the French word *second*. Many nouns, including father, mother, brother (but not sister), man, wife, ground, land, tree, grass, summer, and winter, would be the same whether they were derived from Old English or Scandinavian. Many verbs, particularly monosyllabic verbs like bring, come, get, hear, meet, see, set, sit, spin, stand, and think, would also be the same. In the same way, the adjectives full and wise, the color designations gray (grey), green, and white, the possessives mine and thine (but not ours and yours), the phrases north and west (but not south and east), and the prepositions over and beneath all have this characteristic. The words "no" and "nay," "yea" and "ay," "from" and "fro," "rear" and "raise," "shirt" and "skirt" (all connected to "to bring up") are the only doublets that coexist in modern speech. The nouns axle (tree), band, birth, bloom, crook, dirt, egg, gait, gap, girth, knife, loan, race, rift, root, score, seat, skill, sky, snare, thrift, and window; the adjectives awkward, flat, happy, ill, loose, rotten, rugged, sly, tight, ugly, weak, and wrong; and numerous verbs such as call, cast, clasp, clip, crave, die,, droop, drown, flit, gape, gasp, glitter, life, rake, rid, scare, scowl, skulk, snub, sprint, thrive, thrust, and want. English has freely adopted and adapted words from many other languages, acquiring them sometimes directly and sometimes by devious routes. Each word has its own history. The following lists indicate the origins of a number of English words:

ORTHOGRAPHY

The current English alphabet minus J, K, V, W, Y, and Z, the original Latin alphabet had 20 letters. K was added by the Romans themselves for abbreviations, and Y and Z were added to Greek-translated nouns. This 23-letter alphabet evolved after being adopted by the English, becoming We as a ligatured doubling of U and eventually J and V as consonantal variants of I and U. Uppercase, or capital letters, and lowercase, or little letters, make up the final alphabet of 26 letters. The majority of English spelling is based on that of the 15th century, but pronunciation, particularly of long vowels and diphthongs, has evolved significantly since then. All of Geoffrey Chaucer's seven long vowels were impacted by the widespread change in vowel sound known as the Great Vowel Shift, and for generations, spelling remained unkempt. The spelling of individual words seemed immaterial if the message's intent was apparent. Beginning in the 17th century, composers started using set spellings. because it was practical, and in the order-loving 18th century homogeneity rose in popularity. The English language's spelling has remained largely steady since Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language (1755). Numerous adjustments, such the substitution of music for music (about 1880) and fantasy for phantasy (around 1920), have been approved; however, spelling has remained mostly unphonetic. Reform initiatives have been made. Since an Augustinian canon by the name of Orm developed his own method of distinguishing between short vowels and long vowels by doubling the following consonants, or, every century has had its reformers. Short vowels were marked with a superimposed breve mark () when this wasn't possible. Throughout his professional career, William Caxton, who built his wooden printing press at Westminster in 1476, was very concerned with spelling errors. Prior to publishing his American Dictionary of the English Language's first edition (1828), Noah Webster created his Spelling Book in 1783. There were many fervent reformers during the 20th century. For a variety of objectives, three more spelling systems were proposed: (1) the Shaw alphabet of 48 letters, created to carry out George Bernard Shaw's will; (2) the Initial Teaching (Augmented Roman) Alphabet (ITA) of 44 letters, used by certain educators in the 1970s and 1980s to teach children under the age of seven; Significant change is still undesired, impractical, and unlikely. This is due to the fact that there are now multiple criteria for correct pronunciation used throughout the world, regional standards are constantly

evolving, and if spelling were to change significantly, all English-language books held by public and private libraries around the world would become inaccessible to readers without specialized training. Reform was possible when one nation "owned" the English language, and Noah Webster's suggestions for American English did indeed have some success. However, now, when English is so widely used that no nation can claim ownership of it, simplification is unthinkable.

MODERN ENGLISH PERIOD

The Modern period English literature begins in the twentieth century and lasts until 1956. During this time, there was a sharp rupture from the previous methods of engaging with the environment. Experimentation and individuality were strongly prohibited in all prior times, but with the advent of modernism, there were several cultural shocks. The blows of the modern era were world wars. These conflicts began in 1914 and lasted until 1919 and 1939, respectively. Everyone experienced trauma as a result of the world wars. Every civilian bore witness to the horrors of world war uncertainly spread and there was no one know where the world was heading into. Advancement of social and natural science in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Gains in Material riches as a result of fast growth and industrialisation, the gap between aristocracy and clergy grew wider the modern period of English literature began with the beginning of the twentieth century. The notable element of contemporary literature was its opposition of the prevalent attitude towards life shown in Victorian writing people began to see the Victorian era as hypocritical, with shallow and glib ideas. The hypocrisy of the Victorian era instilled a rebellious mentality in modern literary authors. Things that were thought beautiful and respectable during the Victorian era were deemed ugly by modern authors people's minds throughout the Victorian era lacked a sense of inquiry. During Victorian times, people adhere to the voice of the people who were in power, they, accepted the law without questioning them. But the generation came after were having critical thinking they raise questions against the decisions produced by supreme authorities writers of modern age reflected the ideas and beliefs of previous era. Modern age helped in replacing the simple belief of the Victorians into modern man's desire to probe. George Bernard attacked the old superstitions religions beliefs as well as the superstitions of science. He was the one who pioneered the interrogative habits in the mind of modern people openly challenged the voice of

those who were ruling the country and religion authority. He provoked the people to come up with questions over the morality religion. Modern English is conventionally defined as the English language. Since about 1450 or 1500. Distinctions are commonly drawn between the Early modern and the Late modern English (1800 to the present) the most recent stage in the evolution of the language is commonly called present-day English however, as Diane Davis notes, Linguists argue for further stage in the language beginning around 1945 and called "World English " reflecting the globalization of English as an international lingua franca, (Davis). The final stage of the English language is known as modern English, which has been spoken from around the 19th century to the present day. Modern English has its roots in early modern English, but it has undergone several changes since then. The most significant change occurred in the 20th century, with the introduction of mass media and technology. For example: new words have been created to keep up with changing technology, and old words have fallen out of use however the core grammar and vocabulary of the language have remained relatively stable. Today English is spoken by an estimated 1.5 billion people around the world making it one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is the official language of many countries including the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia. English is also the language of international communication and is used in business, education, and tourism. The main characteristic of the early modern English is the Great Vowel shift as a result of which long vowel sounds began to be made high and further in the mouth while short vowel sounds remained largely unchanged. Although the shift have started some centuries before 1400 and continued long after 1700, the most notable changes occurred in a couple of countries, which is a feature that distinguishes English from other languages that underwent a similar process. The British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's land surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries. British English and North American English the two major varieties of the language are together spoken by 400 million people. The total number of English speakers worldwide may exceed one billion. The English language will almost certainly continue to evolve over time with the development of computer and online environments and the adoption of English as a worldwide lingua franca across cultures, and traditions it should not be surprising to see further shortening of words, phrases sentences. The English

language is known as Modern English, which began in the 16th century and continues to the present day. The Early Modern English period^{*,*} or Early New English, emerged after the introduction of the printing press in England in 1476, which meant that books could be mass-produced, and more people learned to read and write. As a result, the standardization of English continued. The Renaissance (14th-17th centuries) saw a rediscovery of classical learning, which had a significant impact on English literature. During this time, the English language also borrowed many Greek and Latin words. The first English dictionary, *A Table Alphabeticall of Hard Words*, was published in 1604. The King James Bible, which was first published in 1611, also had a significant impact on the development of Early Modern English. The Bible was translated into English from Latin and Greek, introducing many new words into the language. The rise of the British Empire (16th-20th centuries) also had a significant impact on the English language. English became the language of commerce, science, and politics, and was spread around the world by British colonists. This led to the development of many different varieties of English, known as dialects. One of the most famous examples of Early Modern English literature is William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, which was first performed in 1597. To this day, William Shakespeare is considered the greatest writer in the English language. After the Middle English era came the Modern English (or "EME"; Fennell 2001: 135) period. The time frame for Early Modern English is "1500-1800." (1) (Fennell 2001) In this time, Britain had significant changes in its politics, economy, technology, and society. In 2001, (Fennell, 135) A specific military or political event cannot be used to determine the period's beginning. It could be brought on by changes that result in speech standardization. (2003) Hickey This standard's organizational structure "was very close to its organizational structure in Present-Day English (PDE)." 138 (Fennell 2001) Because of this, "texts written after that period are remarkably easy for a modern reader to comprehend. "By the end of the 14th century, some scribes were not clergy. In the middle of the 15th century, they adopted a "conventionalized orthography" that "was accepted for official usage" The Chancery, a government division in London that produced court records, was crucial in the development of a written standard. A language norm was required because of the diverse backgrounds of the employees. The second advancement was influenced by William Caxton's invention of printing. He lived from 1422 to 1491 and

started off as a trader. Later on, he also wrote. He "learned printing in Cologne and Bruges" (Alexander 2000: 68), according to Hickey (2003), and he established the first printing press in England in 1476. He made Westminster his home and published more than 90 editions by well-known and less well-known authors. Over 35,000 volumes had been printed by 1500, albeit the majority were written in Latin (Hickey 2003). However, by 1640, there were some 20,000 English-language books available. 156 (Fennell 2001) This affected "literacy and the uniformity of the language, most directly the standardization of spelling, and possibly indirectly the differences, "between dialects. 156 (Fennell 2001) With the help of these printings, more people acquired literacy. 156 (Fennell 2001) He bought paper from the Low Countries for his printings. 87 (Kastan 2002) Another aspect of "Caxton's activity in the book trade" was the import industry. As "the demand for printed books gradually increased" (Kastan 2002: 85), other printers began to imitate Caxton after realizing the commercial prospects. "Caxton's books reflected his own sophisticated intellectual interests and the tastes and means of his noble patrons." (Kastan 2002: 86) The business of William Caxton "depended upon his contacts with an elite coterie of readers and the support of aristocratic patrons." (Kastan 2002: 87) At Caxton's time, the English language changed very rapidly. So a lot of varieties and dialects can be found in his printings. It often was a problem for him how much he should standardize the language in his printings. The final stage of the English language is known as Modern English, which has been spoken from around the 19th century to the present day. Modern English has its roots in Early Modern English, but it has undergone several changes since then. The most significant change occurred in the 20th century, with the introduction of mass media and technology. For example, new words have been created to keep up with changing technology, and old words have fallen out of use. However, the core grammar and vocabulary of the language have remained relatively stable. Today, English is spoken by an estimated 1.5 billion people around the world, making it one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is the official language of many countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia. English is also the language of international communication and is used in business, education, and tourism.

CHAPTER 5

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN ENGLISH

ABOUT OLD ENGLISH

Old English is classified as a West Germanic language and was spoken by the Anglo-Saxons in what is now England. The earliest Old English texts date from the 7th century, and the language continued to be spoken until the Norman Conquest in 1066. Old English underwent significant changes during its history, including the influence of Latin and Norse. As a result, there are several distinct phases of the language, including Early Old English (c. 450-700), Late Old English (c. 700-1066), and Middle English (c. 1066-1500). One of the defining features of Old English is its complex inflectional system, which includes case endings for nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, as well as verb conjugations that change according to tense, mood, and aspect. The vocabulary of Old English is also quite different from modern English, with many words that have fallen out of use or been replaced by newer words. Old English literature includes a wide range of texts, from religious and philosophical works to poetry and heroic narratives. Some of the most famous works of Old English literature include *Beowulf*, which is the longest and most celebrated surviving work of Old English poetry, and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, a series of annals that chronicle the history of England from the 5th century to the 12th century. Despite its complex grammar and archaic vocabulary, Old English has had a lasting influence on the English language. Many modern English words, especially those related to religion, law, and government, have their roots in Old English. Additionally, the grammar and syntax of Old English continue to influence the structure of modern English sentences. Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, is an early form of the English language that was spoken and written in England from the mid-5th century until the Norman Conquest in 1066. Old English is a Germanic language, and it developed from the dialects of the Germanic tribes who invaded England during the 5th and 6th centuries. Old English has a distinct grammar and vocabulary, with many words that are no longer used in modern English. The alphabet used in Old English was the runic alphabet, which was later replaced by the Latin alphabet. Some of the most famous works in Old English literature include *Beowulf*, a heroic epic poem, and *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, a historical record of English history written in Old

English. While Old English is no longer spoken today, it has had a significant influence on the development of the English language, and many modern English words and phrases have their roots in Old English.

ABOUT MODERN ENGLISH

The English language underwent a significant change starting in the fifteenth century. This change in pronunciation of the vowels might be seen. Vowel pronunciation shortened, leading to the form that now predominates in the majority of nations in the modern age. With that vowel change, the classical renaissance era, the Romantic Movement, and the British industrial revolution that followed all contributed to the final development of the English language. The late modern English language, which tends to have a more diversified vocabulary than the early version of modern English, is named for the changes that occurred in the English language after the industrial revolution. As a result of this trip, English has evolved into the language that is spoken as the official language in the majority of nations around the world. Inflectional ends that reflected a word's persona in the sentence were common in Anglo-Saxon. In contrast to today, the Anglo-Saxon language did not place as much emphasis on word order when determining the meaning of a sentence. Many of these endings were lost from words in Middle English, and word order—just as it is today—was used to determine what a word meant in a phrase. Although there are distinctions, a Middle English phrase structure is comparable to a Modern English sentence overall. In addition to the other two, Old English included grammatical elements that were lost. The role of literature in history is reified by the growth, creation and unification of literary times, movements, events, authors and literary works that follow each other. On the basis of the opposition between normative tradition and experimental innovation, each new literary period, movement, trend results in and rejects the previous ones. Tradition and innovation are part of a single cycle of literary change and growth, contrary yet interrelated, arising under different names in different times and in the context of different movements, trends and literary works. Modern English is the form of the English language spoken today. It evolved from Middle English, which was spoken from the 11th to the late 15th century, and Early Modern English, which was spoken from the late 15th century to the mid-17th century. Modern English is the most widely spoken

language in the world, with over 1.5 billion speakers. It is the official language of over 50 countries and is spoken as a second language by many more. Modern English has a relatively simple grammar compared to other languages. It has a subject-verb-object word order and uses prepositions to indicate relationships between words. It also has a wide range of vocabulary, with many words borrowed from other languages. One of the notable features of modern English is its extensive use of phrasal verbs, which are verbs combined with prepositions or adverbs to create idiomatic expressions. These can be challenging for non-native speakers to learn because the meaning of the phrasal verb is not always obvious from the individual words. Another interesting aspect of modern English is the use of regional dialects and accents. English varies significantly depending on where it is spoken, with differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. Some of the most well-known English dialects include American English, British English, Australian English, and Canadian English. Overall, Modern English continues to evolve, with new words and expressions being added to the language all the time.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN ENGLISH

Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, was spoken in England from the 5th century until the Norman Conquest in 1066. Modern English is the language spoken today, which has evolved from Middle English (spoken from the 11th to the late 15th century) and Early Modern English (spoken from the late 15th century to the mid-17th century). One of the biggest differences between Old English and Modern English is their vocabulary. Old English had a complex system of inflection, which meant that nouns, verbs, adjectives, and pronouns had different forms depending on their grammatical role in a sentence. Modern English, on the other hand, relies more on word order and prepositions to convey the same information. Another difference is the spelling and pronunciation. Old English was written in a runic script, and the letters used in the alphabet were different from those used in Modern English. The pronunciation of Old English was also different, and it is thought to have been closer to modern Icelandic or Faroese than to Modern English. Old English also had a different grammatical structure from Modern English. For example, Old English had a dual number in addition to singular and plural, and verbs had different forms for different tenses and moods. Modern English has simplified its grammatical structure

and relies more on auxiliary verbs to convey tense and mood. Overall, Old English and Modern English are very different languages, and it takes some effort to learn and understand Old English texts. However, the study of Old English can be rewarding and can provide insights into the history and evolution of the English language. Old English and Modern English are two different stages in the development of the English language. Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, was spoken from around the 5th century to the 11th century, while Modern English has been in use since the 16th century.

1. Vocabulary: Old English had a much smaller vocabulary than Modern English. Many words that we use today did not exist in Old English, and many words that were used in Old English are no longer used today.

2. Spelling: The spelling system of Old English was quite different from that of Modern English. Old English used a runic alphabet and had its own set of spelling conventions, whereas Modern English uses the Latin alphabet.

3. Grammar: Old English had a more complex grammar than Modern English. It had a system of noun declensions, verb conjugations, and grammatical gender, which are not present in Modern English.

4. Pronunciation: The pronunciation of Old English was also quite different from Modern English. Old English had a more phonetic spelling system, meaning that words were pronounced as they were spelled. Modern English, on the other hand, has many irregularities in spelling and pronunciation.

5. Word Order: The word order of Old English was more flexible than Modern English. In Old English, the meaning of a sentence was determined by the case endings of the nouns, rather than by word order.

Overall, Old English and Modern English are vastly different from each other, both in terms of vocabulary, grammar, spelling, and pronunciation. However, many words and structures from Old English have survived in Modern English, and they continue to shape the language we use today.

CHAPTER – 6

GRAMMAR IN OLD ENGLISH

Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, was a West Germanic language that was spoken in England from the 5th century until the Norman Conquest in 1066. During this time, the English language underwent significant changes, and the grammar of Old English was quite different from the modern English that we speak today. One of the most notable differences between Old English and modern English is the way that words were inflected. In Old English, words had a complex system of inflectional endings that changed depending on their grammatical role in the sentence. For example, the Old English word "god" (meaning "god") had four different forms, depending on whether it was used as a subject, object, possessive, or indirect object. The word "god" would be inflected as "god" (subject), "gode" (indirect object), "godes" (possessive), and "godne" (object). In addition to inflectional endings, Old English also had a system of grammatical gender, with nouns being classified as masculine, feminine, or neuter. The gender of a noun determined the forms of the articles and adjectives that were used with it. For example, the masculine noun "wer" (man) would be preceded by the article "se" (the), while the feminine noun "cwen" (queen) would be preceded by the article "seo". Old English also had a more complex system of pronouns than modern English. In addition to the familiar first, second, and third person pronouns, Old English had a dual number for referring to two people or things, as well as a separate set of pronouns for addressing nobility or showing respect. The syntax of Old English was also different from modern English. Word order was relatively free, with the subject, verb, and object of a sentence often appearing in different orders depending on emphasis or poetic structure. Adjectives also followed the noun they modified, rather than preceding it as in modern English. Overall, the grammar of Old English was much more complex and inflected than modern English. However, it was also a highly flexible language that allowed for a great deal of creativity in expression and literary artistry. Despite its differences from modern English, the legacy of Old English can still be seen in many of the words and structures that we use today. Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, was the language spoken in England from around the 5th century to the 11th century. Its

grammar was very different from modern English, and it can be challenging for modern English speakers to understand.

Cases: Old English had a complex system of noun cases, similar to German and Latin. Nouns could be in one of four cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, or dative. The case of a noun indicated its function in a sentence (subject, direct object, possessive, or indirect object).

Gender: Old English nouns had grammatical gender, like many other Indo-European languages. There were three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender of a noun affected the form of its articles, adjectives, and pronouns.

Verb forms: Old English verbs had different forms for each person (first, second, or third) and each tense (present, past, or future). Verbs could also be in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mood, depending on the context.

Word order: Old English had a more flexible word order than modern English. The basic word order was subject-verb-object, but this could be varied for emphasis or to fit the poetic meter.

Pronouns: Old English had a rich system of pronouns, including personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns. The forms of these pronouns varied depending on case, gender, and number.

Overall, Old English grammar was much more complex than modern English grammar. However, many of the basic elements of modern English grammar, such as subject-verb agreement and the use of articles, can be traced back to Old English.

Modern English grammar is much simpler than Old English grammar.

GRAMMAR IN MODERN ENGLISH

Modern English is the most widely spoken language in the world and is constantly evolving with the passage of time. As compared to Old English, which was a highly inflected language, Modern English has a simpler grammar and relies more on word order and auxiliary verbs to convey meaning. One of the defining features of Modern English is its use of a fixed word order. The standard word order in a sentence is subject-verb-object, although this can be modified for emphasis or to create a more complex sentence structure. For example, "The cat chased the mouse" follows the

standard word order, while "Chased the mouse, the cat did" emphasizes the cat's action. This fixed word order allows for clarity and ease of communication. Modern English also relies heavily on auxiliary verbs to convey tense, mood, and aspect. For example, "I am walking" uses the auxiliary verb "am" to convey the present progressive tense, while "I have walked" uses the auxiliary verb "have" to convey the present perfect tense. This reliance on auxiliary verbs allows for greater flexibility in verb usage and creates a wider range of possibilities for expressing meaning. Nouns in Modern English are not gendered, with the exception of a few natural gender nouns such as "man" and "woman". Instead, articles and adjectives are used to indicate the gender or lack thereof. For example, "the tall man" uses the article "the" and the adjective "tall" to indicate that the subject is male, while "the tall person" uses the same article and adjective to indicate a non-gendered subject. Another feature of Modern English grammar is the use of pronouns. Pronouns are used to replace nouns in a sentence and can refer to people, things, or ideas. There are several different types of pronouns, including personal, possessive, reflexive, and demonstrative. For example, "He went to the store" uses the personal pronoun "he" to replace a previously mentioned male subject. The syntax of Modern English is generally less complex than that of Old English. Prepositions are used to indicate the relationship between different elements of a sentence, and adjectives typically precede the noun they modify. However, as mentioned before, word order can be modified for emphasis or poetic structure. In conclusion, the grammar of Modern English has evolved to become simpler and more straightforward than that of Old English. This simplicity allows for greater ease of communication and a wider range of possibilities for expressing meaning. However, it is important to note that the grammar of any language is constantly changing and evolving with the passage of time.

FEATURES OF MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Nouns: Modern English nouns have lost the case system that was present in Old English. Instead, nouns have a fixed form that does not change based on their function in a sentence. However, nouns still have number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) in some cases.

Verbs: Modern English verbs have a fixed form for each tense, which is formed by adding an -ed suffix to the base form of the verb. Verbs still have subject-verb agreement, meaning that the form of the verb changes depending on the subject of the sentence.

Adjectives: Modern English adjectives do not change based on the gender, number, or case of the noun they are describing. However, they can be modified by adverbs to express degree.

Adverbs: Modern English adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They can also be used to express time, place, manner, or degree.

Prepositions: Modern English prepositions are used to show the relationship between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence. They can be used to indicate location, direction, or time.

Conjunctions: Modern English has coordinating conjunctions (such as and, or, and but) and subordinating conjunctions (such as that and if) to connect clauses and phrases.

Word order: Modern English has a fixed word order, with the subject typically preceding the verb and the object following the verb. Word order can be varied for emphasis or to fit a particular style or genre.

Pronouns: Modern English pronouns still have gender (he, she, or they), number (singular or plural), and case (nominative, objective, or possessive). However, the pronoun system is much simpler than in Old English.

Inflection: Modern English relies much less on inflection than Old English did. However, there are still some inflectional forms, such as the -s suffix used to indicate plurality in nouns and the third person singular in verbs.

Overall, modern English grammar is much simpler and more straightforward than Old English grammar. However, there are still some complexities and nuances to be aware of. Understanding modern English grammar is important for effective communication and clear writing.

CHAPTER 7

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

I took survey from 40 students and 40 teachers. I Analysis the Results from target audience and I Summarize my points through and Qualitative and Quantitative method and how I am completed my research results concluded from my Target Audience. After I get complete the results from 40 students and 40 teachers my Target Audience. In this I give google form to the students and teachers. I gave some questions to both the students and teachers and bought a answers from them, they answered on their opinion about the Old English and modern English. I used data analysis through the tabular column. I get complete the results from 40 students and 40 teachers my Target Audience. . After completing My Research I will give my Conclusion. And I am using pie-chart to show the difference how they answered.

STUDENT OPINION IN TABLES,

Table 1 : Student Answered About Old English and Modern English.

Number of Students	Name	Gender	About Old English	About Modern English
1	Muthu devi	Female	Early modern English	Communication
2	Boopathi	Male	It is a first language	New English
3	Pavithra	Female	A inflected knowledge with Germania vocabulary	They easily improve their communication level
4	Saran	Male	Some area you will want any text book cover are the old text book alphabet	New English
5	Prakash	Male	It is the first from of English language	From of the English language
6	Kumutham	Female	The Earlist and long time used language	Most widely spoke language
7	Karthi	Male	That period it was useful to people.	Nowadays it was useful to people.
8	Gopika	Female	Old period language	It is very useful to people.
9	Roshini	Female	Early in a	Modern English

			English language	useful to our business
10	Mohen	Male	Synthetic language	The English language since about 1450 or 1500

Table 2 : Frequent Answers from Teachers About Old English and Modern English

Number of Teachers	Name	Gender	About Old English	About Modern English
1	Nivas	Male	Old is a good language	Modern English was the new one to achieve many things.
2	Kumutha sri	Female	The earlist and long time used language	Most widely spoken language
3	Kavi	Female	Yearly in English language	From of the English language
4	Rabiragavan	Male	Good	To develop our knowledge
5	Jeeva	Female	Olden year it have a one language	A Form of new language
6	Mahesh	Male	Old English is the earlist from of English spoken	More useful to communication

			scotland	
7	Karthikeyan	Male	Another Name of Anglo Saxons	It is helps to our business and Future
8	Ranjith	Male	Different from modern English	Helps to improve your Knowledge
9	Sandhiya	Female	The earliest from of the English language	The great vowel shift in England
10	Vijay	Male	Old English are very useful to study and communication with others	Modern English are very useful to learning.

Table 3 : Frequent Answers students about importance of old English and modern English

Number of students	Name	Gender	Importance of Old English	Importance of Modern English
1	Naveen	Male	Communication	Information Technology
2	Deepa	Female	I think that is a correct way to	It is useful to internet

			learn English	communication
3	Saran	Male	Only completed 10 th but they are speak English well	We know English we lead the society
4	Prakash	Male	In that period they are speaking English well	We can survey to the society
5	Sonthosh	Male	Studied well	Used to easily communicate with others
6	Devi	Female	The perfect way to study the history	International Communication
7	Shobana	Female	Correct Pronunciation	It is easy to survive society
8	Sethu	Male	They are give correct spelling and pronunciation	Communicate easily with others
9	Subasri	Female	That time English is more value	English is the important to the environment.
10	Sujitha	Female	In old period English is the old English	Modern English is essential to the world.

TABLE : 4 Frequently Answers teachers about important of modern English

Number of teachers	Name	Gender	Importance of old English	Importance of modern English
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1	Mohan	Male	The English language since about 1450 or 1500	English is the major part of our life
2	Mayil kannan	Male	Great pleasure	To develop our skills
3	Nivas	Male	Important to the people	Its very important to the day to day life
4	Kavisiri	Female	Because other wise how to communicate American people	If you know English you can survey society
5	Sumathi	Female	The importance of old English is the most grateful thing in that time	It is useful to built our knowledge
6	Kayal	Female	Good one First language	Without modern English we cannot survey in the society
7	Shiva	Male	In that old period old English is most important one in the education	Now the modern English is very useful to communicate with others.
8	Priya	Female	Old English is the most	Modern English is easily

			valuable in that the old period	communicate with others
9	Lavanya	Female	Importance of old English means that time they have only one language	Now the people are mostly used in modern English
10	Kowsalya	Female	Without old English we cannot communicate to the American	Without English we cannot communicate with Americans

SUMMARY

A comparative analysis of Old English and Modern English involves examining the similarities and differences between these two forms of the English language. Old English, also known as Anglo-Saxon, was spoken in England from the 5th to the 11th centuries, while Modern English is the form of English currently in use. One of the significant differences between Old and Modern English is the spelling and pronunciation of words. Old English uses a different alphabet and had a more phonetic spelling system, while Modern English has adopted more standardised spellings and has evolved in its pronunciation. Old English also had a complex system of inflections for nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs, which has largely been simplified in Modern English. In terms of vocabulary, Old English had a Germanic vocabulary and borrowed words from Latin and Greek, while Modern English has incorporated words from many other languages, including French, Spanish, and Arabic. As a result, there are many differences in the vocabulary used in Old and Modern English. Another key difference is in grammar. Old English had a more complex sentence structure than Modern English, with a greater use of subordinate clauses and inflections. Modern English, on the other hand, tends to use simpler sentence structures with fewer inflections and more reliance on word order. Overall, the differences between Old and Modern English reflect the historical, cultural, and linguistic changes that have taken place in the English language over the centuries. Despite these differences, however, Old English remains an important part of the English language and its history, and its influence can still be seen in Modern English today. A comparative analysis of Old English and Modern English provides insight into the evolution of the English language and the ways in which it has changed over time. It highlights the differences in spelling, pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar, and shows how the language has been influenced by different cultures and historical events.

CONCLUSION

I found out that the students don't have the general knowledge about the old English and the Modern English some teachers said that the old English greate in old period. But nowadays people mostly used the modern English. The teachers have some knowledge about the old English because they are coming in that stage but they also know about some knowledge in modern English also because they are working in this period. So they have both experienced. In my research 20% Students does not have general knowledge about the old English. They all answered like, good, good language. But the students have knowledge about the modern English because they are used in the Modern English Everyday most of students said that old English is greatfull thing at the same time it is used by old period. But still teachers and students used modern English is most useful to today society students said modern English very useful to easily communicate with others and interact with others. At the same time it is very useful to the business. . Now a days Modern English Changed dramatically over the centuries since it first arrived on the shores of Britain from the north or Europe, and these changes man that the language that was spoken at that time is imcomprehensible to us now. At the same time however English exists in the world today as a means of International communication (some examples: Social groups to communicate with each other). Old English briefly the history of Anglo-Saxonism - that is, the study of the Anglo-Saxons and their literature - and to highlight a few of the ways that each age after the Norman Conquest has appropriated Old English literature for its own ideological ends. In this way Old English literature has continually been remade into something new, something it never really was, but something relevant to present purposes. It was in fact the political uses of Anglo-Saxon law that established study of the Old English language as an academic subject. The best-known writer to concern himself with Anglo-Saxon matters in the seventeenth century was John Milton. At a time when indeterminacy plays a vital role in the operation of literary hermeneutics, Old English offers valuable lessons on the mediation of language and culture. So Both English are Better to Learn Language. Lastly I concluded with both old English and modern English are important for learning because in old English the history is important if we know the

history we early identify the difference of English used nowadays and in modern English we learn anything and we face all others and most of the peoples used modern English in different places. So it is mandatory to learn.

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