



English: Classified language

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English is the third most spoken language in the world after Chinese and Spanish. “English: adjective: relates to England or its people or language. : English: English is widely used in different parts of the world. “People of England. English was the first West German language spoken at the beginning of medieval England, and eventually it became a universal contact language. Angles, one of the Germanic tribes, later moved to the British territory of England. Both names come from England, a peninsula in the Baltic Sea. This language is closely related to the Friesian and Lower Saxon languages, whose vocabulary severely affected Norwegian (North Germanic) and other Germanic languages, including Latin and French. English grew in the 1400s. The earliest forms of West Germanic languages (English) introduced in Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers in the fifth century are called Old English. Middle English began with Norman conquest at the end of the eleventh century; It was a time when the French language was influential. The beginnings of modern English began in the late 15th century with the advent of the London Press, the printing of the King James Bible, and the transformation of the great transcript. Modern English has spread throughout the world under the global influence of the British Empire and the United States since the seventeenth century. Thanks to all forms of print and electronic media in these countries, English has become the main language of international communication, the language of communication in many areas, and professional environments such as science, navigation and law.

It is the most educated second language and is one of the 60 dialects of languages or languages in over 60 sovereign states. There are more people who have learned this as a second language than native speakers. It is estimated that there are 2 billion people in the world. English is the primary mother tongue in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Ireland. It is widely spoken in the Caribbean, Africa and South Asia. It is one of the official languages of the United Nations, the European Union and other global and regional organizations. This is the most common German language for at least 70% of the speakers of the Indo-European branch. Although it is not possible to count the number of words in each language, there is a vast vocabulary in English. Anglophones are called "Anglophones." Modern English grammar is gradually transformed from a typical Indo-European pro-labeling model into an analytical model that has little variation of flexible infectious morphology and relatively simple word order based on standard SVO terms and complex syntax. Modern English relies heavily on auxiliary verbs, word order, as well as passive constructions, inquiries, and some suggestions to express complex tensions, features, and moods. Different speakers are often able to understand the differences between the pronunciation and the dialect of the English language used in different countries and regions (phonetic and phonetic, sometimes vocabulary, grammar, and spelling). But in extreme cases this can lead to confusion or mutual misunderstanding among native English speakers.

English is an Indo-European language and belongs to the West German group, Germanic languages. Old English comes from the linguistic continuity of the Germanic tribes on the shores of the Friesian Sea in the North Sea, and their languages gradually became English in the British Isles, the Friesian and the Low German / Lower Saxon. The Friesian languages that make up the Anglo-French languages are closely related to the English language. The Low German and Lower Saxon languages are interconnected, and sometimes classify English, Friesian, and Low German into the Ingu languages (German North Sea), although the group is debatable. Old English became Middle English, and it became Modern English. Specific dialects of Old and Middle English have been developed in a number of English languages, including Scottish, extinct Finglian, Fortress, and Parish (Yola) Ireland.

Old English is divided into four languages: Anglican (Mercian, Northumbrian), Saxon, Cantones and West Saxon. In the 9th century, due to King Alfred's educational reforms and the influence of Wessex, the West Saxon language became a local inscription. The epic poem Beowulf is written in West Saxon and the oldest English poem Sidmon's national anthem is in Northumbrian. Modern English is derived mainly from Mercian, but from Scottish Northumbrian. Some short manuscripts from the beginning of Old English were written in Runic form. In the sixth century, Latin letters written in bold letters were adopted. This includes the Ranic alphabet of wine and thorns and the modified Latin alphabet gray and gray. Old English is very different from modern English, which is difficult for 21st century English speakers to understand. His grammar is similar to modern German grammar, and his closest relative is Old-Freshian. Names, adjectives, pronouns and verbs had many endings and distortions, and the vocabulary was more free-spirited than modern English. In modern English pronouns have case forms (he, he, she) and verbs have some mental state (speak, speak, speak, speak, speak, speak), but in Old English, nouns have more case and pronouns, and verbs have more persons and endings.

From the eighth to the twelfth century, Old English gradually became linguistic in Middle English. Since the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, the English context has been arbitrarily defined, but it has evolved from 1200 to 1450 AD. First, colonial waves in the north of the British Isles in the eighth and ninth centuries brought the old Englishmen closer to the Old Norse of northern Germany. The influence of the North was so strong among the Northeastern English tribes, speaking in the Danello region around York, which was the center of northern colonialism; Today, these features are in English and Scottish. However, the center of non-English English is located in the Midland region around Lindsay, and when Lindsay re-established the Anglo-Saxon Political System after 920 years of its era, northern features expanded from there. Native English speakers who do not have direct contact with native speakers. One element of Nordic influence in all English varieties today is a set of pronouns beginning with th- (they, they), replacing Anglo-Saxon pronouns with h- (hi, hym, hera).

After the Norman conquest of England in 1066, the Old English language, now unchanged, became associated with Old Mormon, a romantic language closely associated with Old French. In England the Norman language gradually became Anglo-Norman. Since the Norman language is spoken mainly by the elite and the nobility, and the lower classes speak English, the main influence of the Normans is to spread borrowed words related to politics, law and politics. Valuable social areas. Middle English has greatly simplified the influential system, which has been able to reconcile Old Norse and Old English, which are flexible but morphologically similar. With the exception of personal pronouns, the limited instrument case for nomination and indictment cases was omitted, indicating that the use of the case was in the possession. The epidemiological system has been able to effectively handle a variety of distortions and gradually simplify the arrangement of contracts, making the word order more flexible. In the Wycliffe Bible of the 1380s, Matthew 8:20 wrote: Here, the plural suffix of -n in the verb is still preserved, but not in the case decision names. In the 12th century, Middle English was fully developed and incorporated Norwegian and Norman features; They continued to speak until the transition to modern English in the 1500s. Middle English literature includes the books of Geoffrey Surkar, "Tales of Canterbury" and Mallory's "Ted Arthur". During the Middle English period, the writing of local languages became widespread, and even writers like Chaucer used such features of the language.

The latest in English language history is the Old English Art Nouveau (1500-1700). Ancient English is characterized by a large vowel change (1350-1700), curvature reduction, and linguistic standardization. Vowel influenced long vowel-emphasized vowels in Middle English. This is a network change, which means that each change led to a subsequent change in the life structure. The middle and open vowels are raised, and the next vowels are divided bilaterally. For example, today the word bite comes from the word "beat" and the second word for "about" is pronounced the same as the word "boot". Because

English retains a large number of misspellings in the average English, the vowel transitions explain many spelling errors, and why the English vowels explain different spellings of the same letter in different words.

During the reign of Henry V, English was more important than the Norman French. By 1430, the Westminster Clerk's Court had begun to use English in its official documents and the new standard of English. Called the Chancery Standard for English Natives. Created in the languages of London and the East Midlands. In 1476, William Caxton introduced a printing press in England and began publishing the first printed books in London, strengthening the influence of English in this style. Early literature of the modern era includes the works of William Shakespeare and the translation of the Bible commissioned by King James I. Even after changing vowels, the language seems to be different from modern English: for example, knights, chambers, and sword-like verbs / knngns / are still spoken. Many of the grammatical features that a modern Shakespearean reader might find strange or archaic are indicative of modern English.

In King James 1611, written in ancient modern English, Matthew 8:20 states: "Foxes have holes and birds in the cages of the Aurora." The use of the word in exchange for the syntax seen here, and French loans and international information around the world. The introduction of English words in the first world innovative ways around the word in the UK illustrates its influence in cases of loss. . North America, When the colonies emerged, some of the new indigenous languages decided to pursue their official, and then some other difficulties inherent in politics and age in their own political freedom. Withdrawal . Than from others. Twentieth century, World War II, the United States, the economic and cultural impact around the world in English, and other English broadcast, and this has resulted in a rapidly propagate the language on the planet. . , Speaks and writes more English than any other language in the 21st century. As modern English was created, publicly funded publications such as public education and public education and publicly funded publications announced clear standards for sustainable use. In 1755, Samuel Johnson published his Dictionary of the English Language, which introduced standard spelling and usage standards. In 1828 Noah Webster published the American English Dictionary, which sought to set the standard for American English spoken and written, which was different from the British standard. In the UK, substandard or inferior local properties were increasingly stigmatized, leading to the rapid spread of valuable varieties among the middle class. In modern English, the loss of the grammatical case is almost complete (this is only found in pronouns such as she, she, her, and who she is now), and the word order is mainly fixed in SVO. Some changes, such as using support to do so, are universal. (Previously, the word "do" was not used as a public helper tool, just like modern English. At first it was only used to generate queries. Organizing irregular shapes is slower (for example, dreaming than dreaming), and analytical alternatives to influential forms are becoming more common (eg. Ga., Most British English has also undergone changes under the influence of American English, facilitating the US presence in the media and its relationship with the United States as a world power.

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