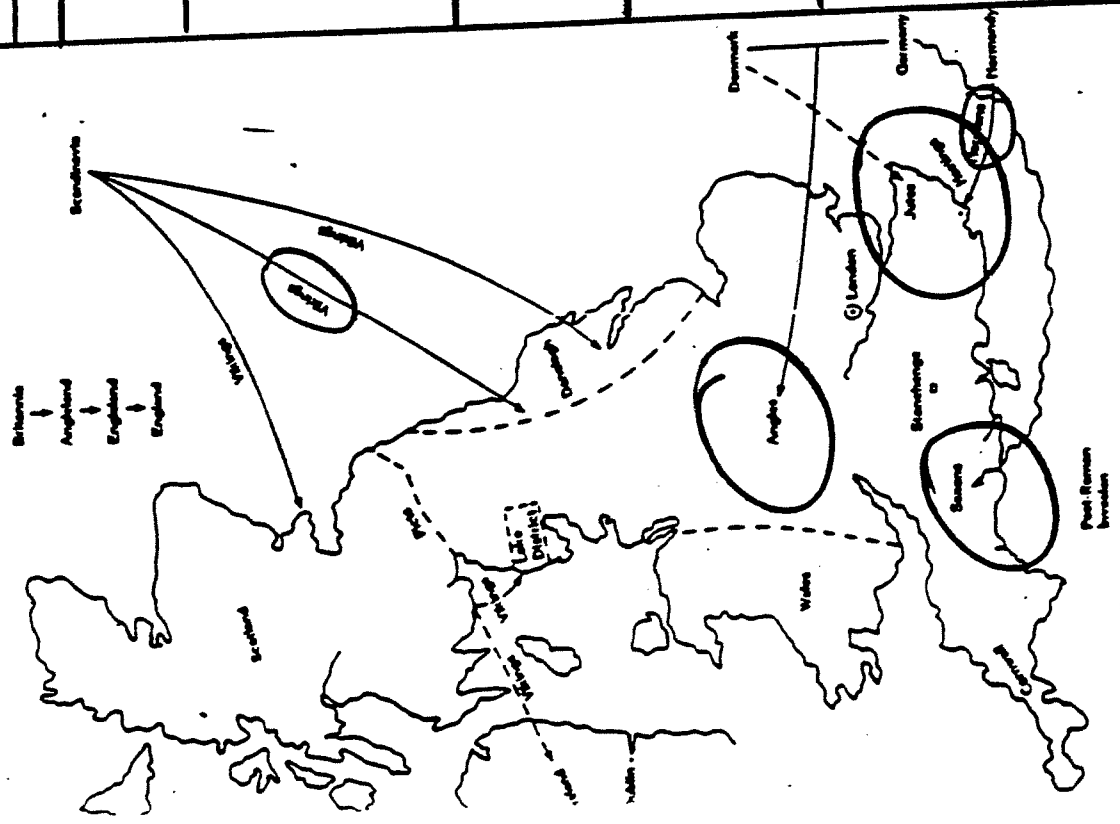




# Where Have All the Celts and Romans Gone?



# TABULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Date & Period	Historical Events	Linguistic Events
About 3000 B.C. Proto-Indo-European	Neolithic Age. Indo-Europeans living in north central Europe.	Indo-European undifferentiated, except dialectality.
3000-500 B.C. Indo-European Proto-Germanic	Extensive migrations of Indo-European speakers to India, Greece, and western Europe.	Differentiation of Indo-European language families, including Germanic. Earliest documents in Sanskrit, Greek, etc.
500-0 B.C. Germanic	Celts in Britain. Contact of Roman Empire with Germanic peoples.	Germanic undifferentiated except dialectally. First borrowings from Latin.
0-300 A.D. West Germanic	Expansion and power of Roman Empire. Romanization of Britain. Growth and migrations of Germanic tribes.	Differentiation of West, North, and East branches of Germanic. Continued Latin borrowings.
300-500 Proto Old English	Breakup of Roman Empire. Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain.	Beginnings of differentiation of Vulgar Latin. Emergence of Old English. Contact with Celts. Oldest Germanic documents (Gothic Bible c. 350).
500-700 Early Old English	Conversion of Anglo-Saxons. Northern-Britain culture. Earliest surviving literature.	Borrowings from Latin and occasionally Celtic. Increased diversity of dialects. Adoption of alphabet.
700-1000 Old English	Danish and Norse raids and invasions. Alfred and the political ascendancy of Wessex. Establishment of the Danelaw. Cynewulf, Aelfric, and other writers.	West Saxon dominant dialect. More Latin borrowings. Development of Old French and other Romance languages.
1000-1150 Late Old English	Viking raids; Danish kings of England. Norman Conquest. Replacement of native ruling class by French speakers.	Extensive borrowings from Norse, especially in the North. French the official language. English "submerged". Further differentiation of dialects.
1150-1300 Early Middle English	Gradual loss of continental possessions of English kings. Continued dominance of French speakers in politics, law, church. Beginnings of revival of literature in English.	Breakdown and loss of Old English in regions. Extensive phonological and syntactic changes. Borrowings from French (Anglo-Norman).
1300-1475 Middle English	Hundred Years' War. Growth of nationalism; decay of feudalism. Chaucer, Gower, Langland, "Gawain Poet", Wyclif, Mystery and Morality plays.	Emergence of English (dialect of London) as the standard literary and official language. Extensive borrowings from French.
1475-1650 Early Modern English	Caxton and printing. Renaissance humanism; revived study of Greek and Latin classics. Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, biblical translations. Age of discovery and exploration.	Great vowel shift and loss of final -e. Beginning of standardized spelling. Extensive borrowings from Latin, some from Greek. Changes in grammar, especially verb system.
1650-1800 Later Modern English	Settlement of America and growth of the British Empire. Opening of India and the Orient. Beginnings of industrial and scientific revolutions. Augustan age and Enlightenment.	Development of American and other colonial dialects. Spread of English around the world; borrowings from many languages. Johnson's Dictionary. Prescriptive grammarians (Lowth).
1800-Recent and Present-Day English	Independence and expansion of U.S. General education and literacy. Acceleration of scientific, industrial, and technological research and development. Journalism, radio, motion pictures, television.	Growth of scientific and technical vocabularies. English as dominant world language. Development of linguistics. Oxford, Century, and Merriam-Webster dictionaries. Extensive study and teaching of grammar.

OE

ME

Mod. E

**HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE NOTES**

Linguistic Concepts to Remember:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**I. Old English or Anglo-Saxon: 6th - 11th century (up to 1066)**

Sample A:

Old English (Anglo-Saxon) trans. unknown

- 1 Hē cwæ d, sōplīce sum man h æ fde
- 2 twegen suna;
- 3 þā cwæð sē gingra to his Fæ der,
- 4 Fæder, syle mē mīnne dæl minre achte þē
- 5 mē tō gebyreb: þa dæ lde hē him his æhte.
- 6 Ðā æfter feawun dagum ealle his þing
- 7 gegaderude sē gingra sunu, and fērde
- 8 wr ælice on feorlen rīce, and forspilde
- 9 þar his æhta, lybbende on his g ælsan.
- 10 Ðā hē hig h æfde ealle āmyrrede, þā wearð
- 11 mycel hunger on þām rīce, and he wearð
- 12 w æ dla.

Sample B:

Although the oldest known manuscript of *Beowulf* was damaged by fire in 1731, other copies have enabled scholars to reconstruct the poem. Here set in modern type, is a translation of the first reconstructed lines.\*

1	HWÆT, WE GARDENA	in géardagum,
	What! we of-people-Danes	in year-days.
2	þeodcyniga þrym gefrūnon,	
	of-folk-Kings prowess heard.	
3	hū ðā æþelingas ellen fremedon!	
	how the princes deeds-of-valor wrought!	
4	Oft Scyld Scēfing sceapena þrēarum,	
	Oft Shield Shout Child, from-roamy bands,	
5	monegum mægþum meodosetla oftēah,	
	from-many tribes mead-benches rare.	
6	egsode eorl[as], syððan Erest wearð	
	terrified eorls, since first he-was	
7	fēasceft funden; hē þæs frōfre gebād,	
	wretched found; he for-that solace received.	
8	wēox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þāh,	
	grew under wolves, honor was,	
9	oð þæt him Eghwyc ymbsittendra	
	and him everyone of nearby peoples	
10	ofer hronrīde hýran scolde,	
	over whale-rod obey should.	
11	gomban gydan; þæt was gōd cyning!	
	tribes part; he was good king!	

Influences on Old English:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Characteristics of Old English:

1. Letters ðe = \_\_\_\_\_ þ = \_\_\_\_\_ ð = \_\_\_\_\_ g = \_\_\_\_\_ sc = \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**1. Old English**

- 1 Fæder ure þu be eart on heofonum;
- 2 Si þin nama gehalgod
- 3 to becume þin rice
- 4 gewurpe ðin willa
- 5 on eorðan swa swa on heofonum.
- 6 urne gedæghwamlican hlaf syle us todæg
- 7 and forgyf us ure gyltas
- 8 swa swa we forgyfað urum gyltendum
- 9 and ne gelæd þu us on costnunge
- 10 ac alys us of yfele soþlice.

(Corpus Christi College MS 140, ed. Luizza (1994))

**3. German**

- 1 Unser Vater im Himmel,
- 2 dein Name werde geheiligt,
- 3 dein Reich komme,
- 4 dein Wille geschehe
- 5 wie im Himmel, so auf der Erde.
- 6 Gib uns heute das Brot, das wir brauchen.
- 7 Und erlaß uns unsere Schulden,
- 8 wie auch wir sie unseren Schuldnern erlassen haben.
- 9 Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung,
- 10 sondern rette uns vor dem Bösen.

Die Bibel: Altes und Neues Testament, 1980)

**5. Swedish**

- 1 Vår fader, du som är i himlen.
  - 2 Låt ditt namn bli helgat.
  - 3 Låt ditt rike komma.
  - 4 Låt din vilja ske,
  - 5 på jorden så som i himlen.
  - 6 Ge oss i dag vårt bröd för dagen som kommer.
  - 7 Och förlåt oss våra skulder,
  - 8 liksom vi har förlåtit dem som står i skuld till oss.
  - 9 Och utsätt oss inte för prövning,
  - 10 utan rädda oss från det onda.
- [Ditt är riket. Din är makten och äran i evighet.]

(Nya testamentet, 1981)

Contributor: William Lundin <wistan@algonet.se>

**2. Modern English**

- 1) Our Father, Who art in heaven,
- 2) Hallowed by Thy name;
- 3) Thy kingdom come;
- 4) Thy will be done
- 5) On earth as it is in heaven.
- 6) Give us this day our daily bread;
- 7) And forgive us our trespasses,
- 8) As we forgive those who trespass against us.
- 9) And lead us not into temptation,
- 10) But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Source: "Ave Maria," Commissariat of the Holy Land, Franciscan Monastery, Washington, DC, 1936

**4. Latin**

- 1) Pater noster qui es in caelis:  
*father our who art in heavens*
- 2) sanctificetur nomen tuum.  
*be-hallowed name thy*
- 3) Adveniat regnum tuum.  
*come kingdom thy*
- 4) Fiat voluntas tua,  
*be-done will thy*
- 5) sicut in caelo et in terra.  
*as in heaven and on earth*
- 6) Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie.  
*bread our daily give us today*
- 7) Et dimitte nobis debita nostra,  
*and forgive us debts our*
- 8) sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.  
*as and we forgive debtors our*
- 9) Et ne nos inducas in temptationem,  
*and not us lead into temptation*
- 10) sed libera nos a malo. Quoniam tibi est  
*but free us from evil for to-thee is*  
regnum et potestas et gloria in saecula.  
*kingdom and power and glory into ages.*

Source: "A Panorama of 1<sup>st</sup>-7<sup>th</sup>-European Languages" by W. B. Lockwood, M. J. Litt, London, 1972.

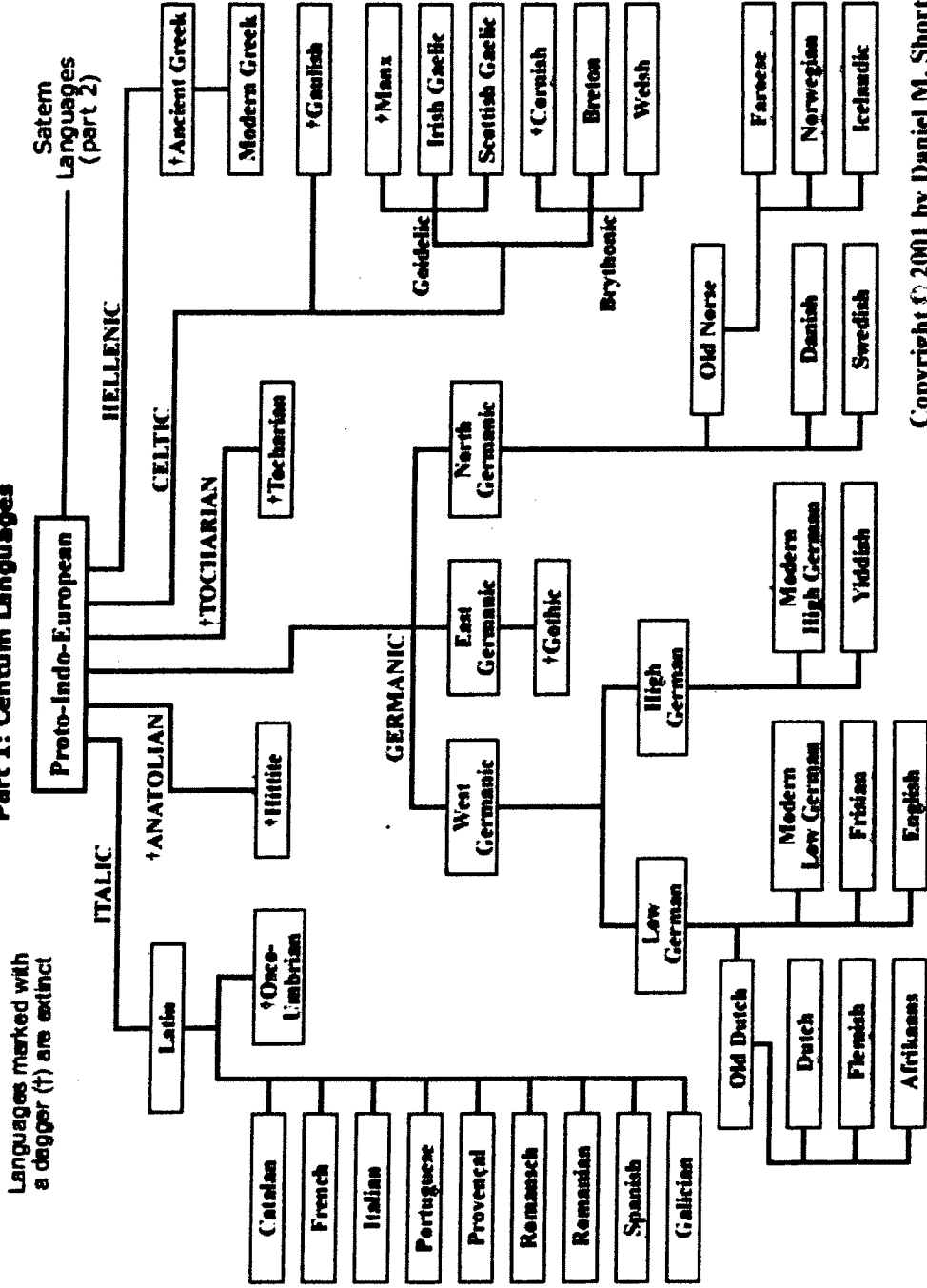
**6. French**

- 1 Notre Père qui es aux cieux!
  - 2 Que ton nom soit sanctifié;
  - 3 que ton règne vienne;
  - 4 que ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel;
  - 5 Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien;
  - 6 pardonne-nous nos offenses;
  - 7 comme nous aussi nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés;
  - 8 ne nous induis pas en tentation,
  - 9 mais délivre-nous du malin.
  - 10 Car c'est à toi qu'appartiennent, dans tous les siècles,
  - 11 le règne, la puissance et la gloire.
- Amen!

Source; The Louis Segond translation -1910  
Contributed by Jeffrey L. Dyer  
E-mail jdyer@lincolnberean.org

# Indo-European Language Tree

## Part 1: Centum Languages



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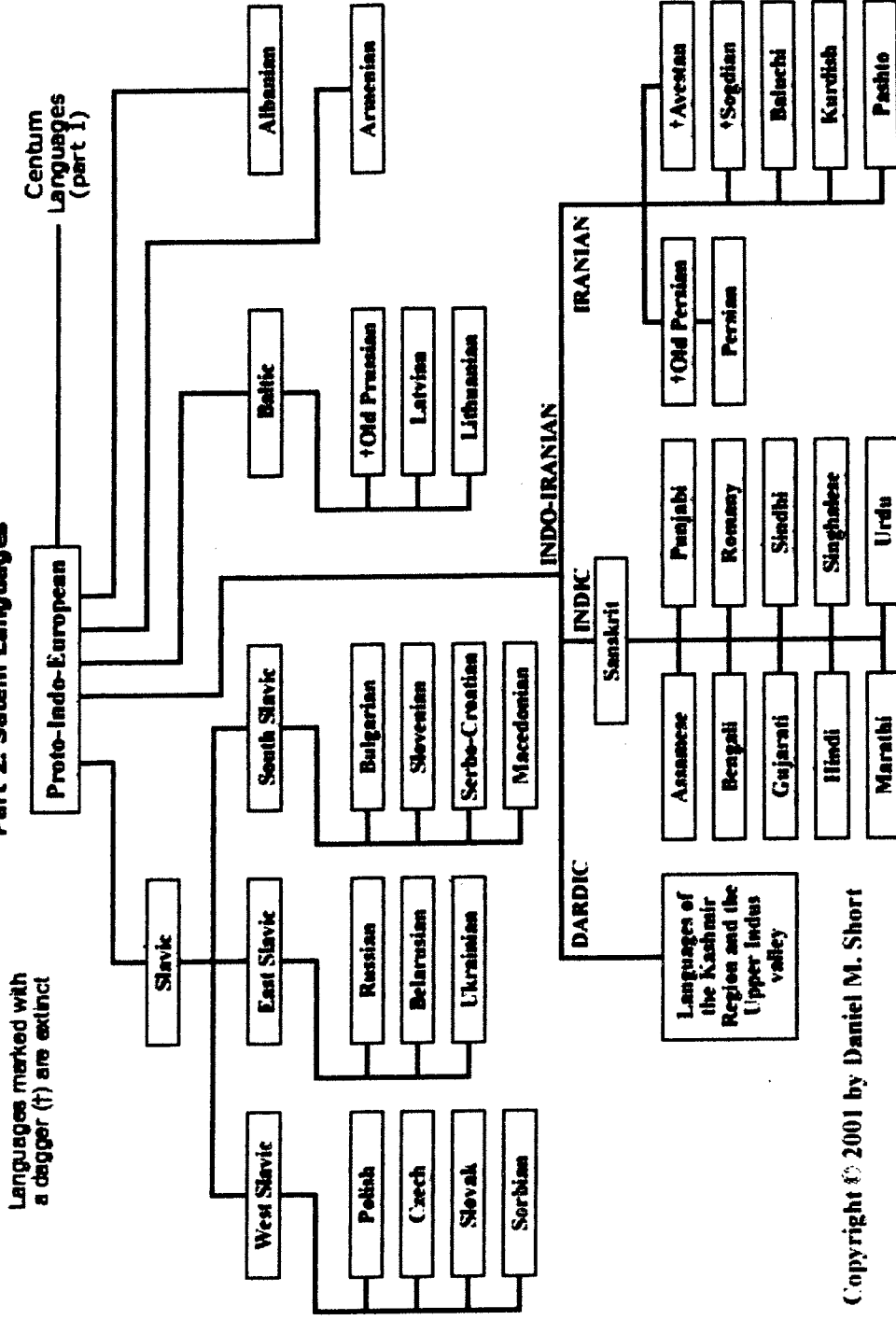
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Satem

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# Indo-European Language Tree

## Part 2: Satem Languages



The various charts of Indo-European languages and the maps showing the spread of each Indo-European language, were created by Daniel M. Short for his website at <http://www.danshort.com/>. These images are used with the author's permission, and they are copyrighted by Daniel Short as of 2001. These charts should not be reproduced or reused without Mr. Short's permission. You may contact him at [danshort@gte.net](mailto:danshort@gte.net) for more information. These images are not public domain.

1

1. Fæ der ūre,
2. þū þe eart on heofonum,
3. si þīn nama gehālgod.
4. Tobecum þīn rice.
5. Gewurþe ð in willa on eorðan swa swa on heofonum.
6. Urne gedæ ghwāmlīcan hlāf syle ūs tō dæ g.
7. And forgyf ūs ūre gyltas, swā swā wē forgyfað urum glytendum.
8. And nē gel æ d þū ūs on costnunge,
9. Ac ālȳs of yfele. Sōþlice.



2

- A. Oure fadir that art in heuenes, halewid be thi name; thi
- B. kyngdoom come to; be thi wille don in erthe as in heuene;
- C. 3yue to vs this dai oure breed ouer othir substaunce; and
- D. for3yue to vs oure dettis, as we for3yue to vs oure dettouris;
- E. and lede vs not in to temptacioun, but delyuere vs fro yuel.



3

- U. Our Father, which art in heauen, hallowed be thy Name.
- V. Thy kingdome come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in
- W. heauen.
- X Giue us this day our dayly bread.
- Y. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.
- Z. And leade us not into temptation, but deliuer us from euill.

Poetry

MIDDLE ENGLISH

THE PARDONER

1 For lewed peple been tales oldre;  
 Swich thinges can they wel repute and holde.  
 What, trowe ye, that whyles I may preche,  
 And winne gold and silver for I teche,  
 5 That I wol live in povert willfully?  
 Nay, nay, I thoghte it never trewely!  
 For I wol preche and begge in somery londes  
 I wol not do no labour with myn hondes,  
 10 Ne make baskettes and live thereby.  
 Because I wol nat beggen ydelly.  
 I wol non of the apostles counterfeiten;  
 I wol have money, wolles, chese, and whete,  
 Al were it yeven of the poorest page,  
 15 Or of the poorest widwe in a village.  
 Al shoulde hir children starve for lanyne,  
 And I wol drinke liquor of the vine  
 And have a joly wenche in every town.  
 But heikneht, lordings, in conclusioun;  
 Your lykynge is that I shall telle a tale.  
 20 Now have I dronke a draughte of corny ale,  
 By God, I hope I shal yow telle a thing  
 That shal, by reson, been at your lykynge.  
 For, though myself be a ful vicious man,  
 A moral tale yet I yow telle can,  
 25 Which I am want to preche, for to winne.  
 Now holde your pees, my tale I wol beginne."

Here biginneth the Pardoner's Tale

In Flaunders whylom was a companye  
 Of yonge folk that haunteden folye.  
 As ryot, hasard, shewes, and tavernes,  
 30 Wherres, with harpes, lutes, and giternes,  
 They daunce and pleye at dees bothe day and nyght,  
 And ete also and drinke over hir myght,  
 Thurgh which they doon the devel sacrifice  
 Within that devels temple, in cursed wyse,  
 35 By superfluous abhominable;  
 Hir othes been so grete and so dampnable  
 That it is grisly for to here hem sweere:  
 Our blisshed lordes body they to-tere—  
 Hem thoughte Jewes rente him noght y-nough.  
 40 And ech of hem at others stans lough.

Poetry

MODERN ENGLISH

THE PARDONER

1 For ignorant people love old tales:  
 such things they can easily repeat and remember.  
 What! do you think that while I can preach  
 and win gold and silver for my teaching,  
 5 that I will intentionally live in poverty?  
 No, no, I certainly never considered that  
 For I will preach and beg in various lands  
 or live by making baskets  
 10 in order to keep from being an idle beggar.  
 I don't want to imitate any of the apostles;  
 I want to have money, wool, cheese, and wheat,  
 even if it is given by the poorest page,  
 or the poorest widow in a village.  
 15 although her children die of starvation.  
 Not I will drink liquor of the vine  
 and have a jolly wench in every town.  
 But listen, my lords, in conclusion:  
 Your wish is for me to tell a tale.  
 20 Now that I have had a drink of strong ale,  
 by God, I hope that I shall tell you something  
 that shall, with good reason, be to your liking.  
 For although I am myself a very vicious man,  
 yet I can tell you a moral tale,  
 25 which I am accustomed to preach for profit.  
 Now hold your peace, I will begin my tale."

Here begins the Pardoner's Tale

In FLANDERS once there was a company  
 of young folk, who devoted themselves to such follies  
 as riotous living, gambling, brothels, and taverns,  
 30 where, with harps, lutes, and guitars  
 they danced and played at dice day and night,  
 and also ate and drank more than they could handle  
 and thus they offered sacrifices to the devil  
 35 through abominable overindulgence;  
 their oaths were so great and so damnable  
 that it was grisly to hear them swear:  
 they tore our blessed Lord's body to pieces—  
 it seemed to them that the Jews had not torn him enough.  
 40 And each of them laughed at the others' sins.

PROSE

MODERN ENGLISH

1 times. For ignorant people love old stories; they can easily  
 remember and repeat such things. Why, do you think that I  
 5 would willingly live in poverty as long as I can preach and  
 win gold and silver by my teaching? No, no, I never really  
 considered that! For I will preach and beg in various coun-  
 10 tries, but I will do no labor with my hands, or live by mak-  
 ing baskets to keep from being an idle beggar. I will not copy  
 any one of the apostles; I will have money, wool, cheese, and  
 wheat, even though it's given to me by the poorest page or  
 15 widow in a village, whose children will consequently starve.  
 No, I'll drink liquor from the vine and have a jolly wench in  
 every town. But listen, ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion:  
 20 your desire is that I tell a story. Now that I have drunk a  
 draught of malty ale, I hope, by God, that I can tell you  
 something which you will like reasonably well. For, though I  
 am a very vicious man myself, I can tell you a moral tale  
 25 which I am accustomed to preach when I am working. Now  
 hold your peace! I shall begin my tale."



**H**ERE BEGINS THE PARDONER'S TALE!  
 Once upon a time in Flanders  
 there was a group of young peo-  
 ple much given to dissipation,  
 such as riotous living, gambling,  
 and frequenting brothels and tav-  
 30 erns, where they danced and  
 played dice both night and day,  
 to the music of harps, lutes, and  
 guitars, and also ate and drank  
 beyond their capacities. In this way they wickedly performed  
 the devil's work within these devil's temples through abomi-  
 35 nable excesses. Their oaths were so great and so damnable  
 that it was terrifying to hear them swear. They tore apart  
 the body of our blessed Lord—it seemed to them that the  
 Jews had not tortured him enough—and each of them laughed  
 40 at the others' sins. And these small and shapely dancing girls  
 would enter, and young girls selling fruit, singers with harps,  
 bawds, and cake-sellers—all the confirmed agents of the devil  
 —to kindle and blow the fire of lust that goes hand in hand  
 with gluttony.



II. Middle English: 11th - 15th century (1066-1470)

Sample A:

Middle English (Chaucer's time) trans. Wyclif

1 A man hadd two sones; and þe 3onger of  
 2 hem seide unto his fadir: Fadir, 3yve me  
 3 a porcioun of þe substance þat falliþ me.  
 4 And þe fadir departide him his goodis.  
 5 And soone aftir, þis 3onge sone gederide  
 6 al þat fel to him, and wente forþ in  
 7 pilgrimage in to a fer contre; und þer we  
 8 wastide his goodis, lyvyng in lecherie.  
 9 And after þat he hadde endid alle his  
 10 goodes þer fel a gret hungre in þat lond,  
 11 and he bigan to be nedy.

Influences on Middle English

Characteristics of Middle English Examples:

1. Pronunciation

- a. Long vowels
 

a, aa
e, ee
i, y
o, oo
u, ou, ow

b. Final e

c. Consonants pronounced separately

2. Grammar

- a. personal pronouns (see chart)
- b.
- c.
- d.

3. Vocabulary

- a.
- b.
- c.

Sample B:

1 For lewed peple liven tales olde;  
 Swich thinges can they wel reporte and holde.  
 What, trowe ye, that whyles I may preche,  
 And winne gold and silver for I teche,  
 5 That I wol live in povert willfully?  
 Nay, nay, I thoughte it never trewely!  
 For I wol preche and begge in sondry londes;  
 I wol not do no labour with myn hondes,  
 Ne make baskettes and live thereby,  
 10 Because I wol nat begeen ydelly.  
 I wol non of the apostles counterfete;  
 I wol have money, wolle, chese, and whete,  
 Al were it yeven of the povrest page,  
 Or of the povrest widwe in a village,  
 15 Al shoulde hir children starve for fainyne.  
 Nay! I wol drinke licour of the vyne  
 And have a joly wenche in every toun.  
 But herkneth, lordings, in conclusioun;  
 Your lyking is that I shall telle a tale.  
 20 Now have I dronke a draughte of corny ale,  
 By God, I hope I shal yow telle a thing  
 That shal, by reson, been at your lyking.  
 For, though myself be a ful vicious man,  
 A moral tale yet I yow telle can,  
 25 Which I am wont to preche, for to winne.  
 Now holde your pees, my tale I wol beginne."

Here biginneth the Pardoners Tale

In Flaundes whylom was a companye  
 Of yonge folk that haunteden folye,  
 As ryot, hasard, stewes, and tavernes,  
 30 Whereas, with harpes, lutes, and giternes,  
 They daunce and pleye at dees bothe day and nig  
 And ete also and drinken over hir might,  
 Thurgh which they doon the devel sacrifice  
 Within that develes temple, in cursed wyse,  
 35 By superfluitee abhominable;  
 Hir othes been so grete and so dampnable  
 That it is grisly for to here hem swere:  
 Our blisshed Lordes body they to-tere—  
 Hem thoughte Jewes rente him noght y-nough.  
 40 And ech of hem at otheres sinne lough.

Pronoun/Conjugation Chart

Singular		Plural	
1st	I	1st	we
2nd	you	2nd	you
3rd	he she it	3rd	they

III. Early Modern English: 15th - late 17th century (1470-1660)

Sample A

Our Father, which art in heauen, hallowed be thy Name.  
Thy kingdome come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in  
heauen.  
Giue us this day our dayly bread.  
And forgiue us our debts, as we forgiue our debtors.  
And leade us not into temptation, but deliuer us from auill.

Influences on Early Modern English

shakespear  
king James Bible  
printing press

Characteristics of Early Modern English

no gender  
standard spelling  
fewer conjunctions

IV. Modern English: late 17th century --> (1660 - present)

Influences on Modern English

Characteristics of Modern English

**A to Z: Some  
Words First  
Used by  
Shakespeare**

- A - advertising.
- B - bandit.
- C - critic.
- D - dickens.
- E - epileptic.
- F - film.
- G - gossip.
- H - hush.
- I - investment.
- J - jib.
- K - kissing.
- L - luggage.
- M - manager.
- N - numb.
- O - obscene.
- P - puke.
- Q - quarrelsome.
- R - rant.
- S - shooting star.
- T - torture.
- U - undress.
- V - varied.
- W - wild-goose cha.
- X - Xantippe.
- Y - yelping.
- Z - zany.

# Adv. # 12 + AP SAMUEL JOHNSON

1709-1784



Many readers know Samuel Johnson only through the biography written by his contemporary and ardent admirer, James Boswell. That is unfortunate, because the Samuel Johnson who is revealed through his own writings is a man with much to say on a variety of subjects—a man who, despite the excellence of Boswell's portrait, is best read firsthand. During his own lifetime, Johnson was widely recognized as the most influential literary figure of his day as well as a brilliant and witty conversationalist. Indeed, the second half of the eighteenth century is often called the Age of Johnson.

Johnson's success was hard won. The son of a bookseller in Lichfield, a small town north of Birmingham, he grew up in poverty. He described himself as a "poor diseased infant." A series of childhood illnesses left him physically weak and facially disfigured. A brilliant child who read *Hamlet* at the age of eight, Johnson feared that insanity would deprive him of his single advantage, his intellect. He entered Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1728 but was forced to leave after fourteen months because of a lack of funds. For six years thereafter, until deciding to pursue a literary career in earnest, he was a Lichfield bookseller and schoolmaster, reading widely and occasionally working on translations. At the age of twenty-six, he married a widow much older than he, to whom he remained devoted until her death.

In 1737 he moved to London. Despite critical praise for his early writing, he failed to gain a large audience. It was Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language*, published in 1755, that earned him a permanent place in English letters. For the next two years, he wrote "The Idler," a series of articles for a weekly newspaper, and completed one of his best-loved works, *Rasselas*, a moral romance.

Johnson was awarded an annual pension of 300 pounds in 1782, which made him something of a man of leisure. The next year he and twenty-three-year-old James Boswell met for the first time in the back parlor of Tom Davis's bookshop. It was a listful meeting, one that led, after many further meetings, to Boswell's *The Life of Johnson*, a book generally regarded as the finest biography in English.

In 1785 Johnson published an acclaimed edition of Shakespeare. His last important work, *The Lives of the Poets*, appeared in ten volumes between 1779 and 1781. It is a group of fifty-two critical biographies that cover about 200 years of English literary history. Late in life Johnson received honorary degrees from Oxford and from Trinity College, Dublin—thus the "Dr." that often precedes his name. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

When Johnson began working on the *Dictionary*, he had fond dreams about the fun he would have preparing it. But what he hoped would be fun soon became drudgery. Johnson thought the work would take three years. In fact it took nine.

Johnson worked hard to achieve accuracy, but soon encountered the problems which face all students: "... I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that so search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed..."

With no tradition of dictionary-making to rely on, Johnson usually had to strike out on his own, establishing spelling (at times unsuccessfully, as in *chirurgion*) and etymology (see *bullfinch*). And for an era lacking anything like an encyclopedia, at times he tried to offer extended background information (see *alligator* and *shrewmouse*).

Johnson gave vent to his fatigue and exasperation in his definitions of *idiot*, *grubstretcher*, and *lexicographer*. And the most famous aspect of Johnson's *Dictionary* today is its acronyms: nature

Read!

## the Dictionary of the English Language

**slip/ter.** The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have had down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both.

**be/try.** (Shimmer derives this word from *beury*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right; or from *beury*, or *beuryed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *beuf*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came treated with authority from the papal court?) A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

**be/try.** A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears at the beginning of the season for butter.

**ch/ches.** (3) A term for a young girl. **ch/ches.** One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *jargeon*.

**coep.** A convulsion of the legs, vitiated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *cof*. **co/ckoo.** (1) A bird which appears in the spring; and is said to seek the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cockoo*, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

**ce/rat.** (1) *carrio*, Latin. It was anciently written *carrot*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *carrot* dogs, the word was vulgarly conjoined to mean originally to cut the tail, and was in time written according to that notion. (1) To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

**de/cti/ton.** (2) A servile address to a patron. **den.** (1) A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

**dull.** (8) Not exhilarating; not delightful; as, to make dictionaries is dull work. **e/ass.** (2) A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

**each/se.** A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

**fa/ew/ite.** (2) One chosen as a companion by his superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

**fma.** (A low cant word.) Sport; high merriment; frolicsome delight.

**ga/mbler.** (A cant word.) I suppose, for game, or gambler. (A female whose name is *gambler*.)

**be/g'gale.** To laugh idly; to merry levity. It is retained in Scotland. A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

**gab.** A small quantity. A low word. **gra/ny.** The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

**gru/retret.** Originally the name of a street in Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstret*.

**to hiss.** To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.

**gones.** which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

**hake/grapher.** A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

**hanch.** he'schem. As much food as one's hand can hold.

**he/teark.** Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the interstices.

**oets.** A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

**pe/rasle.** One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

**pe/rtra.** (1) The knee of an horse. **pe/rtra.** (1) One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

**pe/rasion.** An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hiring for treason to his country.

**pe/rasioner.** (2) A slave of state hired by a sovereign to obey his master.

**se/ter.** A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded.

**shre/wmouse.** A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity; that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

More

1. *satire*. Johnson's father had had trouble with the same name of a wretch in the context of his business as a bookseller and master of parchment.

P. 12

An ape his own dear image will embrace;  
An ugly beau adores a hatched face.  
Dryden.

**lifeguards**. The guard of a king's person.

**me'dera**. In Shakespeare, vulgar; mean; common.  
We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. Shakespeare.

**pe'ores**. One who countenances, supports or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

**pic'able**. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.  
How can't though in this pickle?  
Shakespeare.

**plu'mper**. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.  
She dex'trously her plumpers draws.  
That serve to fill her hollow jaws, Swift's *Miscellanies*.

**shall-I-shall-I**. A corrupt reduplication of shall? The question of a man hesitating. To stand shall-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.  
I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand shall-I-shall-I then; if I say't, I'll do't. Congreve's *Way of the World*.

**to sneeze**. To emit wind audibly by the nose.  
**wi'blew**. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

**to wipe**. To cheat; to defraud.  
The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to wipe them out of their lands. Spenser, *On Ireland*.

**youngster, year'aker**. A young person. In contempt.  
**years**. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.

**robust**. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty.  
**Science distinguishes** - man of honor from one of those *athletick brutes*, whom underservedly we call heroes.  
Dryden.

**bang**. A blow; a thump; a stroke; a low word.  
I am a becheor. That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a bang for that. Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*.

**to be'stream**. A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.  
Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endur'd.  
Crites, send me, gods, a whole hog barbecud. Pope.

**be'beheaded**. A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

**cream**. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

**electricity**. A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. Guinny.

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapor as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapor has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavoring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

**to be'raase**. To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.  
**He furnaces**  
The thick sighs from him. Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*.

**gang**. A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

**ha'tchet-face**. An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hew'd of a block by a hatchet.

more

so 'naet. (1) A poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language, and has not been used by any man of eminence since Milton.

**to'ry**. (A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.) One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England, opposed to a whig.

**whig**. (2) The name of a faction.  
**wi'ticism**. A mean attempt at wit.  
**to worm**. (2) To deprive a dog of something, somebody knows what, under his tongue; which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad. ☐☐

3. whig. Johnson himself was a Tory

Discussion  
The excerpts from the Dictionary provide a cross-section of Johnson's personality as well as his work. Find examples that: (a) illustrate his irony; (b) show his learning; (c) display the beliefs of his age; (d) reveal his prejudices; (e) show his ability to enjoy a joke at his own expense; (f) illustrate his love for Latin-derived diction.

# Our crazy English . . .

**A** We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes; but the plural of ox became oxen not oxes.

**B** One fowl is a goose, but two are called geese, yet the plural of moose should never be meese. You may find a lone mouse or a nest full of mice; yet the plural of house is houses, not hices.

**C** If the plural of man is always called men, why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?

**D** If I spoke of my foot and show you my feet, and I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

**E** If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth, why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?

**A** Then one may be that, and three would be those, yet hat in the plural would never be hose, and the plural of cat is cats, not cose.

**B** We speak of a brother and also of brethren, but though we say mother, we never say methren.

**C** Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him, but imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim.

# A, B, C, D, E (Some reasons to be grateful if you grew up speaking English):

**A** { 1) The bandage was wound around the wound.  
2) The farm was used to produce produce.  
3) The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.

**B** { 4) We must polish the Polish furniture.  
5) He could lead if he would get the lead out.  
6) The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.

**C** { 7) Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.

**D** { 8) At the Army base, a bass was painted on the head of a bass drum.

{ 9) When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.

{ 10) I did not object to the object.

{ 11) The insurance was invalid for the invalid.

{ 12) There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.

**E** { 13) They were too close to the door to close it.

{ 14) The buck does funny things when the does are present.

{ 15) A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line.

**A** { 16) To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.

{ 17) The wind was too strong to wind the sail.

{ 18) After a number of Novocain injections, my jaw got number.

**D** { 19) Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.

{ 20) I had to subject the subject to a series of tests.

{ 21) How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?

{ 22) I spent last evening evening out a pile of dirt.

Screwy pronunciations can mess up your mind! For example, if you have a rough cough, climbing can be tough when going through the bough on a tree!

E

Let's face it; English is a crazy language.

B, C, D, E

There is no egg in eggplant nor ham in hamburger; neither apple nor pine in pineapple. English muffins weren't even invented in England. French fries were not invented in France.

C

We take English for granted.

But if we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square, and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig.

B, C, D, E

A

And why is it that writers write but fingers don't fing, grocers don't groce and hammers don't ham?

B

If the teacher taught, why didn't the preacher praught?

D

If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what the heck does a humanitarian eat?

E

We park on driveways and drive on parkways!

B

How can the weather be hot as hell on one day and cold as hell on another?

C

Doesn't it seem crazy that you can make amends but not one amend?  
If you have a bunch of odds and ends and get rid of all but one of them, what do you call it?

D

Sometimes I think all the folks who grew up speaking English should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane.

E

In what language do people recite at a play and play at a recital?

A

Ship by truck and send cargo by ship?  
Have noses that run and feet that smell?  
If Dad is Pop, how's come Mom isn't Mop?

B

How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and a wise guy are opposites?

C

You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which an alarm goes off by going on.

English was invented by people, not computers. And it reflects the creativity of the human race, which, of course, is not a "race" at all.

D

That is why when the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible.

E

And why is it that when I wind up my watch, I start it, but when I wind up this essay, I end it!

A

**ENGLISH IS A CRAZY LANGUAGE!!!**

A, B, C, D, E

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PD

P.6

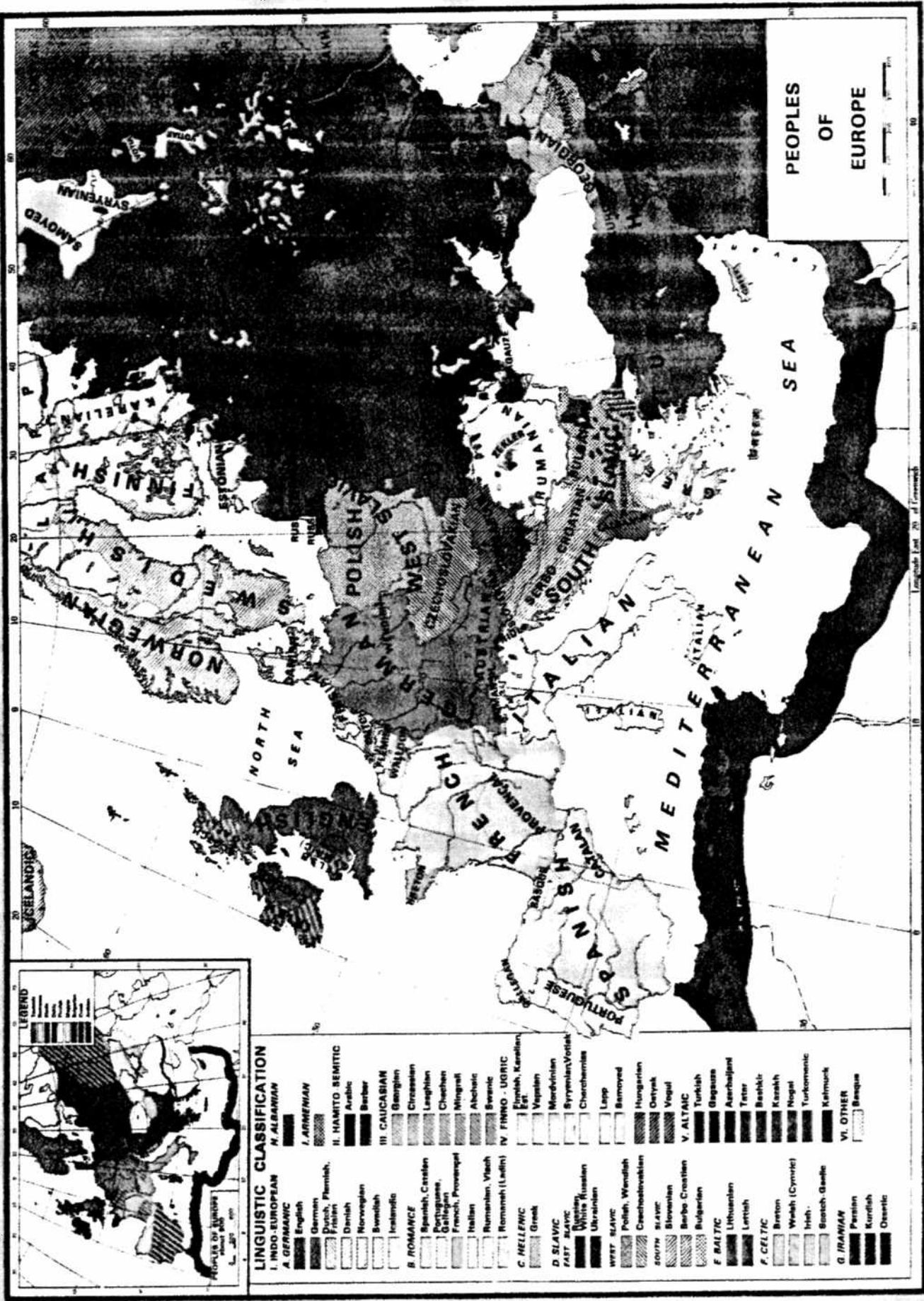
## The Fall of English

It wasn't surprising;  
in fact, most knew it was imminent.  
They knew they were ill-fated,  
but they tried with desperation,  
with despondency, despair, distress,  
desolation to break through that brick and wire  
fortress mocking their existence.  
It was the waiting—  
Thou, Thine, Thy, Thee—  
waiting for their slow deaths  
that must have been torture within itself.  
They could only watch as Whom and Ere  
jumped to grab the last rung  
as the chopper lifted off the embassy.  
Patiently, proudly, profoundly silent—  
they prayed. They prayed  
to Shakespeare and Johnson  
while watching the imperial soldiers of Time  
march into the streets. Those fading words  
didn't even shout out  
when Wherefore began to run  
and was shot in the back of the head.  
They didn't cry when Fie and Lo  
were hanged in the village square,  
Betwixt, burned at the stake.  
They peered . . . between the bars  
of their temporary prison.  
They heard the final cry of Punctuation  
They didn't even gasp when Capitalization  
was drug across the sanguine streets  
without a head  
the inside of that prison was never sanguine  
it was more of a quiet hopelessness  
amidst the chaos the tumult the confusion  
one turned to the other  
and solemnly stated  
despair your charm he knew it wasn't right  
but it seemed too vulgar  
to speak of the deceased

—Brian Baker Russell

2/16

PEOPLES OF EUROPE



**PEOPLES OF EUROPE**

**LEGEND**

**LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION**

**I. INDO-EUROPEAN**

**A. GERMANIC**

English  
 German  
 Dutch, Flemish  
 Frisian  
 Danish  
 Norwegian  
 Swedish  
 Icelandic

**B. ROMANCE**

Spanish, Catalan  
 Portuguese  
 Gallegan  
 French, Provençal  
 Italian  
 Romanian, Vlach

**C. HELLENIC**

Romanian (Latin)  
 Greek

**D. SLAVIC**

**PAST SLAVIC**

White Russian  
 Ukrainian

**WEST SLAVIC**

Polish, Wendish  
 Czechoslovakian

**SOUTH SLAVIC**

Slovene  
 Serbo-Croatian  
 Bulgarian

**F. BALTO**

Lithuanian  
 Latvian

**F. CELTIC**

Breton  
 Welsh (Cymric)  
 Irish  
 Scottish Gaelic

**G. IRANIAN**

Persian  
 Kurdish  
 Ossetic

**II. HAMITO SEMITIC**

Arabic  
 Berber

**III. CAUCASIAN**

Georgian  
 Chechen  
 Mingrelian  
 Abchazic

**IV. FINNO-UGRIC**

Finnish, Karelian  
 Estonian  
 Vepsian  
 Merzhinian  
 Syrjanian/Votjak  
 Cherkessian

**V. ALTAIC**

Lapp  
 Hungarian  
 Ouyrak  
 Vogul

**VI. OTHER**

Basque

