# **English Historical Linguistics**

An International Handbook
Volume 2

Edited by

Alexander Bergs

Laurel J. Brinton

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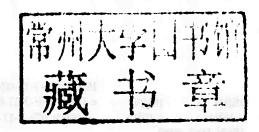
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# Preface to the Handbook of English Historical Linguistics

The study of the English language has a lengthy history. The second half of the 18th century saw a phenomenal increase in the number of published grammars of the vernacular language, while the field of comparative linguistics arising in the 19th century was concerned in large part with the Germanic languages, including English. However, it is in the field of theoretical linguistics that English has played a truly central role. While there are no reliable statistics, it seems safe to say that the majority of studies in contemporary linguistics deal at least in part with English, and are also written in English.

During the 20th century, monumental works concerned with the English language, both synchronic and diachronic, were produced, following historical/comparative and more contemporary linguistic approaches. In keeping with developments in the field of general linguistics, today it is possible to find descriptions and analyses of the history and development of English from virtually any linguistic perspective: external, internal, generative, functional, sociolinguistic, pragmatic, comparative, phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, semantic. There are numerous "Histories of English" to cater to just about every (theoretical) taste, as well as detailed descriptions of historical periods, language levels, or theoretical frameworks of English and specialized studies of individual topics in the development of the language. Work on the history of English has culminated most recently in the six-volume *Cambridge History of the English Language*, edited by Richard M. Hogg (1992–2001).

Study of the history of any language begins with its texts. Increasingly, however, scholars are turning to dictionaries and corpora of English that are available online or electronically. The pioneer historical corpus of English, the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts, was first released to scholars in 1991. The third edition of the Oxford English Dictionary online is now fully integrated with the Historical Thesaurus. The searchable Middle English Dictionary, completed in 2003, is available online along with the Corpus of Middle English Prose and Verse. The Dictionary of Old English Web Corpus is also searchable online. ARCHER, A Representative Corpus of Historical English Registers 1650-1990, accessible at a number of universities, provides a balanced selection of historical texts in electronic form. COHA, a 400-million-word, balanced Corpus of Historical American English 1810-2009, was launched online in 2010. Smaller corpora, such as the Corpus of English Dialogues 1560-1760, the Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts, the Corpus of Early English Correspondence, the Corpus of Early English Medical Writing, and the Old Bailey Corpus, have made more specialized corpora available to scholars. Archives of historical newspapers online, including the Zurich English Newspaper Corpus, provide another source of electronic data. Finally, syntactically annotated corpora for historical stages of English are being produced, including the The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry, The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose, The Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Middle English, and The Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Early Modern English.

Taking into account the important developments in the study of English effected by the availability of electronic corpora, this *Handbook of English Historical Linguistics* offers a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and theory-neutral synopsis of the field. It is meant to facilitate research by offering overviews of all the relevant aspects of the historical linguistics of English and by referring scholars and students to more indepth coverage. The handbook is intended primarily for researchers in the field of (historical) linguistics generally, as well as for researchers in allied fields (such as history, literature, and culture). The handbook comprises two volumes, each volume consisting of approximately 70 articles written by a wide variety of authors from a number of different countries world-wide, representing a variety of theoretical approaches, and including both younger scholars as well as more established experts.

#### Volumes 1 and 2

The sequencing of material in the two volumes of the *Handbook of English Historical Linguistics* is bottom-up, beginning with detailed studies of the periods, levels, and linguistic components of each period. The second volume moves to a higher level, with a focus on general underlying concepts, theories, and methods as well as new and hitherto rather neglected approaches to the history of English. While the two volumes form a set, with cross-reference as far as possible in order to facilitate reader-guidance, they are also capable of standing alone.

Following this essentially inductive approach, then, the first volume (edited by Laurel J. Brinton) is focused on the details of English language history. After overviews of the recognized periods of English (Section I), the volume then treats the linguistic levels. These are broadly understood to include newer components such as prosody, pragmatics, phraseology, discourse, styles, registers, and text types as well as more traditional areas such as orthography and onomastics in addition to the fully acknowledged areas of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Section II). These summaries will be useful both to students and to those not working directly in the field of English historical linguistics, such as typologists. Sections III-VI contain detailed descriptions of the different periods - Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, and Late Modern English - in respect to the range of linguistic levels; discussions of language contact, standardization, sociolinguistics, and literary language are included for most periods. Moreover, for each period, selected important phenomena (such as the development of do-periphrasis, the Great Vowel Shift, pronoun usage, or relativization) have been chosen for more detailed study. Following the treatment of the different periods, the volume addresses a variety of questions of standardization (Section VII), such as the effects that dictionaries, the Bible, language attitudes, and codiffers have on normalizing the language. The last section (VIII) brings the handbook into the 21st century by treating the effects of new media (radio, television, computer) on forms of the language, as well as the longer established effects of newspapers.

The second volume (edited by Alexander Bergs) then abstracts away from these details and moves outward to address theoretical concerns raised by the topics covered in Volume 1. Volume 2 first surveys resources for the studying and teaching of English (Section IX). Section X on interdisciplinarity (in particular literature and music) and historiography explores some of the debates involved in writing a history of English, questioning, for example, how the continuum of history is divided into accepted

"periods", how oral and written forms of the language are accommodated in a history of English, and how new and perhaps "alternative histories" relate to the more established stories. This is followed by a history of the discipline of English historical linguistics itself, as it has developed in different parts of the world (Section XI). A significant part of Volume 2 covers changes in the English language as they have been theorized in various linguistic fields in the 20th century (Section XII). As Neogrammarian and Structuralist approaches are, to a great extent, embodied in the treatment of topics in Volume 1, this volume begins with later 20th century theories, including Generative Grammar, Construction Grammar, Lexical Functional Grammar, Rates of Change, Frequency, Lexical Diffusion, Grammaticalization, Lexicalization, and Language Acquisition. Related to the theoretical perspectives are new approaches which have been developed in the analysis of the history of English, including Historical Dialectology, Historical Sociolinguistics, Historical Pragmatics, Corpus Linguistics, Information Structuring, and Actuation/Change from Below. Another important aspect of Volume 2 is its focus on the effects of language contact and the often neglected history of different varieties of English. It offers a section on language contact in the history of English, organized by contact languages, and supplemented by discussions of pidginization and creolization in the history of English and its varieties (Section XIII). Section XIV comprises historical sketches of more than ten varieties of English, and complementary theoretical discussions of dialect contact, diffusion, and supra-regionalization. The history of several second-language varieties is treated in Section XV, ending with a discussion of Global English.

The beginning of a new millennium seems the right time for taking stock of the long span of scholarship in English historical linguistics and for surveying the field as a whole. Furthermore, the availability of electronic resources has changed the study of the history of English in fundamental ways, and it is important that a new handbook recognize this turning point in the study of English.

Laurel J. Brinton, Vancouver (Canada) Alexander Bergs, Osnabrück (Germany)

# Acknowledgments

Foremost, the editors wish to thank the nearly 150 experts in English historical linguistics worldwide who contributed chapters, without whom these volumes would not exist. We are particularly grateful to those who wrote two chapters or who stepped in to fill gaps that arose late in the process of assembling the contributions.

We would also like to thank our Advisory Board – Cynthia Allen, Merja Kytö, Donka Minkova, and Elizabeth Closs Traugott – who gave us invaluable advice in the initial stages of this project. Thanks too to Anne Curzan, who helped in the planning stages.

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## In memoriam

We commemorate those friends and colleagues who passed away since this project came into being. Without them, English historical linguistics will not be the same: Richard Bailey, Derek Britton, and Richard Hogg.

## General abbreviations

accusative case

negative

neuter

NEG NEUT

ACC

ACT active adjective ADJ adverb ADV Anglo-Norman AN Anglian Angl. auxiliary AUX adjective phrase AP C consonant C complementizer comparative COMPR DAT dative case complementizer phrase CP demonstrative DEM discourse marker DM dual DU Early Modern English **EModE** Early West Saxon EWSax. FEM feminine Fr. French GEN genitive case Ger. German Gk Greek Go. Gothic Grmc. Germanic IF. Indo-European imperative IMP indicative IND INF infinitive inflected INFL instrumental case INSTR IP inflection phrase Kentish Kent. Lt. Latin LModE Late Modern English LWSax. Late West Saxon MASC masculine ME Middle English MED Middle English Dictionary ModE Modern English

N	noun		
NOM	nominative case		
NP	noun phrase		
O	object		
OBJ	objective case		
OE	Old English		
OED	Oxford English Dictionary		
OFr.	Old French		
OFris.	Old Frisian		
OHG	Old High German		
ON	Old Norse		
OSax.	Old Saxon		
OV	object-verb word order		
P	person		
PASS	passive		
PAST	past		
PDE	Present-day English		
PGrmc.	Proto-Germanic		
PIE	Proto-Indo-European		
PL	plural		
PP	prepositional phrase		
PREP	preposition		
PRON	pronoun		
PRTC	participle		
PRES	present		
PRET	preterit		
S	subject		
SG	singular		
SUBJ	subjunctive mood		
SUP	superlative		
SOV	subject-object-verb word order		
SV	subject-verb word order		
SVO	subject-verb-object word order		
SVX	subject-verb-object word order	d order	
T	tense	d Order	
THM	thematic vowel		
	tense-modality-aspect		
TMA TVX	topic-verb-other parts of sentence word		
	verb	order	
V	verb second		
V2 V	vowel		
VO	verb-object word order		
VP WGrmc.	verb phrase West Germanic		
WSax.	West Saxon		
	variable phrase		
XP	*		
XSV	others parts of sentence-subject-verb wor	id older	

XVS	other parts of sentence-verb-subject word order
>	changes to, becomes
<	derives from
Ø	no ending
oje	reconstructed form, ungrammatical form
<>	spelling

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