Pre-Roman England
- Paleolithic and Neolithic peoples; non-IE, but no way of knowing much about their language
- Celts - original settlement dates controversial, but certainly by about 600 BCE
  - La Tene culture – ancestors of the Celtic peoples
- Romans - Julius Caesar invades in 55, beaten; returns in 54 and levies tribute but does not settle
  - Claudius conquers southern parts of England in beginning in 43 AD/CE
- Picts to north, Irish to East (Lat. *Scotti*)

Germanic migrations
- Roman Empire starts collapsing by late fourth century; by mid-fifth, legions have been recalled to defend city of Rome
- Romanized Britons invite Germanic mercenaries to help against Picts
- Angles, Saxons, Jutes (Frisians?) come over as mercenaries and settlers; drive some Britons to Cornwall and Wales, intermarry and settle in England with others

Major Language Families
- Europe - Indo-European, Finno-Ugric, Altaic, Basque, Northern Caucasian, Southern Caucasian
- Northern/Western India – Indo-European
- Mideast/North Africa - Hamitic and Semitic (Afroasiatic)
- Southern / parts of northern Africa - Niger-Congo and Khoisan
- Asia - Sino-Tibetan
- Southern India - Dravidian
- SE Asia, Indian and South Pacific - Mon-Khmer, Australian, Papuan, Malayo-Polynesian
- Americas - Eskimo-Aleut, Iroquois, Muskogean, Siouan, Uto-Aztecan, Mayan, Arawak, Carib, Tupi-Guarani, Quechua

History of CIE study
- Middle Ages and Renaissance
  - Hebrew as source of all languages (Babel)
  - Greek and Latin held to be the ideal languages, due to influence of Mediterranean culture
- J. J. Scaliger - late sixteenth century Dutch historian
  - Saw importance of Greek and Roman history, but also sought to integrate Jews, Egyptians, Persians, and Babylonians
  - divided all known languages into eleven mother tongues, but didn’t quite see all differences and similarities clearly
- 1786 - Sir William Jones
  - Noted that Greek, Latin, Celtic, and Gothic appeared to be based in some common
language
– Eventually called “Proto-Indo-European”- his work was continued through the 19th century and was the basis for a lot of modern linguistic work

Language Families
☐ Many languages have similar words, but to be from the same family, they must have a common origin
  – pater/father/vader all related from CIE
  – English me/Swahili mimi sound alike, but not related
☐ sometimes called a genetic relationship (Latin gens, gentis = people, nation, connected group)

Cognate languages
☐ cognate languages - derive from the same language or languages
  – term is used popularly and less technically – words that are similar but with no common connection
    • Spanish sopa ‘soup’ and English ‘soap’
    • more precise connection to archaic English sop
☐ cognate words – recognizable connection
  – Jupiter – “Tonans” from tonare, “to thunder”
  – Þunor/Þorr – Norse god of thunder

How do morphemes form a grammar?
☐ Deixis – the ways in which language shows relationships in space, time, social/personal relationships, elements in a text, etc.
☐ Inflected/synthetic languages - root word (one or more morphemes) + lexical endings to create meaning (Greek, Latin, OE)
☐ Agglutinative languages - long compound words made out of lexical and function morphemes to create meaning (Turkish, Swahili)
☐ Isolating languages - one morpheme, one word relationship (Chinese, Vietnamese)
☐ English - elements of all three types

Terms for terms
☐ Native words - originate in a language - may undergo change, but stays in the language
  – OE monn > PDE man
☐ Loanwords - borrowed from another language
  – PDE paternal < Lat. pater, father
  – Note: pater and father are cognates - they come from a common IE root - but they develop on their own within their respective languages, so they are considered native unless the foreign form is used.
☐ Accommodation – humans change speech to become closer to that of others when attempting to communicate
  – Pidgin – a language usually adopted by subordinate group to communicate with dominant group
  – Creole – a language derived when speakers of a pidgin have it as their native language
What we know about Indo-European speakers

- Quick answer - not much
  - a lot of guesswork
- A common language was probably being used by 5000 BCE and possibly as late as 2500 BCE
- Possibly eastern Europe or western Asia - east of central Europe, west of Russian steppes
- Late Stone Age, possibly seminomadic; some copper tools
- period of migration after 3000 BCE
- The Kurgans are a good bet, but not certain

The big divide

- Satem languages - Avestan word for 100 - Indo-Iranian, Albanian, Armenian, Balto-Slavic - eastern IE languages
- Centum languages - Latin word for 100 - Tocharian, Anatolian, Hellenic, Celtic, Italic, Germanic - western IE languages

- Germanic splits into three branches
  - Typological change – a change to a language’s fundamental structure

East Germanic

- Gothic - most documents, esp. Bible
- Burgundian – east of the Rhine
- Vandalic – Poland
- Gepidic – Southern Baltic area
- Rugian – Southern Baltic area
- All extinct today

North Germanic

- Western branch
  - Norwegiand
  - Icelandic
  - Faroese
- Eastern branch
  - Swedish
  - Danish

West Germanic

- High German
  - German
  - Austrian
  - Swiss German
  - Yiddish
- Low German
  - Plattdeutsch
  - Dutch
  - Afrikaans
First Sound Shift/Grimm’s Law

- As CIE branched out into Germanic:
  - Voiceless stops become corresponding voiceless fricatives
  - Voiced stops become voiceless stops
  - Aspirated voiced stops become aspirated voiced spirants (an extra /h/ sound added)

First Sound Shift/Grimm’s Law

- IE p > Gmc f  Lat. piscis > OE fisc (fish)
- IE t > Gmc θ  Lat. tu > OE pu (thou, you)
- IE k > Gmc h (x)  Lat. cor, cordis > OE heort (heart)
- IE kw > Gmc xw  Lat. quī? > OE hwa? (who?)
- IE b > Gmc p  Lit. dubus > OE deop (deep)
- IE d > Gmc t  Lat. decem > OE tien (ten)
- IE g > Gmc k  Lat. genu > OE cneo (knee)
- IE gw > Gmc kw  Gr. gyne > OE cwen (woman)
- IE bh > Gmc b  Lat. frater > OE broðor
- IE dh > Gmc d  San. rudhiras > OE read (red)
- IE gh > Gmc g  San. ghostis > OE giest (guest)
- IE ghw > Gmc gw  San. yuddha > OE guð (battle)

First Sound Shift/Verner’s Law

- In certain words, consonants do not appear to conform to Grimm’s Law
  - p > b, t > d, k > g, not f, þ, h (/x/) as expected- why?
  - ex: exit - exam - what’s the difference in x?
  - /eksit/ vs. /egzæm/

- Karl Verner discovered that most changes could be explained by placement of CIE accent
  - Accent changes pronunciation of certain consonants
  - Grimm’s Law affected the variant sound, yielding different results

Prosody

- CIE (Common Indo-European ancestor)
  - Accents could fall almost anywhere in word
  - Dependent on pitch of the sound

- Germanic
  - Stress accent on the root syllable
    - unfriendly
  - Weak accent on following syllable, if any
• friendly
  – Moderate accent on second compound element
• láwn-mòw-er

Vowel Changes
- very few vowel changes - long /a/ > /o/, short /a/ and /o/ grew together, */ei/ simplified to long /i/
- accounts for all the variant pronunciations of [a] in PDE
- /a/ and /o/ very often blurred; common trait of Germanic languages

Ablaut in CIE
- change in the vowel of the root word to indicate changes in tense, number, or part of speech
- PDE vb. sing, sang, sung; n. song
- Seven basic ablaut series in OE (more next time)

CIE Cases
- use of inflections on a root noun or adjective to indicate its sentence function
- nominative - subject of a sentence; predicate noun/adjective
- genitive - possession
- dative - indirect object, object of certain prepositions and verbs
- accusative - direct object, object of certain prepositions
- ablative - indicates distance or separation from a source
- instrumental - indicates agency or means
- locative - indicates place
- vocative - direct address
- OE keeps cases underlined above (more next time)

CIE - Number and Gender
- All nouns had a grammatical gender - objects are considered masculine, feminine, or neuter despite their natural gender (if any)
- Used demonstratives to indicate G/N/C – became articles in Old English
- Singular, plural, and dual (when referring specifically to two people/objects) forms
- All adjectives had to agree with their nouns in gender, number, case
  – 8 cases X 3 numbers X 3 genders = 72 possible forms of each adjective; 8 cases X 3 numbers = 24 for nouns

CIE Verb forms - Aspect
- present - I study English.
- imperfect - past, but continuing (I studied English.)
- aorist - past, but time limited (I once studied English.)
- perfect - completed action (I have studied English.)
- pluperfect - I had studied English at that time. (i.e. it was past even in the past you are
future - I will study English.

OE - past and present tense only, and no aspect

CIE verb forms - voice and mood

three voices: active – subject is agent (I study English); passive – object is agent (English is studied by me); middle – agent/patient not obvious; often reflexive (I am versed in English)

five moods: indicative (statements/questions), subjunctive (expresses will), optative (expressing wishes), imperative (command), injunctive (situation contrary to fact)

Old English: no passive or middle voice per se; kept indicative, part of imperative, and combined subjunctive and injunctive with optative

CIE - Syntax

CIE word order probably a lot freer than PDE; endings made sentence clear

Germanic kept order relatively loose

By the year 1000, OE syntax had started to solidify into what would become PDE word order - prepositions replaced CIE cases

Semantics and Texts

No surviving texts of CIE or Germanic

Linguists reconstruct from known sound changes and from comparing related words in related languages from the texts that do survive

all CIE words and Gmc words have * in front to indicate reconstruction; Old English has textual records, so fewer *’s