



SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE

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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 002.

Study Material

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND PHONETICS

22ACCEN12

UNIT I: Historical Development of English

Choose the Best Option :

1. English belongs to which branch of the Indo-European family?

- a) Italic
- b) Celtic
- c) Germanic
- d) Slavic

2. The earliest form of English is known as:

- a) Middle English
- b) Old English
- c) Modern English
- d) Classical English

3. The Norman Conquest occurred in:

- a) 1066
- b) 1204
- c) 1400
- d) 1500

4. Middle English emerged after:

- a) The Industrial Revolution
- b) The Norman Conquest
- c) The Roman Invasion
- d) The French Revolution

5. The Anglo-Saxon period is associated with:

- a) Shakespeare
- b) Chaucer
- c) Beowulf
- d) Milton

Fill in the Blanks:

1. English is part of the ----- family of languages.
2. ----- English was used roughly between 450 AD and 1150 AD.
3. The ----- invasion introduced many French words into English.
4. ----- English is considered a transitional stage between Old and Modern English.
5. The poem "-----" is a significant example of Old English literature.

Answer the following in a sentence or two :

1. What are the key features of Old English vocabulary?
2. Mention two major changes that occurred in Middle English.
3. How is English related to the Indo-European language family?
4. Define Middle English with a time frame.
5. What is the significance of the Norman Conquest?

Answer the following in 150 words each :

1. Explain the position of English in the Indo-European language family.
2. Discuss two major characteristics of Old English.
3. Briefly describe the evolution from Old English to Middle English.
4. How did French influence Middle English?

Answer the following in 300 words each :

1. Trace the historical development of English from Old English to Modern English.
2. Compare and contrast the features of Old English and Middle English.

UNIT II: Word Borrowings and Makers of English

Choose the Best Option:

1. Most French borrowings entered English during the:
 - a) Victorian Age
 - b) Norman Conquest
 - c) Renaissance
 - d) Romantic Period
2. Shakespeare contributed approximately how many new words to English?
 - a) 500
 - b) 1000
 - c) 1700
 - d) 3000
3. The Latin influence on English increased during:
 - a) The Industrial Revolution
 - b) The Renaissance
 - c) The Enlightenment
 - d) The Elizabethan era
4. The King James Bible was translated in:
 - a) 1215
 - b) 1509
 - c) 1611
 - d) 1666
5. The process of word borrowing is also known as:
 - a) Innovation

- b) Assimilation
- c) Loaning
- d) Linguistic expansion

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Shakespeare is called the ----- of the English language.
2. The King James Bible was translated by ----- .
3. Many ----- words were introduced through Christianity.
4. ----- is a major source of scientific vocabulary in English.
5. Word borrowing from ----- introduced legal and military terms.

Answer the following in a sentence or two each :

1. What is word borrowing?
2. Name two languages from which English has borrowed extensively.
3. Who are considered the "Makers of English"?
4. Give two examples of French borrowings in English.
5. How did the Bible translations influence English?

Answer the following in 150 words each :

1. Discuss the influence of Latin and Greek on scientific English vocabulary.
2. Describe the contribution of Shakespeare to English vocabulary.
3. Explain the role of Bible translators in shaping Standard English.
4. Discuss the historical background of French borrowings.

Answer the following in 300words each :

1. Describe the major sources of word borrowing in English and give examples.
2. Explain the role of Shakespeare, Milton, and Bible Translators in the making of English.

UNIT III: Evolution and Expansion of English

Choose the Best Option:

1. The first comprehensive English dictionary was compiled by:

- a) Samuel Johnson
- b) Noah Webster
- c) Shakespeare
- d) Daniel Jones

2. The variety of English spoken in the USA is:

- a) British English
- b) Pidgin English
- c) American English
- d) Australian English

3. Which of the following influenced the development of Standard English?

- a) Bible
- b) Printing Press
- c) Migration
- d) Radio

4. Noah Webster was responsible for:

- a) Printing the first Bible
- b) Spelling reform in American English
- c) Inventing the printing press
- d) Translating the Quran

5. A major feature of English that makes it a global language is its:

- a) Strict grammar rules
- b) Simplicity of pronunciation
- c) Adaptability and vocabulary
- d) Resistance to change

Fill in the Blanks:

1. ----- English is spoken primarily in the United States.

2. Samuel Johnson's dictionary was published in the year -----.
3. English has become a ----- language.
4. The ----- Press helped spread standard spelling.
5. ----- is the father of American English.

Answer the following in a sentence or two each:

1. What is Standard English?
2. Who compiled the first major English dictionary?
3. Mention two features of American English.
4. What role did the printing press play in standardising English?
5. What is meant by English as a universal language?

Answer the following in 150 words each :

1. Describe the growth of American English.
2. Discuss the evolution of Standard English.
3. Explain the role of dictionaries in English vocabulary development.
4. What makes English a global language?

Answer the following in 300 words each:

1. Trace the development of Standard English and its global status.
2. Discuss the growth and significance of American English.

UNIT IV: Speech Sounds and Phonetics

Choose the Best Option:

1. The study of speech sounds is called:

- a) Grammar
- b) Syntax
- c) Phonetics
- d) Semantics

2. Speech sounds are produced by:

- a) Hand gestures

- b) Speech organs
- c) Brain waves
- d) Musical instruments

3. Consonants are classified based on:

- a) Tone
- b) Sound pitch
- c) Place and manner of articulation
- d) Volume

4. The term "voiced" means:

- a) Sound is silent
- b) Sound comes from nose
- c) Vocal cords vibrate
- d) Air is blocked

5. Vowels are:

- a) Sounds made by stopping airflow
- b) Sounds made without obstruction
- c) Consonant clusters
- d) Unvoiced sounds

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The ----- is the chief organ of speech.
2. ----- sounds are produced without any obstruction.
3. The study of sound production is called -----.
4. The sounds /p/, /t/, /k/ are called -----.
5. ----- refers to the manner of articulating speech sounds.

Answer the following in a sentence or two each :

1. Define phonetics.

2. What are voiced sounds?
3. Mention two active articulators.
4. What is a plosive sound?
5. Differentiate between vowels and consonants.

Answer the following in 150 words each :

1. Describe the classification of English consonant sounds.
2. Explain how vowels are produced.
3. What is meant by 'place of articulation'?
4. Describe the function of the tongue in speech production.

Answer the following in 300 words each :

1. Explain the classification and description of speech sounds in English.
2. Discuss the major organs of speech and their role in sound production.

UNIT V: Phoneme, Syllable, Accent, Intonation, Transcription

Choose the Best Option:

1. The smallest unit of sound is called:

- a) Morpheme
- b) Phoneme
- c) Grapheme
- d) Lexeme

2. Intonation refers to:

- a) Word spelling
- b) Word origin
- c) Pitch variation in speech
- d) Stress patterns

3. The stressed syllable in a word is known as:

- a) Silent syllable
- b) Primary syllable

c) Word accent

d) Tonal shift

4. The symbol /ʃ/ represents:

a) "ch" sound

b) "s" sound

c) "sh" sound

d) "j" sound

5. Phonetic transcription uses:

a) Latin script

b) English letters

c) IPA symbols

d) Morse code

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The----- is the basic unit of sound.

2. ----- transcription represents how words are pronounced.

3. ----- is the rise and fall in pitch.

4. The ----- indicates the number of beats in a word.

5. IPA stands for -----

Answer the following in a sentence or two each :

1. Define a phoneme with example.

2. What is intonation?

3. Write the IPA symbol for the sound 'th' in "think."

4. What is stress or word accent?

5. What do you mean by syllable?

Answer the following in a 150 each :

1. Explain phonetic transcription with examples.

2. Describe intonation and its types.
3. Discuss the concept of syllable and word stress.
4. Illustrate the use of IPA in English pronunciation.

Answer the following in 300 words each:

1. Describe phonemes, syllables, word accent, and intonation in detail.
2. Write an essay on the importance of phonetic transcription in language learning.

SCHEME

UNIT I: Historical Development of English

Choose the Best Option

1. c) Germanic
2. b) Old English
3. a) 1066
4. b) The Norman Conquest
5. c) Beowulf

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Indo-European
2. Old
3. Norman
4. Middle
5. Beowulf

Answer in a sentence or two each :

1. Old English vocabulary was largely Germanic, rich in inflections and compounds.
2. The simplification of grammar and the introduction of many French words.
3. English is a West Germanic language within the Indo-European language family.

4. Middle English spans from about 1150 to 1500 AD.
5. It introduced thousands of French words into English, especially in law, government, and culture.

UNIT II: Word Borrowings and Makers of English**

Choose the Best Option :

1. b) Norman Conquest
2. c) 1700
3. b) The Renaissance
4. c) 1611
5. c) Loaning

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Bard
2. King James' translators
3. Latin
4. Greek
5. French

Answer in a sentence or two each :

1. Word borrowing is the process of adopting words from other languages.
2. French and Latin.
3. Shakespeare, Milton, and the Bible translators are considered Makers of English.
4. Words like “court” and “judge” came from French.
5. It helped in standardizing grammar and vocabulary across England.

UNIT III: Evolution and Expansion of English

Choose the Best Option :

1. a) Samuel Johnson
2. c) American English
3. b) Printing Press

4. b) Spelling reform in American English

5. c) Adaptability and vocabulary

Fill in the Blanks:

1. American

2. 1755

3. Global

4. Printing

5. Noah Webster

Answer in a sentence or two each:

1. Standard English is the form of English widely accepted for public and formal use.

2. Samuel Johnson.

3. American English uses simplified spellings and different vocabulary.

4. It helped spread standard spelling and usage through books and newspapers.

5. Its widespread use in education, business, and the internet makes English global.

UNIT IV: Speech Sounds and Phonetics

Choose the Best Option :

1. c) Phonetics

2. b) Speech organs

3. c) Place and manner of articulation

4. c) Vocal cords vibrate

5. b) Sounds made without obstruction

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Tongue

2. Vowel

3. Phonetics

4. Plosives

5. Manner of articulation

Answer in a sentence or two each :

1. Phonetics is the scientific study of speech sounds.
2. Voiced sounds are produced with vocal cord vibration.
3. Tongue and lips.
4. A plosive is a sound formed by complete closure and sudden release of air, like /p/, /t/, /k/.
5. Vowels are produced without obstruction, while consonants involve some blockage.

UNIT V: Phoneme, Syllable, Accent, Intonation, Transcription

Choose the Best Option :

1. b) Phoneme
2. c) Pitch variation in speech
3. c) Word accent
4. c) "sh" sound
5. c) IPA symbols

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Phoneme
2. Phonetic
3. Intonation
4. Syllable
5. International Phonetic Alphabet

Answer in a sentence or two each:

1. A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that can distinguish meaning. Example: /p/ vs. /b/.
2. Intonation is the rise and fall of pitch while speaking.
3. /θ/ (as in "think")
4. Word accent is the emphasis given to a particular syllable in a word.
5. A syllable is a unit of sound consisting of a vowel sound with or without surrounding consonants.

Answer the following in 150 words each

UNIT I – Historical Development of English

1. Explain the position of English in the Indo-European language family.

English belongs to the West Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. It shares a common ancestry with languages like German and Dutch. Its vocabulary and structure were influenced by various invasions and borrowings, especially from Norse, Latin, and French.

2. Discuss two major characteristics of Old English.

Old English had a rich inflectional system and strong Germanic roots. It used case endings to show grammatical relationships and featured compound words. Its vocabulary was largely native and unfamiliar to modern readers.

3. Briefly describe the evolution from Old English to Middle English.

The transition from Old to Middle English began after the Norman Conquest in 1066. The grammar became simpler, and thousands of French words entered English, especially in law, governance, and culture, making the language more flexible and expansive.

4. How did French influence Middle English?

After the Norman Conquest, French became the language of the ruling class in England. As a result, English absorbed many French terms, especially in law, fashion, cuisine, and administration, enriching its vocabulary and changing its character significantly.

UNIT II – Word Borrowing and Makers of English

5. Discuss the influence of Latin and Greek on scientific English vocabulary.

Latin and Greek are major sources for scientific, medical, and technical vocabulary in English. Terms like *biology*, *psychology*, and *astronomy* are derived from Greek, while *data*, *formula*, and *radius* come from Latin. These borrowings add precision and global relevance.

6. Describe the contribution of Shakespeare to English vocabulary.

Shakespeare enriched English by coining or popularizing over 1,700 words and numerous idiomatic expressions. His creative use of language expanded the expressive power of English, making it more poetic, dramatic, and emotionally nuanced.

7. Explain the role of Bible translators in shaping Standard English.

Bible translators, especially those involved in the King James Version (1611), had a significant impact on the rhythm, clarity, and simplicity of English prose. Their work helped standardize grammar and vocabulary across regions, reinforcing Standard English.

8. Discuss the historical background of French borrowings.

French borrowings entered English primarily after the Norman Conquest. Since French became the language of law and government, many words like **court**, **jury**, **noble**, and **govern** became embedded in English. This led to the formation of a bilingual society influencing English's evolution.

UNIT III – Evolution and Expansion of English

9. Describe the growth of American English.

American English evolved after British colonization of North America. It developed distinct vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation patterns. Words like **truck**, **apartment**, and simplified spellings like **color** and **center** are examples of its unique evolution.

10. Discuss the evolution of Standard English.

Standard English developed through print, education, and political unity. The invention of the printing press by William Caxton in 1476 played a key role. Over time, a common form of English spelling, grammar, and vocabulary emerged, becoming the norm in formal contexts.

11. Explain the role of dictionaries in English vocabulary development.

Dictionaries, especially Samuel Johnson's (1755) and Noah Webster's (1828), provided standardized spelling, pronunciation, and meanings. They helped systematize English vocabulary, making it more accessible and uniform for learners, writers, and scholars.

12. What makes English a global language?

English is a global language due to its widespread use in science, technology, business, and international communication. Its adaptability, massive vocabulary, and flexibility have enabled it to become the preferred language across continents.

UNIT IV – Speech Sounds and Phonetics.

13. Describe the classification of English consonant sounds.

Consonants are classified based on place and manner of articulation and voicing. For example, /p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive, while /z/ is a voiced alveolar fricative. This system helps linguists and learners analyze sound production systematically.

14. Explain how vowels are produced.

Vowels are produced with a free airflow through the mouth without any significant constriction. The position of the tongue and lips, and the height of the tongue in the mouth, determine different vowel sounds such as /i:/ in *see* and /æ/ in *cat*.

15. What is meant by 'place of articulation'?

Place of articulation refers to the location in the vocal tract where airflow is obstructed to produce consonant sounds. Examples include bilabial (using both lips), dental (tongue and teeth), and alveolar (tongue against alveolar ridge).

16. Describe the function of the tongue in speech production.

The tongue is a versatile and essential articulator in speech. It helps produce various sounds by changing its shape and position — touching or nearing different parts of the mouth like the teeth, alveolar ridge, and palate to form consonants and vowels.

UNIT V – Phoneme, Syllable, Accent, Intonation, Transcrip

17. Explain phonetic transcription with examples.

Phonetic transcription represents how words are pronounced using symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For example, the word *think* is transcribed as /θɪŋk/. It helps learners see the exact pronunciation regardless of spelling.

18. Describe intonation and its types.

Intonation refers to the rise and fall in pitch during speech. The three common types are falling (used in statements), rising (used in yes/no questions), and falling-rising (used for uncertainty or contrast). It plays a key role in expressing emotion and intent.

19. Discuss the concept of syllable and word stress.

A syllable is a unit of pronunciation with one vowel sound. In multisyllabic words, one syllable gets more prominence or stress, e.g., in *impor**tant***, the second syllable is stressed. Stress helps in natural pronunciation and rhythm in speech.

20. Illustrate the use of IPA in English pronunciation.

The IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) is a standardized system of symbols representing sounds. It allows precise transcription of pronunciation. For instance,

ship is transcribed as /ʃɪp/ and *sheep* as /ʃi:p/, distinguishing subtle sound differences.

Answer the following in 300 words each:

UNIT I – Historical Development of English*

1. Trace the historical development of English from Old English to Modern English.

The English language has evolved through several historical stages. Old English (450–1150 AD) developed from Anglo-Frisian dialects brought by Germanic tribes. It was a highly inflected language with a Germanic vocabulary, as seen in *Beowulf*. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, French became the language of administration and law, influencing the vocabulary of English. This period marked the beginning of Middle English (1150–1500), where grammatical simplification occurred, and French and Latin borrowings enriched the lexicon. Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is a famous work from this era. Early Modern English (1500–1700) was shaped by the Renaissance, the invention of the printing press, and the works of Shakespeare and Bible translators. Vocabulary expanded significantly with borrowings from Latin and Greek. Modern English (1700–present) saw the standardization of grammar and spelling through dictionaries and grammar books. The global expansion of the British Empire and the rise of the internet helped spread English worldwide. Today, English is a dynamic, global language influenced by science, media, and culture.

2. Compare and contrast the features of Old English and Middle English.

Old English (c. 450–1150 AD) was a synthetic language with complex inflections. It relied heavily on case endings to indicate grammatical function. The vocabulary was mostly Germanic, and its sentence structure was relatively free due to its inflections. Middle English (1150–1500 AD), on the other hand, marked a shift toward a more analytic structure. Grammatical endings were simplified or dropped. Word order became more fixed, and prepositions replaced many inflectional forms. French influence was profound during the Middle English period, adding thousands of words related to law, religion, and government. Orthography also changed, and spelling became more variable. The Norman Conquest in 1066 played a pivotal role in this transition. While Old English is largely unintelligible to modern speakers, Middle English is more accessible, though still distinct from Modern English. Thus, the main contrast lies in grammar complexity and vocabulary sources.

UNIT II – Word Borrowing and Makers of English

3. Describe the major sources of word borrowing in English and give examples.

English has borrowed extensively from other languages throughout its history. The first major influence came from Latin, particularly during the Roman occupation of Britain

and later through the Church. Words like **angel**, **minister**, and **school** are of Latin origin. Norse influence followed during Viking invasions, contributing everyday terms such as **sky**, **egg**, and **knife**. The Norman Conquest introduced French words like **court**, **justice**, **beauty**, and **government**, especially in legal and administrative fields. During the Renaissance, many Greek and Latin terms entered English, particularly in science, philosophy, and medicine, e.g., **biology**, **theory**, **diagnosis**. Later borrowings include words from Italian (**opera**, **studio**), Spanish (**tornado**, **patio**), Arabic (**algebra**, **sugar**), Hindi (**bungalow**, **pyjamas**), and many more due to colonial expansion. These borrowings reflect English's openness and flexibility, making it a rich and diverse language.

4. Explain the role of Shakespeare, Milton, and Bible Translators in the making of English

Shakespeare, Milton, and the Bible Translators (especially those involved in the King James Bible) are often credited as the "Makers of English" for their lasting influence on the language. Shakespeare introduced over 1,700 new words and countless idiomatic expressions. His creative manipulation of grammar, imagery, and metaphor enriched English, making it more expressive and versatile. John Milton, in **Paradise Lost**, used elevated diction and Latin-derived vocabulary to shape literary English. He expanded syntactic possibilities and made complex ideas accessible through poetic language. The translators of the King James Bible (1611) had an even broader influence. Their work standardized grammar and vocabulary and introduced powerful, rhythmic prose that shaped spoken and written English for centuries. Phrases like *"by the sweat of your brow"* and *"a thorn in the flesh"* originate from this version. Together, these figures helped develop a form of English that was clear, poetic, and dignified — influencing everything from literature to public speech.

UNIT III – Evolution and Expansion of English

5. Trace the development of Standard English and its global status.

Standard English emerged gradually through a combination of social, political, and technological changes. The invention of the printing press by William Caxton in 1476 helped stabilize spelling and grammar. London dialects, being central to commerce and governance, formed the base of Standard English. The King James Bible (1611) and Samuel Johnson's dictionary (1755) further reinforced a common form of English. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the spread of the British Empire and global trade led to the adoption of English in many colonies. The rise of the United States as a world power expanded English further, particularly through cinema, music, and the internet. Today, Standard English is used in formal education, official communication, and media worldwide. Though regional varieties exist, the core grammar and vocabulary of

Standard English remain widely understood, making it a global language and a lingua franca in international settings.

6. Discuss the growth and significance of American English.

American English began to evolve after British settlers colonized North America in the 17th century. Over time, it developed its own accent, vocabulary, and spelling conventions. Noah Webster played a major role in shaping American English by advocating spelling reforms, such as 'yourcolor' instead of 'colour' and 'center' instead of 'centre'. American English adopted words from indigenous languages (e.g., 'canoe', 'moose'), Spanish (e.g., 'patio', 'rodeo'), and Dutch (e.g., 'cookie', 'boss'). Its influence spread globally through American innovations in technology, media, and culture. Today, American English is the dominant variety in international business, entertainment, and science. It is widely taught and understood, particularly due to the influence of Hollywood films, pop culture, and global internet usage. Its evolution reflects the flexibility and expansion of English as a global force.

UNIT IV – Speech Sounds and Phonetics

7. Explain the classification and description of speech sounds in English.

English speech sounds are classified into vowels and consonants. Consonants are produced by obstructing the airflow and are described using three features: **voicing** (whether the vocal cords vibrate), **place of articulation** (where in the mouth the sound is made), and **manner of articulation** (how the airflow is modified). For example, /p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive, while /z/ is a voiced alveolar fricative. Vowels are produced without obstruction and are classified based on **tongue position** (high, mid, low), **tongue advancement** (front, central, back), and **lip rounding**. For example, /i:/ in 'seat' is a high front unrounded vowel, while /u:/ in 'boot' is a high back rounded vowel. These classifications help in understanding pronunciation and teaching phonetics accurately. English also includes diphthongs, which are gliding vowel sounds (e.g., /aɪ/ in 'my'). Mastery of these classifications supports accurate speech and listening skills.

8. Discuss the major organs of speech and their role in sound production.

The human vocal system uses various organs of speech to produce sounds. These organs are divided into three main categories: **respiratory**, **phonatory**, and **articulatory**. The lungs provide the airstream necessary for speech (respiratory). The vocal cords, located in the larynx, vibrate to produce voiced sounds (phonatory). The articulatory system includes the **tongue**, **teeth**, **lips**, **alveolar ridge**, **palate**, and **velum**, which modify the airstream to form different sounds. The tongue is the most flexible articulator, helping to create both vowels and consonants. The lips form bilabial sounds like /p/ and /b/, while the soft palate helps in producing

nasal sounds like /m/ and /n/. Together, these organs coordinate to shape the sounds of English and all human languages.

UNIT V – Phoneme, Syllable, Accent, Intonation, Transcription

9. Describe phonemes, syllables, word accent, and intonation in detail.

A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that can change meaning, like /p/ and /b/ in *pat* and *bat*. A **syllable** is a rhythmic unit that contains a vowel sound and may include consonants (e.g., *table* has two syllables: ta-ble). **Word accent** refers to the stress placed on a particular syllable in a word, which can affect meaning and pronunciation. For example, *record* (noun) and *reCORD* (verb) differ in stress. **Intonation** involves the pitch variation across a sentence and conveys emotions, intentions, or grammatical functions. For instance, a rising intonation indicates a question in English. These elements are crucial for natural, intelligible speech and are studied in phonetics and phonology for language teaching and analysis.

10. Write an essay on the importance of phonetic transcription in language learning.**

Phonetic transcription is essential for accurate pronunciation in language learning. It uses the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to represent sounds precisely, removing ambiguity caused by English spelling. For example, the word *rough* is transcribed as /rʌf/, revealing its actual pronunciation. Learners can distinguish between similar-looking but differently pronounced words, such as *read* (present: /ri:d/, past: /rɛd/). It helps with listening, speaking, and accent training. Teachers use phonetic transcription to teach minimal pairs like /i:/ vs /ɪ/ (e.g., *sheep* vs *ship*). It also aids in mastering word stress and intonation patterns. Dictionaries often provide IPA transcriptions, making them invaluable resources. In short, phonetic transcription bridges the gap between written and spoken English and enhances effective communication.