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Anglish: What English Would Have Been Like If the Normans Had Lost

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract

The English language has evolved significantly due to conquests, innovations, and migrations. As a consequence of the Norman Conquest, English was greatly influenced by French, Latin, and other Romance languages. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the purists argued that English had to be purified, which meant removing all the borrowed words from other languages that were not of Germanic origin. This is how Anglish, a linguistic movement which aims to bring English back to its Germanic roots by eliminating all borrowed words, emerged. However, some linguists argue that even without the Norman Conquest, English would have still borrowed many words from French. This paper delves into the historical context that gave rise to Anglish, examines how Anglish enthusiasts reconstruct English vocabulary, and explores the reasons why they support it and what its current use is.

Keywords: Anglish, Norman Conquest, borrowings, Inkhorn terms, Linguistic purism, Germanic roots

1. Introduction

Throughout history, languages have gone through endless changes, which have been influenced by conquests, migrations, and cultural exchanges, and English is no exception. The history of the English language hides a linguistic phenomenon known as Anglish. This is a movement that focuses on purifying English by eliminating words which come from Latin, French, and other Romance languages, returning it to its Germanic roots. Supporters of Anglish argue that by getting rid of these borrowed words, English can become a language that is more authentic and reflective of its Anglo-Saxon origins ("Anglish", 2022).

Nevertheless, some linguists such as Isham Cook disagree and think that English still would have borrowed many French words even if the Normans had lost the Battle of Hastings in 1066. He claims "I emphatically do not subscribe to the recent fad of purists bent on returning English, or "Anglish," to its pre-Norman roots by rewriting all Latinate words in their Anglo-Saxon equivalents, e.g. *dictionary* as *wordbook* and *hydrogen* as *waterstuff*" (2017). The Norman Conquest had a clear impact on English by adding numerous French-derived words, however, it is essential to accept that languages change and evolve in a natural way and not only by conquests.

Anglish is an interesting and curious linguistic movement. However, there is a lack of academic research being carried out on the topic, and most available literature is provided by Anglish enthusiasts and published in websites rather than books or articles. The main goal of this paper is to delve into the historical context that led to the emergence of Anglish by analysing the influences of the Norman Conquest and the Renaissance period on the English language (Rivera, 2016-2017). Additionally, it aims to examine how Anglish supporters rebuild English vocabulary, along with the use of new words, old terms, and Germanic equivalents. Finally, the study also focuses on going through the reasons why Anglish advocates support it and what its current use is.

2. History of English

The history of English is a process which is extensive, complex, and even to a certain extent, mysterious, as it originated more than a thousand years ago. English originated as a Germanic language spoken by Anglo-Saxons in the British Isles, and over time, evolved into the worldwide language it is today. The majority of historians divide the history of English into three major periods: Old English, Middle English, and Modern English. The evolution of English is a process shaped by conquests, migrations, and innovations (Crystal, 2018).

The Old English period (449-1100) is characterised by the migration of Germanic tribes such as the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, to the British Isles. This marked the beginning of Old English, which was a language rich in Germanic roots (Baugh & Cable, 1993). Some words that come from that time and have Germanic roots are *house*, *iron*, *fish*, and *love* (Oxford Dictionary, n.d).

During the Middle English period (1100-1500), Middle English emerged as a combination of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French. As a consequence of the victory of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings during the Norman Conquest of 1066, French became the language of the aristocracy (Baugh & Cable, 1993; Crystal, 2004). It was at this time when words such as *actor*, *car*, *hospital*, and *art* were incorporated into the English vocabulary (Oxford Dictionary, n.d).

The Modern English period can be divided into two: the Early Modern English (1500-1700) and the modern English (1700-present). The Early Modern English period is characterised by the Renaissance and the invention of the printing press. Thanks to the person who introduced the first printing press into England, William Caxton, the English language gained standardisation (Baugh & Cable, 1993). The Renaissance period was a rebirth of classical literature, art, and philosophy, which led to the incorporation of Latin and Greek words into the English vocabulary (McCrum, Cran & MacNeil, 1992). For example, words

such as *imaginary*, *aberration*, or *sophisticate* are derived from Latin, and words such as *charisma*, and *marathon* are derived from Greek (Oxford Dictionary, n.d). In the 17th and 18th centuries, the modern English period continued with the rise of the British Empire, which spread English into different parts of the world, leading to various dialects and regional variations (McCrum et al, 1992). In addition, the Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on not only society and technology, but also the English language. The English vocabulary expanded with the incorporation of new words in order to accommodate new technological advancements (History, 2023). For example, words such as *factory*, *locomotive*, and *cotton-mill* were added to the English vocabulary (Oxford Dictionary, n.d). In the 20th and 21st centuries, the internet and digital communication have influenced the evolution of English even further, introducing new words such as *software*, *cyberspace*, and *server* (Oxford Dictionary, n.d).

The history of the English language is a great example of how human communication can adapt and thrive. From its origins in the Old English period to its current status as a global language, English has evolved through conquests, innovations, and migrations (Crystal, 2018). English continues to evolve and its history shows the cultural exchange and linguistic innovation have shaped it into the language it is today (Baugh & Cable, 1993).

3. History of Anglish

Anglish is a form of linguistic purism which prioritises words from Anglo-Saxon and Germanic origin over those that have been borrowed from foreign languages. Therefore, Anglish is a purified version of English. The term Anglish was created by Paul Jennings and published for the first time in his three articles titled *1066 and All Saxon*. They were published in the British satirical magazine *Punch* in 1966 (Fandom, 2023).[1] However, this

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[1] The three articles published in the British satirical magazine *Punch* are no longer accessible. This is why they have been quoted from Rob Words (2023).

idea of purifying English goes back to the Norman invasion of 1066. Paul Jennings wrote that Anglish is "the language we should have had if the Normans had been defeated at Hastings" (Jennings 1966, quoted in Words 2023). These three articles were written in Anglish, and from an alternative reality point of view in which "Our tongue was was kept free from outlandish inmingling, of French and Latin-fetched words, which a Norman win would, beyond ask-thing, have inled into it" (Jennings 1966, quoted in Words 2023). Paul Jennings chose the words *outlandish*, *win*, and *ask-thing* instead of the words *foreign*, *victory*, and *question*, as the latter ones are French and Latin derived words that are not original from Old English (Words, 2023).

The Normans were a Germanic tribe that spoke Old Norse. They settled in what is now Normandy, in France, and later on adopted the French language. William I, known as William the Conqueror, decided to conquer England and won at the Battle of Hastings. Consequently, the English language was heavily influenced by French (Baugh & Cable, 1993; Crystal, 2004).

In the 16th and 17th centuries, during the Renaissance period, there was a linguistic debate that revolved around the use of inkhorn terms. These were new words borrowed from Latin and Greek that were adopted into English. The Renaissance brought new advancements in areas such as literature and science, and this revival of classical learning affected English vocabulary. New words with Latin and Greek origin were being created as they were often seen as more elegant and prestigious. Some saw this as a way to elevate English, however, not everyone agreed (Rivera, 2016-2017).

The introduction of inkhorn terms created controversy and criticism. The purists argued that the creation of these new terms was unnecessary and artificial. One example would be using the word *conflagration* instead of *fire* (Words, 2023). Writers who used these terms were often accused of wanting to show off or look more sophisticated. The purists also

pointed out the fact that the average reader found these terms to be difficult to understand, and, therefore, they did not support the use of inkhorn terms (Rivera, 2016-2017).

There was a huge tension between those who were against the introduction of Latin and Greek words into the English vocabulary, and those who were in favour of it. The debate revolved around whether English should remain as pure as possible or if it should evolve and incorporate new words. This debate went on for years, however, it did not stop the English language from borrowing words from other languages (Rivera, 2016-2017).

Throughout history, several writers such as Thomas Wilson and Roger Ascham, have also criticised the use of inkhorn terms or unnecessary borrowings from other languages. The scholar John Cheke also supported this idea of purifying English, rejecting words that came from foreign languages ("Anglish", 2022). He said "I am of this opinion that our own tung should be written cleane and pure, unmixt and unmangeled with borowing of other tunges" (Cheke 1928, quoted in Words 2023). In addition, John Cheke rewrote The Gospel getting rid of all the latinised words. For example, he changed the word *lunatic* for the word *mooned*, *centurion* for *hundreder*, *crucified* to *crossed*, and *prophet* to *foresayer*. Ralph Lever, also supported this approach, and, in 1573, wrote the book *The Art of Reason, Rightly Termed Witcraft*, in which he used the word *witcraft* instead of *logic*. Additionally, he used other words such as *storehouses* instead of *categories*, *endsay* instead of *conclusion*, *naysay* instead of *negation*, *yeasay* instead of *affirmation*, and *saywhat* instead of *definition* (Words, 2023).

In the 19th century, a writer and poet called William Barnes, showed support for the removal of Latin, French, and Greek vocabulary from English while promoting Anglo-Saxon substitutes such as *wortlore* for *botany* and *welkinfire* for *meteor*. One century later, William Strunk Jr. wrote in *The Elements of Style*, "Do not be tempted by a twenty-dollar word when there is a ten-center handy, ready, and able. Anglo-Saxon is a livelier tongue than Latin, so use Anglo-Saxon words" (Strunk 1918, quoted in Anglish 2022), emphasising that

Anglo-Saxon words are livelier than Latin words. In the 20th century, the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill advocated for simplicity, prioritising short and old words in order to communicate better with an audience. He said "Broadly speaking, short words are best, and the old words, when short, are best of all" (Churchill 1949, quoted in Anglish, 2022). Other authors such as Elias Molee, suggested using a language called *Amerikan*, which was only created with Germanic words. Additionally, Paul Anderson, who is a science fiction and fantasy writer, published *Uncleftish Beholding*, an essay that explains atomic theory only in Germanic terms ("Anglish", 2022).

The author David Cowley published a book called *How We'd Talk If the English Had Won in 1066*, in which he explores the vocabulary and sound changes English has gone through as a consequence of the Norman invasion. However, some linguists disagree and believe that even if the Normans had lost in 1066, English would have still borrowed many words from French ("Anglish", 2022).

Nowadays, Anglish is mostly used in online communities such as Neocities, Spacehey, and social media platforms such as Youtube, Reddit, Telegram, and Discord. Some of them use Anglish as a way of challenging their creativity and others see it as something that can help them reconnect with their ancestors and roots in a spiritual way ("Anglish", 2022).

4. French and Latin Influence

According to Nyarks, statistics show that English is composed of approximately 80% of foreign words. French makes up 45% and Latin 29% of English words (2022). The English language has been deeply influenced by French and Latin. Both languages have affected the English vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. As previously mentioned, after the Norman conquest in 1066, French became the language of the upper class and it particularly affected

areas such as law, literature, cuisine, sports, and fashion. Some of these words that were incorporated into the English vocabulary at that time were *government*, *veal*, *pork*, *beef*, *chef*, *menu*, *tennis*, *champion*, *commerce*, *marriage*, *purchase*, *revenue*, *depart*, *disengage*, *liberty*, *justice*, *parliament*, and *chic* (Oxford Dictionary, n.d). In addition, Latin has influenced English especially in the areas of science, law, religion, academia, and administration. Some English words that have a Latin origin are *aquatic*, *solar*, *literary*, *dental*, *legal*, *doctor*, *religion*, *maternal*, *paternal*, *military*, *urban*, *capital*, *terrestrial*, and *domestic* (Oxford Dictionary, n.d).

Although French has not impacted English grammar as much as its vocabulary, it has to a certain extent contributed to some grammatical features. For example, the French influence has been linked with the decline of the pronouns *thou* and *thee* and their replacement with *ye* and later on *you* (Schendl, 2012). The plural suffix -*s* in English has also been related to the French influence, however, it is true that the plural suffix -*s* was present in English before the Norman invasion as the standard suffix form for plurals of strong masculine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases (Millar, 2016).

French and Latin have also had an effect on the pronunciation and phonology of English. For example, English has adopted the use of the diphthongs */ɥi/* and */oi/*, and also stress patterns have influenced the pronunciation of French borrowings in English (Schendl, 2012). Additionally, Latin has influenced English pronunciation of Latin derived words particularly in the field of science. English has incorporated the Latin pronunciation of the sounds *c* as */k/* and *e* as */e/* and not */i/* (Pyles, 1997).

5. **Alternative Reality (Uchronia)**

If the Normans had lost the Battle of Hastings in 1066, and William the Conqueror had become William the Conquered, English would have probably turned out quite different than

8

how it is nowadays. As the youtuber Rob Words asks himself, what if William Shakespeare had written "to be or not to be, that is the ask-thing", or what if Luke Skywalker had been told to "Wield the might, Luke? (2023). Some of the words that English speakers would use in this alternative reality would be *farclanger* (*telephone*) or *farseer* (*television*). The internet is filled with forums in which people discuss and speculate about this alternative reality. Although it is difficult to predict and we can only speculate, as Westmoreland points out in a forum, English could have kept more of its Germanic roots, with fewer influences and borrowings from other languages such as Latin, French, and Greek (Westmoreland, 2024). Additionally, Trueman believes that without the Norman influence, English would not have become a global lingua franca. According to him, Spanish or French would have had a greater chance (Trueman, 2019). Hantsch also points out that the pronunciation of the English language would have probably stayed more similar to the pronunciation of German, maintaining case and gender categories of Old English (Hantsch, (2017).

Taking into account the social and political situation of England at that time, if the Normans had been defeated, the political and social structures of England would have been different. Many words for political concepts that came from French, would not have had an impact on English. In addition, before the Norman Conquest, English had already been influenced by Old Norse. Without the Norman influence, Old Norse could have had a greater influence on English, which could have led English to having a more similar vocabulary and grammar structure to Old Norse. Although it is difficult to predict how English would have evolved if the Norman invasion had not taken place, it is almost certain that English would have evolved in a different way. It would have likely preserved more Old English features and less Latin and Greek influences.

6. Anglish Nowadays

As mentioned earlier, Anglish nowadays is mostly used in online communities by language enthusiasts who are interested in it and enjoy it as a hobby. Some examples of these online communities are Neocities, Spacehey, and social media platforms such as Youtube, Reddit, Telegram, and Discord. In addition, there is an Anglish dictionary, a newspaper that publishes only in Anglish, called *The Anglish Times*, and an Anglish translator, all of which can be accessed online. The author of *The Anglish Times*, argues that there are people that have been complaining for an extensive period of time about the Latin and French influence in English, and that Anglo-Saxon words have a stronger impact on people because they are learned at a younger age. For example, words such as *mother*, *father*, *death*, *life*, *blood*, *tears*, *wrong*, *sweat* are livelier and more powerful than French and Latin derived words. This is why many politicians write their speeches with mostly Anglo-Saxon vocabulary (Words, 2023). For instance, Winston Churchill once said "My method is simple. I like to use Anglo-Saxon words with the least number of syllables" (Churchill 1940, quoted in Words 2023). This can be exemplified in this following speech "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender" in which he only uses Old English-derived words, except for the word *surrender* which comes from French (Churchill 1940, quoted in Words 2023).

Anglish is not an official language, but rather a creative activity that can bring people closer to the Germanic roots of English. For instance, the youtuber Rob Words decided to translate the preamble of the US constitution from English to Anglish:

(1) English: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity,

do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." ("Anglish", 2022)

(2) Anglish: "We the Folk of the Foroned Riches, to make a more flawless oneship, build rightness, bring frith and stillness to our land, shield one another, uphold the overall welfare, and hold fast the Blessings of Freedom to ourselves and our offspring, do foresay and lay down this lawbook for the foroned riches of Americksland." ("Anglish", 2022)

This is a great example of the type of activities Anglish enthusiasts usually do. They can vary from translating already existing English texts to writing their own texts, or even poetry, in Anglish.

7. How to Write in Anglish

Writing in Anglish is a process which involves following certain rules or guidelines in order to use words and structures derived from Germanic roots rather than borrowing from other languages. Firstly, writers have to try using only words that come from either Old English or Germanic roots instead of using words from Latin, French, or Greek origin. During this process, writers often have to consult dictionaries or "wordbooks" specifically created for Anglish, which contain native or Germanic alternatives for English words. For instance, instead of using the word *famous*, they would use the word *nameknown*, or instead of using the word *native*, they would use the word *inborn*. Secondly, Anglish writers try to follow grammatical structures and syntax that resemble the Old English ones. The goal is to imitate the simplicity and consistency of Old English grammar, using older forms of verb conjugation, sentence structure, and word order. Thirdly, writing in Anglish requires a degree of creativity and adaptation, as not all concepts or terms have equivalents in Old English.

Anglish writers may have to create new words or bring older ones back to convey their intended meaning while staying true to the principles of the language (Fandom, 2023).

The key to writing in Anglish is to avoid loanwords, and to remember that not one translation is the right one. Writing in Anglish can vary from person to person depending on their word choices. There is not only one right way of doing it, therefore, comparing different translations can be both helpful and insightful. In addition to writing in Anglish, some think that in order for a language to live, it needs to be spoken. Therefore, they support the idea of having clubs, TV channels, and radio stations, in which people only speak in Anglish. They believe this is the only way of bringing this language to life (Fandom, 2023).

A great example to see how Anglish is written, is the following news article titled *Queen Elizabeth Has Died* published in *The Anglish Times*, in 2022:

(3) Queen Elizabeth <u>the Other</u>, at 96 years old, has died at Balmoral <u>stronghold</u> in Scotland on Thursday. The world will never be the same after this loss. In the morning, her caretakers said that they were worried about her health and were doing their best to keep her resting. However, later in the day, her death was made known. Having been head of the United Kingdom, along with 14 other Commonwealth kingdoms, for almost 71 years, Elizabeth the Other had the longest leadership of the kingdoms of all time. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born in Mayfair, London in 1926, became Queen at 25 years old when her father, George the Sixth, died in 1952. Her leadership spanned 15 <u>first wickners</u>, from Winston Churchill to Liz Truss, who was named first wickner only 2 days ago. Now that the queen is gone, her first son, Charles the Third has become king of all of the Commonwealth kingdoms. Charles the Third is 73 years old. After him, the name of king will be handed down to his eldest son, <u>Atheling William</u>.

According to its author, this is the process he followed when writing this text. Firstly, he consulted an Anglish wordbook, which is a dictionary, and saw that *second* comes from the Latin word *seconde*, he then chose the Anglish word *twoth* which means second or second place, and started writing the article with *Queen Elizabeth the twoth*. However, he later realised that there is an archaic use of the word *other* as *the second* used in many old texts, therefore, he ended up writing *Queen Elizabeth the Other*. Secondly, in the first paragraph, he wrote the word *stronghold* instead of *castle* because castles were built by the Normans, and they were the ones who also introduced this word into the English vocabulary. Thirdly, in the fourth paragraph, he wrote *first wickner* to substitute *prime minister*. The Anglish dictionary shows that the equivalent word for *first* is *prime*, and the equivalent word for *minister* is *wickner*. Finally, he wrote *Atheling William* instead of *Prince William* because *atheling* coming from Old English is the more similar substitute for *prince*. *Atheling* means *noble* and the suffix *-ing* makes it a *small noble* (Words, 2023).

In order to see for myself how the process of Anglish writing works, I have selected the introductory section of the *Magna Carta*, which was written in 1225. This is the original text:

(4) JOHN, by the <u>grace</u> of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, <u>Duke</u> of Normandy and Aquitaine, and <u>Count</u> of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his officials and <u>loyal</u> subjects, Greeting. KNOW THAT BEFORE GOD, for the health of our soul and those of our <u>ancestors</u> and heirs, to the <u>honour</u> of God, the exaltation of the holy Church, and the better <u>ordering</u> of our kingdom, at the <u>advice</u> of our <u>reverend</u> fathers Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and <u>cardinal</u> of the holy <u>Roman</u> Church, Henry archbishop of Dublin, William bishop of London, Peter bishop of

Winchester, Jocelin bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh bishop of Lincoln, Walter bishop of Worcester, William bishop of Coventry, Benedict bishop of Rochester, <u>Master</u> Pandulf subdeacon and <u>member</u> of the papal <u>household</u>, Brother Aymeric <u>master</u> of the knighthood of the <u>Temple</u> in England, William Marshal earl of Pembroke, William earl of Salisbury, William earl of Warren, William earl of Arundel, Alan of Galloway constable of Scotland, Warin fitz Gerald, Peter fitz Herbert, Hubert de Burgh seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip Daubeny, Robert de Roppeley, John Marshal, John fitz Hugh, and other <u>loyal</u> subjects (The National Archives, 1838).

The first step I took was to identify the words with French or Latin origin and underline them. Then, I consulted an Anglish wordbook in order to find the closest equivalents to those words. The first word was *grace*, and was translated to *hield*, which can mean *grace*, *favour*, *allegiance*, or *fealty*. The second word was *Duke*, and was changed to *Hartow*, which can mean *general*, *marshal*, or *duke* . The third word was *Count*, and was substituted by the word *Earl*, which means *count* . The fourth word was *loyal*, and was replaced by *trowfast*, which can mean *loyal* or *faithful*. The fifth word was *ancestors*, and was translated to *forebearers*, which means *ancestors*. The sixth word was *honour*, and was changed to *worthy*, which can mean *to honour*, *to exalt*, *to esteem*, *to respect*, or *to set a value upon*. The seventh word was *ordering*, and was substituted by the word *bespeaking*, which can mean *to decide upon something in conference*, *to plan*, *to order or reserve something in advance*, or *to customise*. The eighth word was *advice*, and was replaced by the word *rede*, which can mean *advice*, *counsel*, *to advise*, or *to counsel*. The ninth word was *reverend*, and was translated to *hallowed*, which can mean *saint*, *to sanctify*, *to canonise*, *to consecrate*, *to dedicate*, *to initiate*, or *to make holy*. The tenth word was *cardinal*, and this word was kept the

same because no appropriate alternative was found. The eleventh was *Roman*, and was changed to *Roomanish*, which means *Roman*. The twelfth word was *Master*, and was substituted by the word *Lord*, which can mean *master*, *nobleman*, or *lord* (form of address), and is the word that seems to have a closer meaning with the original one. The thirteenth word was *member*, and was replaced by the word *brother*, which can mean *friar or male member of a religious order*, and, therefore, was the more similar one in meaning. The fourteenth word was *household*, and was translated to *covegod*, which can mean *household of God* or *penates*. The fifteenth word was *master*, and was changed to *maister*, because it can mean *magister*, *master*, or *a man having control or authority over a place*. The sixteenth word was *Temple*, and was substituted by the word *Harrow*, which can mean either *temple*, *shrine*, or *idol*. Finally, the word *loyal* was again replaced by the word *trowfast* ("Anglish", 2022). This is the full translated text:

(5) JOHN, by the <u>hield</u> of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, <u>Hartow</u> of Normandy and Aquitaine, and <u>Earl</u> of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his officials and <u>trowfast</u> subjects, Greeting. KNOW THAT BEFORE GOD, for the health of our soul and those of our <u>forebearers</u> and heirs, to the <u>worthy</u> of God, the exaltation of the holy Church, and the better <u>bespeaking</u> of our kingdom, at the <u>rede</u> of our <u>hallowed</u> fathers Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and <u>cardinal</u> of the holy <u>Roomanish</u> Church, Henry archbishop of Dublin, William bishop of London, Peter bishop of Winchester, Jocelin bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh bishop of Lincoln, Walter bishop of Worcester, William bishop of Coventry, Benedict bishop of Rochester, <u>Lord</u> Pandulf subdeacon and <u>brother</u> of the papal <u>covegod</u>, Brother Aymeric <u>maister</u> of the knighthood of the <u>Harrow</u> in England, William Marshal earl of Pembroke, William earl

of Salisbury, William earl of Warren, William earl of Arundel, Alan of Galloway constable of Scotland, Warin fitz Gerald, Peter fitz Herbert, Hubert de Burgh seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip Daubeny, Robert de Roppeley, John Marshal, John fitz Hugh, and other <u>trowfast</u> subjects.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the English language has gone through an extensive process of change and evolution. This process has been characterised by conquests, innovations, and migrations, which have shaped the language into how it is today. The Norman Conquest, in particular, had a huge impact on English, introducing many French, Greek, and Latin-derived words. However, this influx of new words, or inkhorn terms, created controversy and criticism around these unnecessary borrowings from other languages. As a consequence, the Anglish movement emerged. Anglish is a linguistic movement that focuses on purifying English by getting rid of words which come from Latin, French, and other Romance languages. This way English can become more authentic and reflective of its Germanic roots. Nevertheless, not everyone agrees with Anglish's supporters point of view and it is important to take into account that the evolution of languages is a natural and inevitable process. Although Anglish is not an official language, it does thrive on internet communities. Writing, translating, and even speaking in Anglish can be a creative and rewarding activity enjoyed by many Anglish enthusiasts.

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