

Exploring The Influence Of Movements On The English Language: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract

This paper mainly deals with the different events and the events impact on the English language. Different movements brought many changes to the English language. Modern technology brought printing, mobile phones, emails, and some short forms of the languages are exposed because of the different movements. As the life-changing similarly the people English languages changes form the past to its current position. How different events brought about changes in spoken and written English language and how the change will persist even in the future. The combination of languages in trade, commercial and technical progress resulted in modern English. The press has facilitated language standardization, and the internet has simplified new terms in English, while social media platforms have made it possible for English speakers to invent new terms and words with reference to newness, while English is a prestigious language for media and other sources of entertainment. Simply put, with media, the internet, and other technologies, political, social and economic globalization makes English a vital and increasingly viable tool for communication and new developments provide English the potential to prosper as a language. In the future, contemporary English may soon become ultra-modern as the language is dynamic and always changing.

Introduction

As we are experiencing, life changed in each aspect from what it was in the past to what it is now. In contrast to history, people have changed their way of life in eating, dwelling and talking, and have actually lived in caves and drank. Since every element linked with life is a dependent variable, it's no coincidence that everything is interconnected and one change in one factor also affects other parts of life. That's why we currently live in buildings on high elevation, work in skyscrapers, consume meat and vegetables that are processed, and speak a language different from the one we talked about in the past. This article concentrates on language changes, particularly English, and examines how it became today a new version of English and how the current variant of English will continue to change even in the long term. The passage of Old English text that follows demonstrates a few of the major ways in which change has altered English to the point where it is difficult to identify similarities between the language of

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the eleventh century and our own. It comes from Aelfric's "Homily on St. Gregory the Great" and tells the well-known tale of how the pope decided to send missionaries to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity after noticing that Anglo-Saxon boys were being sold as slaves in Rome.

As the language is a dynamic variable, because everything else is changing, it cannot be static. We need to step back and look from the beginning of the arrival of English to understand better why or how changes in languages are caused. The ancient or Old English was introduced in the British Isles around 450 A.D. It was about 450. The Romans conquered the British Isles before they were introduced to the Britons by the Germanic tribal invasion. Under Roman rule, Christianity was disseminated far by the Latin word, and the Celtic people had already mixed up their language and their Latin, the original residents, as we know. The Encyclopedia Britannica claims that the invasion of Britain in the fifth century was the catalyst for the English language's true emergence. Three Germanic tribes crossed the North Sea in search of new territory to conquer: the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles. It is important to remember that the English language that is taught in many English language classes today was not yet formed, as the people who lived in Britain spoke several dialects of the Celtic language (Irfan, 2020). So, when Angles, Saxons, and Jutes conquered the British Isles following the Romans' left, it was necessary to make communication possible through the invaders' languages and the country's existing language. The English the Angles talked to was much different from the English they talk to today. Due to the Scandinavian invasion, it was mainly compatible with Latin, Old Norse.

Critical Discussion

Change in the English Language after Norman Conquest:

After the Norman Conquest, Old English rapidly saw dramatic alterations. The French-speaking upper class viewed old English like a lower-class language and borrowed terms exclusively to make it easier for common people to understand its laws and regulations. On the other hand, Middle English has taken a simpler approach, has leveraged Old English in their inflections and genders and has imported and absorbed a lot of French language terms. When Normans were expelled from the British Isles, the language left its impact. The period of change from Middle English to Early Modern English began with the death of Chaucer at the end of the century (1400). Many academics believe that the Early Modern English period began around 1500 and ended in 1660 with the restoration of the monarchy, which is commemorated in John Dryden's poem *Astraea Redux*. The three most notable developments of the fifteenth century were the dissemination of the new knowledge connected with the Renaissance, the rise of London English, and the advent of printing (Crystal & Potter, 2023). The early modern era of English was established after the Normans left, and French became a part of the English language and it became the Latin, Old Norse, Celtic and Franco languages. The English were entering the modern era when it was decided to standardize language and when spelling, lexicon, and grammar books were produced. The modern English we speak now is far more standardized and much easier to communicate.

Impact of the Powerful Nation on English Language:

It is claimed that the stronger a nation is, the more powerful its language is. By default, English became the world's language *Franca*. The reason for the English to claim their renown in simple terms is because of colonialism. The British Empire had also learned how to attack nations such as their own after pushing out the French and taking care of their Viking forebears, creating ships, and selecting for commerce. The language was absorbed to native tongues after

nearly half the world had been colonized. Nevertheless, in the colonized regions' official sections, the English language has become the language of trade, business, and education. The English language was therefore widely diffused in the conquered nations and became a respected language. Only after the British occupied half the world, and America started business and trade with others higher, marketing and business with the American people became apparent. Language via trade and business became clearer. After World War I, and World War II, the US and the British Isles took a boost to commerce, business, trade, technology, and communication. English became what it is today not only due to its versatile vocabulary but mainly because English is considered to be the lingua franca by the two most powerful nations in the military, social and economic aspects.

Technological Advantages & Military Influence on English Language:

The infusion of technological progress, in addition to the versatile vocabulary and military prestige, dramatically transformed language. The realm of communication has given cell phones a whole new dimension. Individuals currently exchange messages using a keypad or via voice to text rather than phoning each other, unlike purely written letters. The phrase "text" has become a synonym for communicating, and text does not simply comprise words; it includes emoticons to indicate emotion or to depict a scenario using other graphics. In addition to text, word order and terms in the traditional fashion are not utilized. We have a tendency to shorten everything we come across when it comes to texting. We write forever as '4evr' and write sentences that make no sense in formal sentence structure, for instance, '18r gator' or 'YOLO'.

Exposed of Internet and Telecommunication on the English Language:

The internet's development brought a new aspect to communication itself, when cellphones and text transformed language. We must also take social media into consideration in order to better understand the influence of the internet. No terms had referred to social media platforms or internet acronyms or slangs before the internet appeared. Language must be adapted to the present time period and can be spoken in the most suitable style by persons using the language. Language changes do not occur in a moment, though. The modifications progressively influence diverse language characteristics, which lead to a new turn for the complete language in terms of speech, writing and communication. To get more technical, language might inevitably remain the same as before when it comes to linguistic alterations. It typically indicates how the language evolves in its whole form through diverse syntax, sedimentology, morphology, phonetics and grammatical principles. "For instance, there have been drastic changes in the phonetic or sound system from Old English to Modern English due to the Great Vowel Shift, which changed the way long vowels were pronounced from a particular point in the oral cavity and shifted them to be pronounced from an upwards position." (Menzer, 2000). Old English was highly inflected, whereas Modern English is not. "Also, in Old English, nouns and adjectives had grammatical gender associated with them. Visually, the letters and words differ in all versions of English as well. For example, 'wæs' is today's 'was', 'cyning' is 'king', and 'hú' is 'how'." (ICAL TEFL, 2015). As language has evolved in the past, we can observe how the morphology of language and semantology have changed and are still evolving when we take these recent periods into account. For example, memories and abbreviations such as 'TTYL,' meaning talking to you later and 'ROFL,' that implies rolling onto the ground, are born on social networking platforms.

Famous literary language Influence on English Language:

Another strong factor for the success of English is its famous literary language. There have been large literary works from Chaucer through Shakespeare and the Renaissance, which

provide the basis of literary education worldwide, independently of geographical borders. English used not only literature but also the media to break through boundaries. The launch of Hollywood films on our TV screens almost made English a mother tongue. Children who grow up with English movies fluently speak English because they do not learn it. It is hence little to no manner in English that will soon be no longer dominating; because of the existing scenario and the development of technological advances, the number of second speakers of the language will not cease to exist.

Migration and Travelers Influence on the English Growth:

Migration and travel are other reasons why English grows. As people went to the British Isles and the United States and individuals from the English speaking countries traveled to other parts of the world, English could inevitably be anchored in all countries in the world. Even in times of voyage, individuals are likely to utilize poor English to speak with visitors at hotels, restaurants and marketplaces. English has somehow become the worldwide means of communication without everyone's knowledge of it.

Prediction of the Future Change in English Language:

It is clear that in the near future also English will continue to change. It's because language is not static, and any event that may impact it is affected. Given our current circumstances, this pandemic will surely lead us to a host of new terms coming into play and entering the lexicon through the new time of coronaviruses. Just as the phrases 'Baby Boom' and 'Fascist' crept in throughout the wars, so will words about the worldwide epidemic. For example, the name 'Covid-19' itself refers to coronavirus illness. This is because the virus is new. It was not utilized before. With new events and cases, adapting language and developing terms to update and reflect current conditions is obviously vital.

English as a Major Source of the Communication:

The only source of communication, whether spoken, written, or drawn, is plain language. The cause of its existence will no longer exist if the language remains unchanged and cannot be utilized, when it is necessary to communicate, emotions, or anything that is urgent. And what is a world where nobody can converse or communicate with one other? Without food, housing, and other essential requirements it is difficult to survive. To achieve these needs, individuals must be able to communicate without question. This communication is possible in several languages, and these languages are always adapted to the lives and times of individuals. Change in language is therefore not a choice or an option, but a necessity itself, as we explained in this article.

Christianity Influences on English language:

Based on the Greek and Latin, Christianity was founded, which was seen as a vehicle to communicate its belief. That is why these two ancient languages may survive the Germanic conquest. Since the advent of the Christianity to the British Isles in 597 AD, St. Augustine and his followers began to infiltrate Christianity and Latin culture into English. English has gotten more and more religious with the popularization and strengthening of Christianity. The great Danish linguist Jespersen reportedly claimed that religion was a very important factor in the English development in the growth and structure of English. For about 500 years, churches were found in different parts of Britain from the Christian era in Britain until the end of Old English. At this momentous period, church schools developed. Latin and Latin culture entered the English as the language of the sermon. These Latin terms refer to religious facilities, ceremonies, etc. These terms may be split into two groups: words whose religion did never alter in meaning: the temple, the Christ, the prayer, and the one who changed the meaning of dogma, minister, mission, hood, sponsor, lecture, patron, etc. Christianity's Impact on the English during 597 AD, Augustine's leader Christian missionaries came to Kent to

systematically try to convert England to Christianity. The new faith has had largely a lexical influence on the English language. A huge number of Latin terms went into English throughout the next five hundred years. Such terminology as abbot, mass and priest, had been borrowed from the very beginning. Because the Anglo-Saxons were heathen and their aspirations conflicted with the Christian religion, there was no term in which the new ideas could be expressed. Germanic tribes on the continent keep moving south and west and unite into ever-larger groups. The people assuming power in Rome refer to themselves as "Roman emperors," despite the fact that the imperial court had moved to Byzantium in the third century. The not-so-Roman "Holy Roman Empire" was founded by the new Germanic emperors after they accepted the Christianity of the late Roman empire. (Chronology: History of English, n.d.). They chose to keep to their own words, but, in certain other situations.

In some other situations, though, they opted to cling to and adapt to their own terms to communicate new senses. "For instance, the evangelist was made *Godsell* and the prophet was wise instead of adopting the Latin term *deus*, they maintained a God equivalent. Many of them are Latin interpretations such as the Holy Spirit, used rather than *Spiritus Sanctus*, and Doomsday, used in place of the Day of Judgment." (Many essay, n.d) Borrowings from Latin also included domestic words such as words referring to foods (beet, lentil), clothing (sock, cap), and names of trees, plants and herbs pine, lily and marshmallow.

Conclusion

In summary, modern English is the result of the merger of languages that took place via commerce, trade, and technological development. The press facilitated the standardization of the language, the internet has made new English terms easier up to now, and social media platforms allow English-speaking speakers to invent new terms and words referring to novel novelties, while English is a prestigious language for media and other entertainment sources. The fact that English is continually changing is what's most wonderful about it. In locales as disparate as the US, South Africa, and New Zealand, as well as in towns as dissimilar as Oxford, Singapore, and New York, regional slang and dialects have evolved, and ordinary English has included tech terminology. The English language is always evolving (Simon-Linguaenglish, 2015) Simply said, the political, social, and economic globalization, together with media, internet, and other technology, make English a more essential, and viable means of communicating, and new innovations give English more opportunity to flourish as a language. Modern English may soon become ultra-modern English in the future since the language is dynamic and continually changes.

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