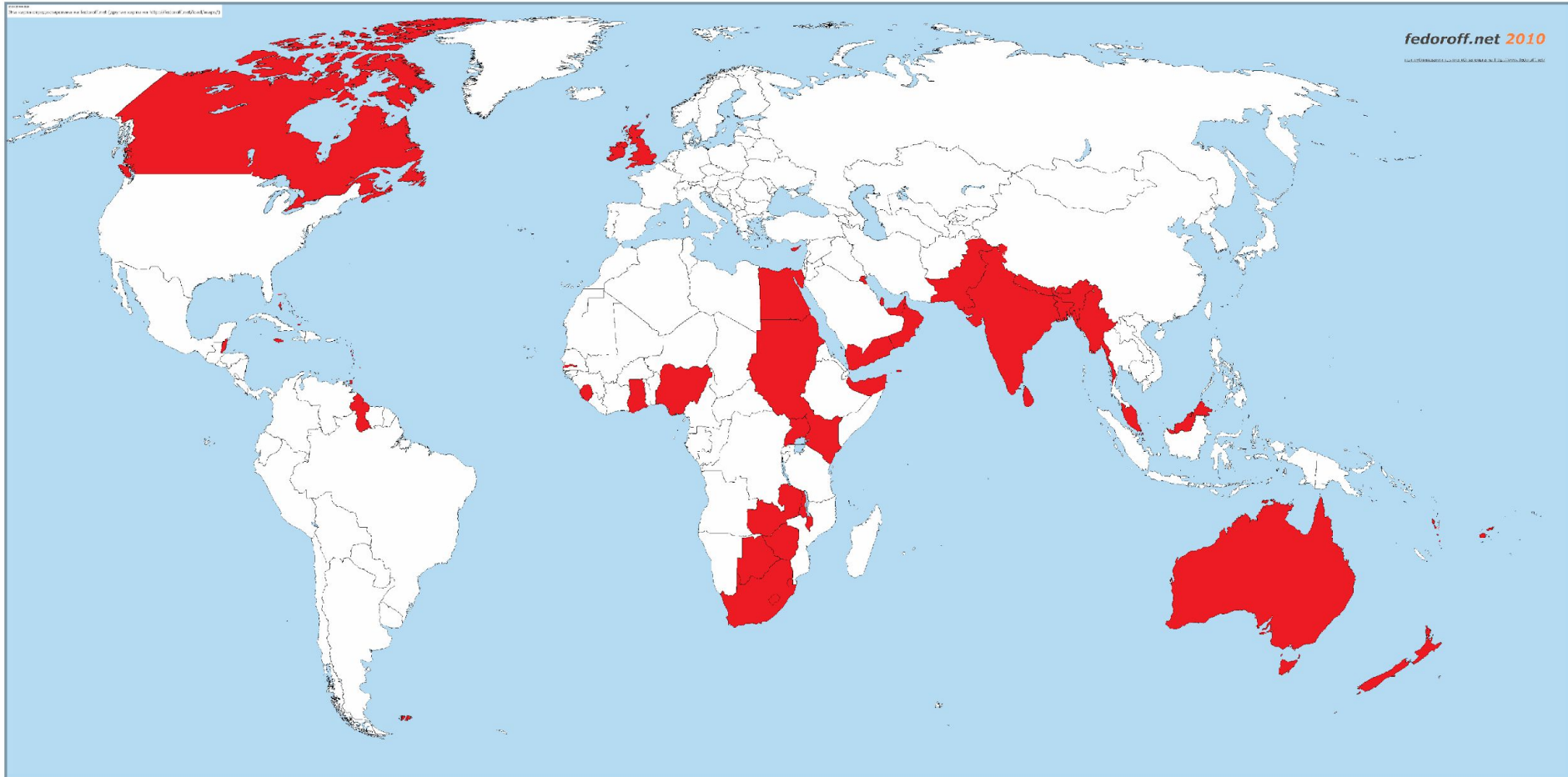


Changes in Late Modern English

The British Empire in 1900





The empire on which the sun never sets



Borrowing into English

American borrowings

- **Via Spanish:** barbecue (Taino*, via **Spanish**, 1689), hammock (Taino, via Spanish, 1626), hurricane (Taino, via Spanish, 1555), canoe (Caribbean, via Spanish and French, 1555), cannibal (Caribbean, 1553), potato (Taino, via Spanish, 1565), tobacco (Taino, via Spanish, 1565), maize (Taino, via Spanish, 1544), cocoa (1730, Spanish)

(*Taino people are natives of Greater Antilles and Bahamas)

- **Portuguese:** tank (1609), savvy (1686)
- **Nahuatl (Mexico):** Chocolate (1604), tomato (1604), axolotl (1768), ocelot (1774), coyote (1759), avocado (1696)

Borrowing into English

Other parts of the world

- **Australian:** boomerang (1824), kangaroo (1770), budgerigar, Koala etc.
- **Indian:** pyjamas (1801), thug (1810), bungalow (1676), jungle (1776), loot (1788), bangle, shampoo (1762), veranda (1711), curry (1681, Tamil), khaki (1856)
- **Persian:** divan (1586)

Changes in English in the 18th-19th centuries

Scientific revolution brought about:

- refraction (1603), electricity (1646), lens (1673)
- oxygen (1788), chronometer (1735), centigrade (1799), biology (1799)
- petrology (1811), nuclear (1822), caffeine (1823), environment (1827), morphology (1828), paleontology (1833), chloroform (1838), bacteria (1864), claustrophobia (1879), vaccine (1882), protein (1886), biosphere (1899), lipid (1912)

Industrial revolution brought about:

- Hydraulic (1661)
- condenser (1686)
- camera (1712)
- Railroad (1757)
- telegraph (1793)
- Steamer (1802)
- telephone (1832)
- photography (1839)
- airplane (1906), etc.

Sports and social development

- Soccer (1885) (from association football)
- Polo (1872, Tibet)
- Hooligan (1896)
- Gangster (1884)
- Breakthrough (1915)
- Beachgoer (1917)
- Self-employed (1916)
- Activist (1917-20)
- Supermarket (1931)
- Workforce (1931)

Words that dramatically changed their original meaning

- **Train** (originally “a part of a gown that trails behind the wearer”)
- **Car** (originally “any vehicle moving on wheels”)
- **Engine** (originally “evil contrivance”)
- **Locomotive** (*originally adjective meaning „relating to travel“*)
- **factory** (*originally, from 1582, „a station where factors (brokers and other agents) reside and trade“*).

Words with slightly changed meanings

	19 th century	20 th century
Compliment	Formal words of praise	A remark of admiration
Inmate	Any inhabitant	A prisoner
Genius	Intelligent	Having exceptional intellectual prowess
Regard	a feeling of genuine affection	attention; respect and admiration
Irritation	A feeling of excitement	A feeling of annoyance
to lounge	To stroll	To sit or stand or lie in a relaxed way

“Addiction” to correctness

In the early **19th century** educated people, as well as writers were very scrupulous about writing within the frames of established grammar and spelling rules.

Later this began to transform.

Mark Twain in his Great American Novel “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*” writes from the person of Huck using dialectal English:

“The widow she cried over me...”; “She put me in them new clothes again, and I couldn’t do nothing but sweat and sweat...”; “Well, likely it was minutes and minutes that there warn’t a sound...”

Inventing new language

- James Joyce in “Finnegan’s Wake”:

Bygmester Finnegan, of the Stuttering Hand, freemen's mauer, lived in the broadest way immarginable in his rushlit toofarback for messuages before joshuan judges had given us numbers or Helviticus committed deuteronomy (one yeastyday he sternely struxk his tete in a tub for to watsch the future of his fates but ere he swiftly stook it out again, by the might of moses, the very wat er was eviparated and all the guenneses had met their exodus so that ought to show you what a pentschanjeuchy chap he was!) and during mighty odd years this man of hod, cement and edifices in Toper's Thorp piled bildung supra bildung pon the banks for the livers by the Soangso. He addle liddle phifie Annie ugged the little craythur.

Merging words to get new notions:

Yeastyday = yeasty - cons. of yeast; **turbulent, ebullient, full of vitality + yesterday**

stook = to arrange in shocks + **took**

Watsche (ger) - slap in the face + watch + wash the features of his face.

Buildung = building + Bildung (ger) - education.

1950:

- shopping mall
- tape-record
- Multimedia
- Dystopia

1955

- artificial intelligence
- Cosmonaut
- Lysosome

1961

1967:

- Samizdat
- Aerobics
- omega-3

1969:

- Kalashnikov
- high tech
- Islamic era

2017:

1. Sriracha (a spicy Tai sauce)

2. Internet of Things

3. Ransomware (requires the victim to pay a ransom to access encrypted files)

one of recently coined words is also “abandonware”

4. hive mind

From Oxford Dictionary:

1. Frankenfood

Genetically modified food.

2. Jeggings

Tight-fitting stretch trousers for women, styled to resemble a pair of denim jeans.

3. Infomania

The compulsive desire to check or accumulate news and information, typically via mobile phone or computer.

4. Screenager

A person in their teens or twenties who has an aptitude for computers and the Internet.

5. Sexting

sending of sexually explicit photographs or messages via mobile phone.)

6. Textspeak (n):

Language regarded as characteristic of text messages, consisting of abbreviations, acronyms, initials, emoticons. (wut hpns win u write lyk dis.)

7. Noob

A person who is inexperienced in a particular sphere or activity, especially computing or the use of the Internet.

8. Locavore

A person whose diet consists only or principally of locally grown or produced food.

9. Muffin Top

A roll of fat visible above the top of a pair of women's tight-fitting low-waisted trousers.

10. Whovian