The great structural changes of the English language in the course of its history are taught in this textbook by continuous reference to translations of identical Biblical passages, which date from different periods and are printed in parallel. Analysis progresses from spelling and phonology to inflexion, word-formation, syntax, lexicology and semantics and ends with a chapter on foreign influences. Description is consistently based on functional-structuralist methods which provide the best tool for the didactic aim here envisaged. The book is intended for an introductory course into English historical linguistics at university level.

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Clear explanations of linguistic ideas and terms make it the ideal introduction for students on courses in English language and linguistics, and for all readers fascinated by language. Charles Barber was formerly Reader in English Language and Literature at the University of Leeds. He died in 2000. Joan C. Beal is Professor of English Language in the School of English Literature, Language and Linguistics at the University of Sheffield. Philip A. Shaw is Lecturer in Old and Middle English in the School of English Literature, Language and Linguistics at the University of Sheffield.

Its central theme is the history of the English language, beginning with our remote Indo-European ancestors and working its way from Anglo-Saxon times down to the present day. INTRODUCTION. The aim of the present textbook is to introduce BA students of English to the basics of the history of English. It is "unorthodox" in a couple of ways. First, it does not discuss the history of the English language in a chronological order, unlike most other textbooks: instead, it starts with a presentation of Early Modern English, which is followed by a discussion of the most important changes that have taken place since then. External history is concerned with the non-linguistic circumstances under which the language has developed: this includes social, cultural or political events that affected the people who speak the language. The examples given in the previous section illustrate internal history: the loss of a.