The New Cambridge History of the English Language

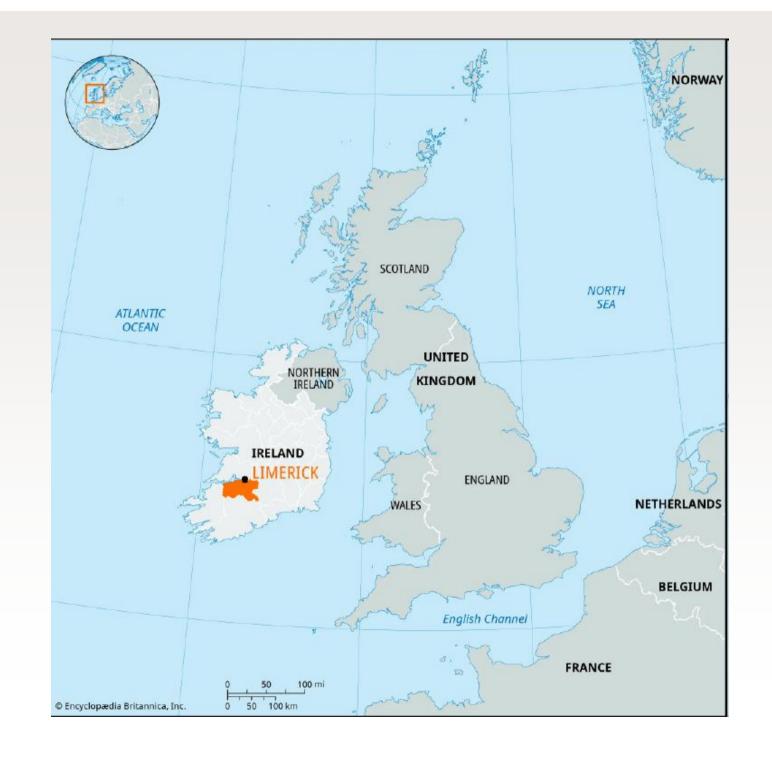




Raymond Hickey, University of Limerick www.raymondhickey.com
November 2025



Limerick is a university city in the lower West of Ireland, population ~100,000.



Background to the new history

Some years ago, Andrew Winnard from CUP asked me would I be interested in being the general editor for a new edition of the existing Cambridge History of the English Language.

I was naturally flattered, and considered the offer seriously, aware of how much work it would involve. Two aspects, which I felt had to be centre-stage, motivated me to say 'yes' to CUP.

A new history of the English language had to:

- 1) Take account of the new data sources, methodologies and analytical approaches visible in the field during the past few decades
- 2) Afford full recognition to varieties of English world-wide without prioritising any one or any small number of these.

Contents of the volumes

Volume I: Context, contact and development

Volume II: Documentation, data and modelling

Volume III: Transmission, change and ideology

Volume IV: Britain, Ireland and Europe

Volume V: North America and the Caribbean

Volume VI: Africa, Asia, Australasia and the Pacific (2 books)

Part I: English in Africa and the South Atlantic (book 1)

Part II: English in Asia, Australasia and the Pacific (book 2)



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Parts 1 & 2

Six volumes, Cambridge University Press, 2025/6

172 chapters by 227 contributors

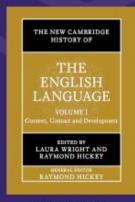


The New Cambridge History of

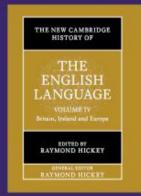
The English Language

With contributions from the leading scholars in the field, this landmark series provides insights into current research and methodology on the history of the English language. It is organised in a user-friendly way to enable both scholars and students to access a whole range of topics quickly and easily.

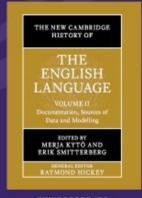
Series Editor: Raymond Hickey, University of Limerick



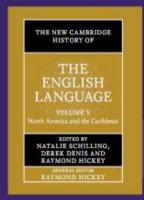
9781009205689
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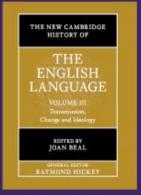


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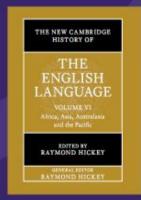


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9781009206204 Volume 6: Africa, Asia, Australasia and the Pacific Edited by Raymond Hickey

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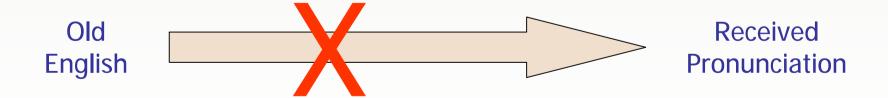
Louise Slipper



A view of history

So the first question is: what does one understand by history? For the current new work, history is understood as a dynamic process; it is continuously evolving, beginning deep in the past and reaching down to and including the present.

Importantly, the history of English is not a straight line from the early documents in English to the present-day standard of British English.



A more inclusive view of the history of English

A braided river, several streams which come together, move apart and come together again.



Traditional approaches to the History of English

Old English (450-1100)
Middle English (1100-1500)
Early Modern English (1500-present)

- or —

Early Modern English (1500-1800) Late Modern English (1800- present)



Organisation of the History of English

After checking university syllabuses for the history of English across the world, it became clear that practically no universities offered fullterm courses on Old, Middle or Early Modern English.

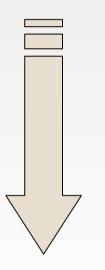
Rather the universities had topic-oriented courses, e.g. historical pragmatics, historical corpus linguistics, sociolinguistics and the history of English, etc.

So the decision was made to have chapters of about 20-25 pages in the new history. These could then be used as reading material, say for a particular week, within courses dedicated to various historical topics.



The 'Long View' perspective: Seven detailed chapters in Volume I

Old English



Modern English Phonology

Morphology

Syntax

Semantics

Pragmatics

Sociolinguistics

Onomastics

The language of major works / authors

Open page of *Beowulf* manuscript

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Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1399)

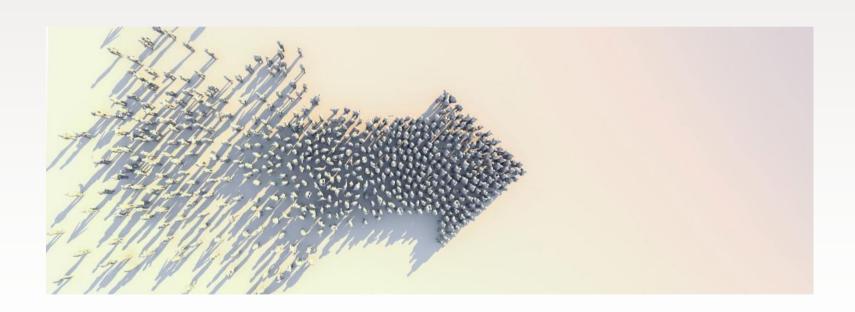


William Shakespeare (1564-1616)



The history of English in the twenty-first century:

Present research trends



Language Variation and Change

The research paradigm
'Language Variation
and Change' has
informed much recent
research into the
history of English.

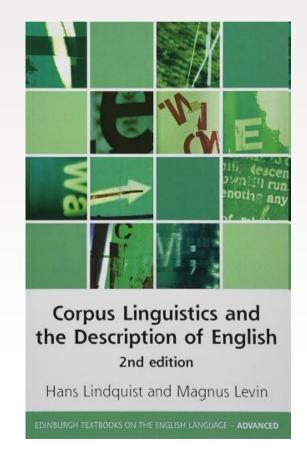
This approach examines minute instances of variation to discern trajectories of language change.



Methodologies

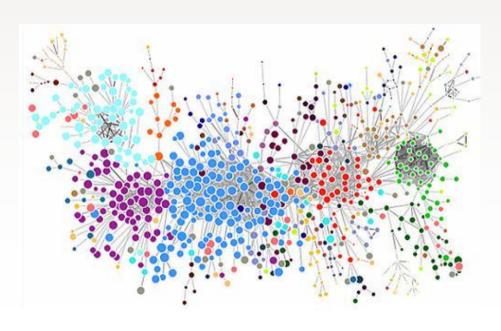
With the advent of powerful computers in the late 1980s and 1990s linguists began collecting large amount of data – known technically as text corpora – and began using these increasing in their research. This research avenue has been greatly expanded in the present century.



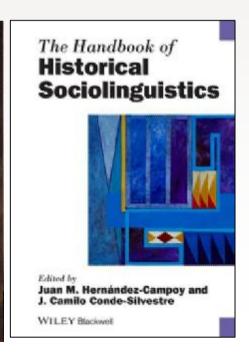


Sociolinguistics: Networks and communities of practice

The role of networks and communities of practice in social organisation and also in language maintenance and change has been increasingly recognised and its insights have been applied to the history of English.







New approaches: Women's voices in the history of English

Women authors have been active in many spheres of society over the centuries and have contributed to the textual record of English. There are early religious works by female writers and towards the modern period we find women dramatists and novelists with distinct voices and unique styles of language. Women have also left behind many collections of letters and works criticising practices of their time, notably slavery and colonialism.

Jane Austen (1775-1817)

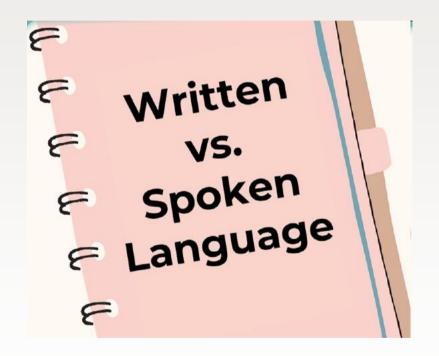


Aphra Behn (1640?-1689)



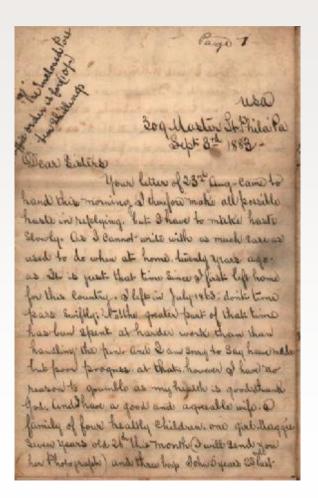
New approaches: Orality in historical documents

Scholars began discovering new paths to explore in the history of English. One of these was examining the relationship of colloquial spoken language (shown in texts) to formal written language.



New sources of data: Different genres (text types)





Historical newspapers

Emigrant letters

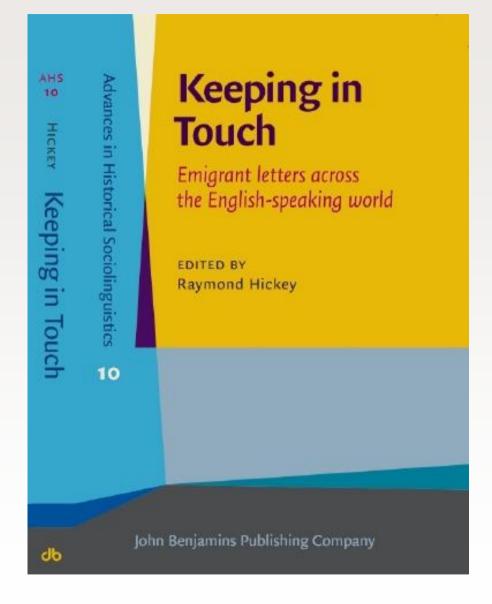
Emigrant letters as sources of data

Emigrants to overseas locations during the colonial period wrote back home recounting their experiences in their new environment and trying to get news of the family members in the home country and to convince potential emigrants to make the move and leave.





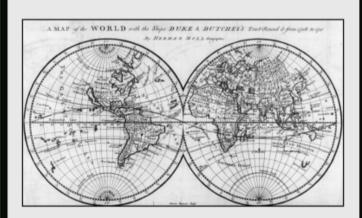
Hickey, Raymond (ed)
2019. Keeping in Touch.
Emigrant Letters across
the English-speaking
World. Amsterdam: John
Benjamins.





Some other relevant literature

The Language of Discovery, Exploration and Settlement



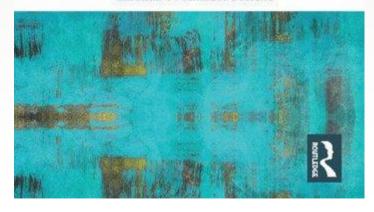
Edited by Nicholas Brownlees



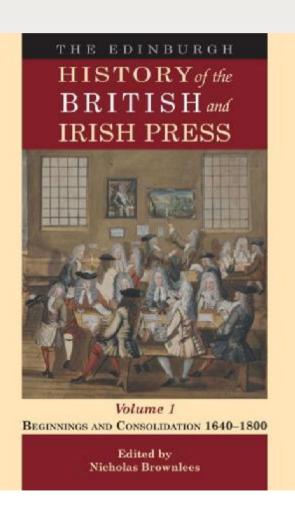
ORALITY IN WRITTEN TEXTS

USING HISTORICAL CORPORA TO INVESTIGATE IRISH ENGLISH 1700-1900

Carolina P. Amador-Moreno



The history of newspapers in the Englishspeaking world

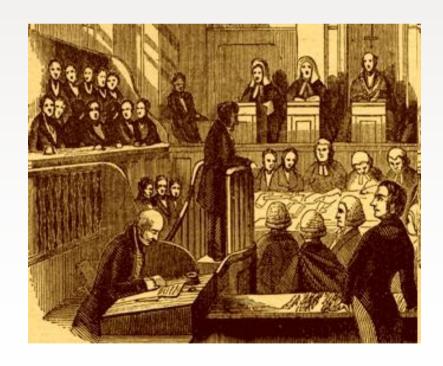




New sources of data: Court depositions

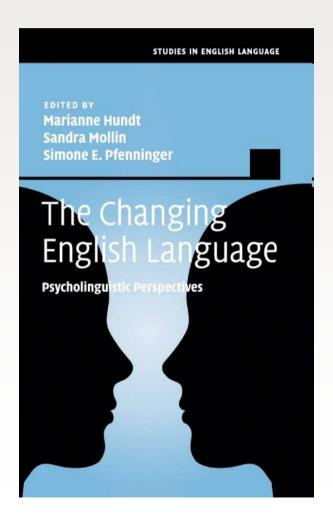
Court depositions, such as those of defendants at the Old Bailey in London over a considerable time span (1740-1913), offer unique insights into vernacular English at various periods.





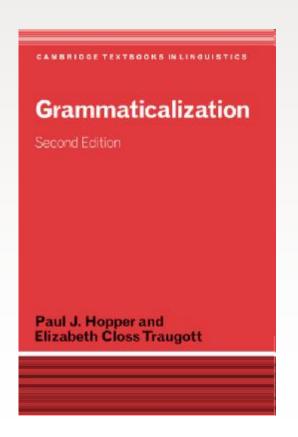
Functional, usage-based and pyscholinguistic approaches to language change

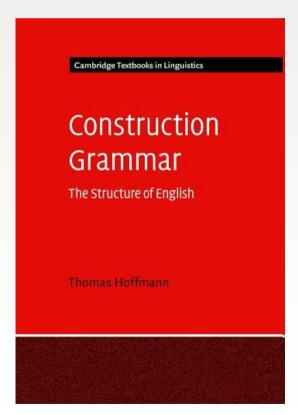


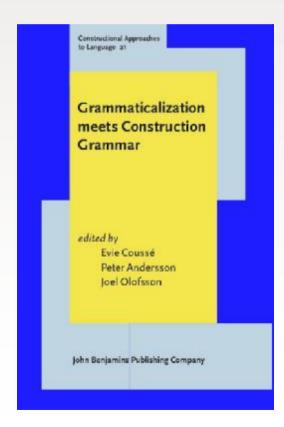


Grammaticalisation and Construction Grammar

New models of grammar have arisen as alternatives to the established approaches of generative grammar.

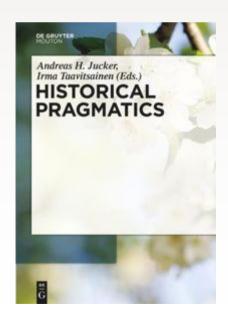


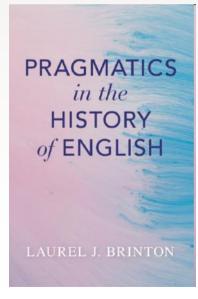


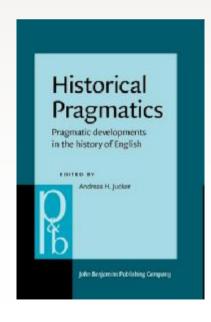


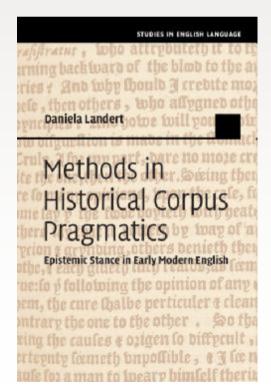
Historical Pragmatics

This field covers a number of topics, such as how norms of politeness (and impoliteness) changed over the centuries. It also involves the general means by which speakers organise their conversations with others.



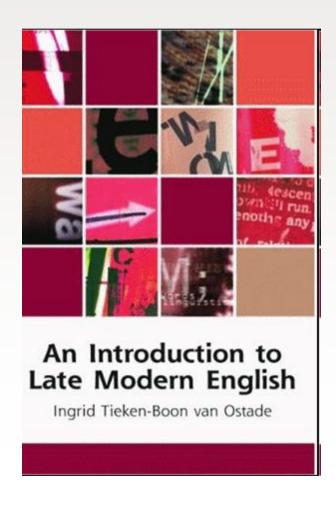


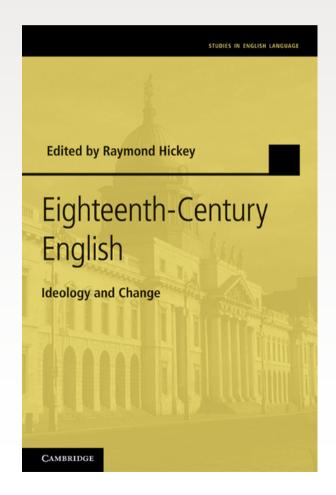




The Late Modern English Period: 1800 –

Quite a number of changes took place in the past 2-3 centuries and so this period has received its own label, Late Modern English. It is the time when standard English was codified and official, public usage was made explicit.





The speech of London as the emerging standard



The language of the court in London came to be perceived in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as a guideline for speakers from the provinces. Initially, this is a very benign type of prescriptivism without the censure of provincial forms which was to develop in the eighteenth century.

A Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue

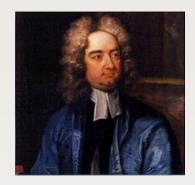
Jonathan Swift

A Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue, in a Letter to the Most Honourable Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, Printed from Benjamin Tooke, at the Middle Temple Gate, Fleetstreet, 1712

To the Most Honourable Robert Earl of Oxford, &c.

My Lord,

What I had the Honour of mentioning to Your Lordship some time ago in Conversation, was not a new Thought, just then started by Accident or Occasion, but the Result of long Reflection; and I have been confirmed in my Sentiments by the Opinion of some very judicious Persons, with whom I consulted. They all agreed, That noting would be of greater Use towards the Improvement of Knowledge and Politeness, than some effectual Method for Correcting, Enlarging, and Ascertaining our Language; and they think it a Work very possible to be compassed, under the Protection of a Prince, the Countenance and Encouragement of a Ministry, and the Care of Proper Persons chosen for such an Undertaking, I was glad to find Your Lordship's Answer in so different a Style, from what hath been commonly made use of on the like Occasions, for some Years past, that all such Thoughts must be deferred to a Time of Peace: A Topick which some have carried so far, that they would not have us, by any means, think of preserving our Civil or Religious Constitution, because we were engaged in a War abroad. It will be among the distinguishing Marks of your Ministry, My Lord, that you had the Genius above all such Regards, and that no reasonable Proposal for the Honour, the Advantage, or the Ornament of Your Country, however foreign to Your immediate Office was ever neglected by You. I confess, the Merit of this Candor and Condescension is very much lessened, because Your Lordship hardly leaves us room to offer our good Wishes, removing all our Difficulties, and supplying all our Wants, faster than the most visionary Projector can adjust his Schemes.

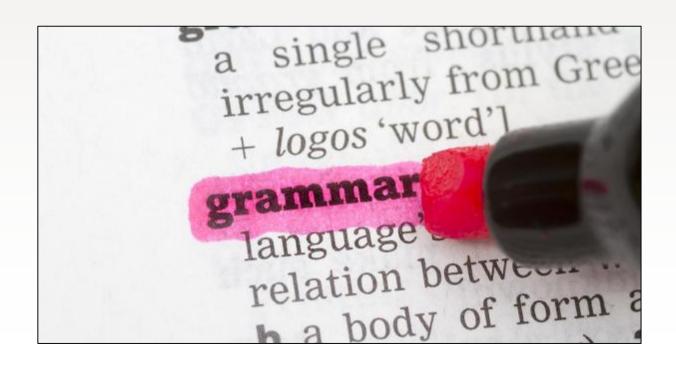


Jonathan Swift, Irish satirist and political writer

1667-1745

Prescriptivism in England

Prescriptivism arose as a practice whereby some people tell others how they should speak and write, all the while condemning their native mode of language. It is associated with a number key authors and with the codification of standard English in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.



Reassessments: The rise of standard English



John Walker (1732-1807)



Thomas Sheridan (1719-1788)



Robert Lowth (1710-1787)



Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

ASHORT

INTRODUCTION

TO

ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

WITH

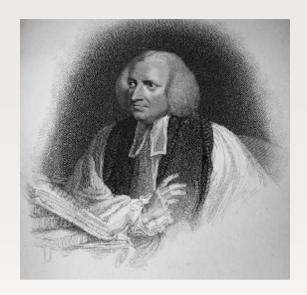
CRITICAL NOTES.

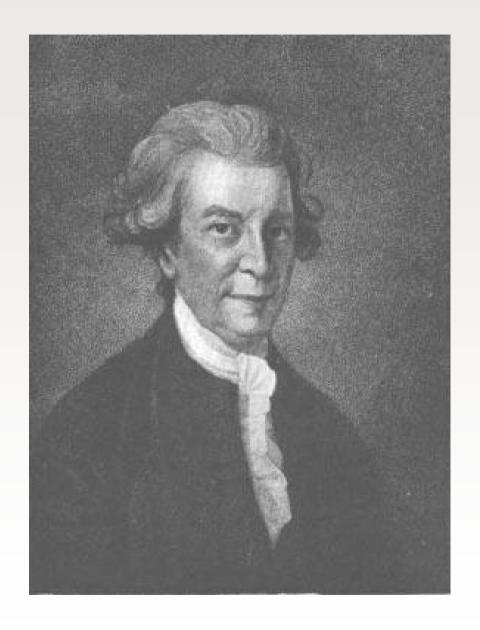
THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED.

Nam ipsum Latine loqui est illud quidem in magna laude ponendum: sed non tam sua sponte, quam quod est a plerisque neglectum. Non enim tam præclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire; neque tam id mihi oratoris boni, quam civis Romani proprium videtur. Cicero.

LONDON,

Printed for A. MILLAR, in the Strand; and R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall-matl, MDCCLXIII.

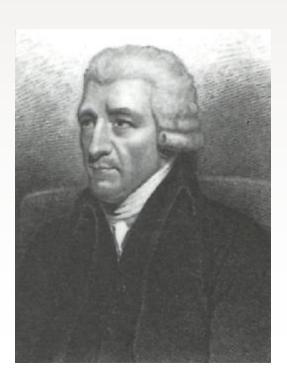




Sheridan, Thomas (1719-1788) Irish writer, born in Dublin and educated in London and Dublin. He was first an actor and is the author of a farce *The Brave Irishman*; or Captain O'Blunder (1743; published 1754).

Later he became a travelling expert on elocution. Sheridan produced *A Course of Lectures on Elocution* (1762), *A Rhetorical Grammar of the English language* (1788) and *A General Dictionary of the English Language* (1780) in which he gives guidelines for the correct use of English.

Walker, John (1732-1807) A
Londoner and prescriptive
author of the late 18th century,
best known for his *Critical*pronouncing dictionary (1791)
which enjoyed great popularity
in its day.



A CRITICAL

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

AND EXPOSITOR OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH, NOT ONLY THE MEANING OF EVERY WORD IS CLEARLY EXPLAINED,
AND THE SOUND OF EVERY SYLLABLE DISTINCTLY SHOWN,
BUT, WHERE WORDS ARE SUBJECT TO DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS,
THE AUTHORITIES OF OUR BEST PRONOUNCING DICTIONARIES ARE FULLY EXHIBITED,
THE REASONS FOR EACH ARE AT LARGE DISPLAYED, AND THE
PREFERABLE PRONUNCIATION IS POINTED OUT.

To which are prefixed,

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION:

IN WHICH THE SOUNDS OF LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND WORDS, ARE CRITICALLY INVESTIGATED, AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED;
THE INFLUENCE OF THE GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY, ON THE ACCENT AND QUANTITY OF THE ENGLISH, IS THOROUGHLY EXAMINED, AND CLEARLY DEFINED;
AND THE ANALOGIES OF THE LANGUAGE ARE SO FULLY SHOWN AS TO LAY THE FOUNDATION OF A CONSISTENT AND RATIONAL PRONUNCIATION,

LIKEWISE,

Rules to be observed by the Natives of Scotland, Ireland, and London, for avoiding their respective peculiarities; and

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS, FOR ACQUIRING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE USE OF THIS DICTIONARY.

The whole interspersed with

OBSERVATIONS, ETYMOLOGICAL, CRITICAL, AND GRAMMATICAL.

BY JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF ELEMENTS OF ELOCUTION, RHYMING DICTIONARY, &c. &c.

Quare, si fieri potest, et verba omnia, et vox, higus alamnum urbis olenat: ut oratio Romana plane videntur, non civitate donata... (Quiet.

THE FIFTEENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY A. WILSON, CAMDEN TOWN;
FOR T. CADEL AND W. DAVIES; G. WILKIE; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN;
B. AND R. CROSBY; G. AND S. ROBINSON; CRADOCK AND JOY; SHERWOOD,
NEELY, AND JONES; AND WALKER, EDWARDS, AND REYNOLDS.

1815.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

A 10 B

ILLUSTRATED is their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS.

地区

EXAMPLES from the bell WRITERS.

TO WHIGH ARE PREFITED.

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

A 20 TO

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

I. TWO VOLUMES

VOLL

Cag tellede seigener entries hand handli i Andria species proces. Oberhan bedelam, Et dan postere men. et insmet langling framer. Verla namme betre entries. Verla namme betre, species index entries. Verla namme blass inten personale Verla. Utderrette des periodes mense processes, major l'andre in leasen festifut, enuire l'andre in leasen festifut, enuire l'andre in leasen festifut, enuire l'andre menge. Cologie, l'ann des universes Consilhes enque Cologie, l'ann des universes permit et patient entries.

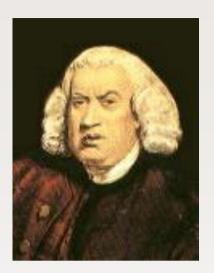
Harm

LONDOK.

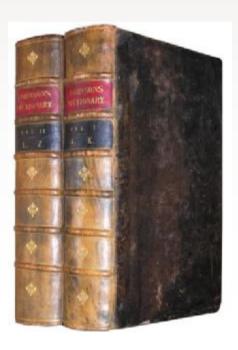
Prised by W. Synanan,

For Land P. Knarrow; T. and T. Londman; C. Hiren and L. Hawen; A. Mintan, and R. and J. Doubles.

MUCCLY.

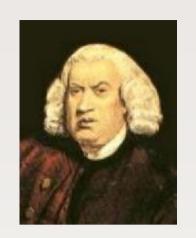


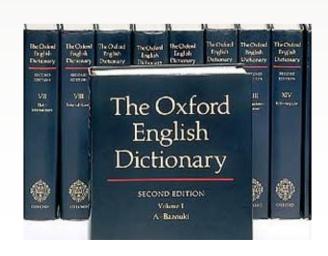
Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)



The legacy of Samuel Johnson

Johnson's dictionary became the standard work of English lexicography because of its range, objectivity and use of quotations from major authors to back up definitions given. It was not until over a century later that it was superseded by the dictionary which was to become the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

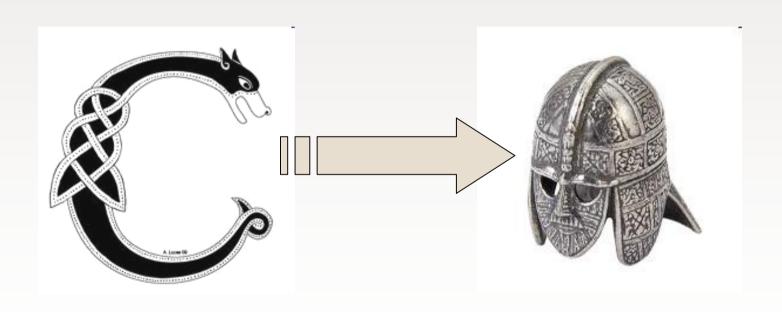






Reassessments:

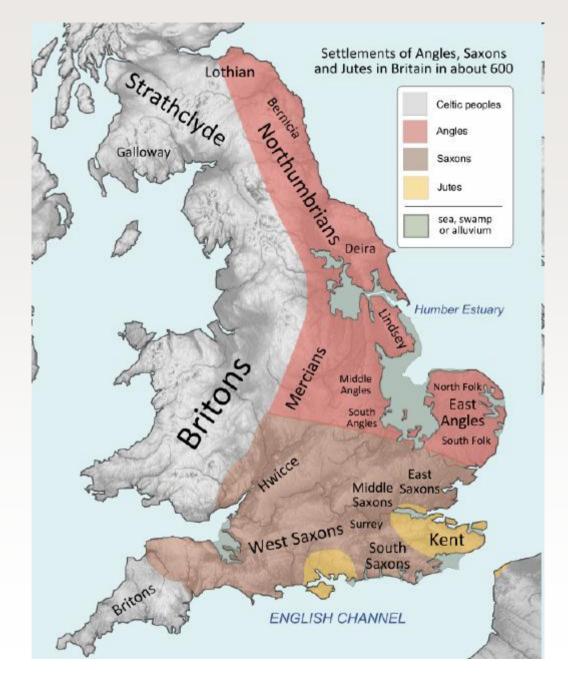
Celtic and Germanic in the Old English period: Contact and language shift



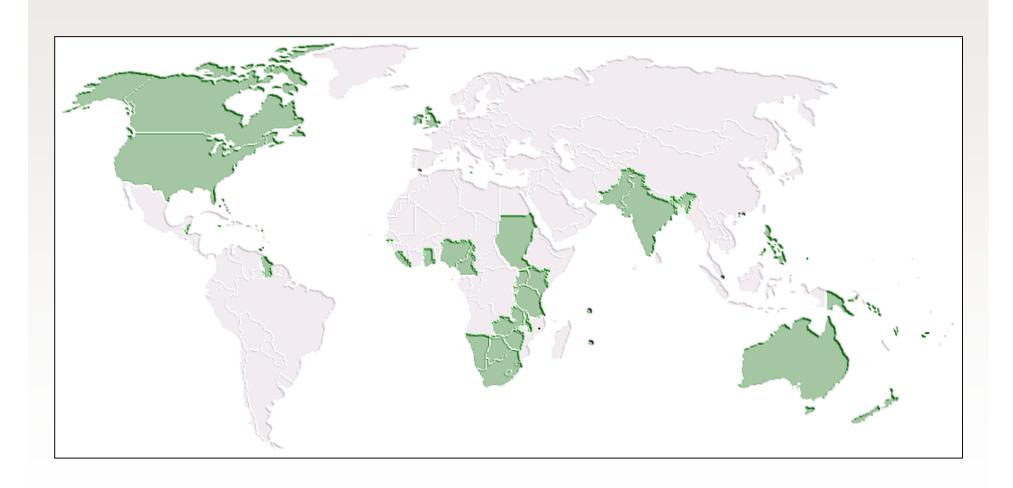
Possible Celtic influence on Old English:

- 1) Use of possessive pronouns with parts of the body: *I broke my leg; My tooth is sore*.
- 2) Use of same form for reflexives and emphatics: He washed himself; The mayor himself came to the meeting.

Case of convergence: rise of the continuous form with verbs, e.g. *He was hunting all the day* (Old English: 'he was on hunting all the day')



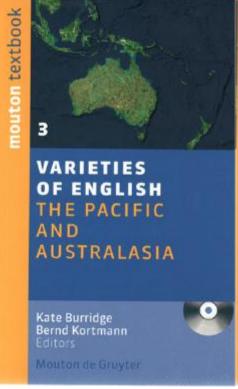
Varieties of English in the twenty-first century

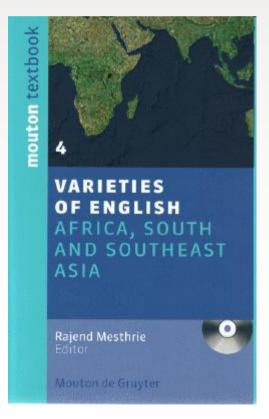


Varieties of English around the World

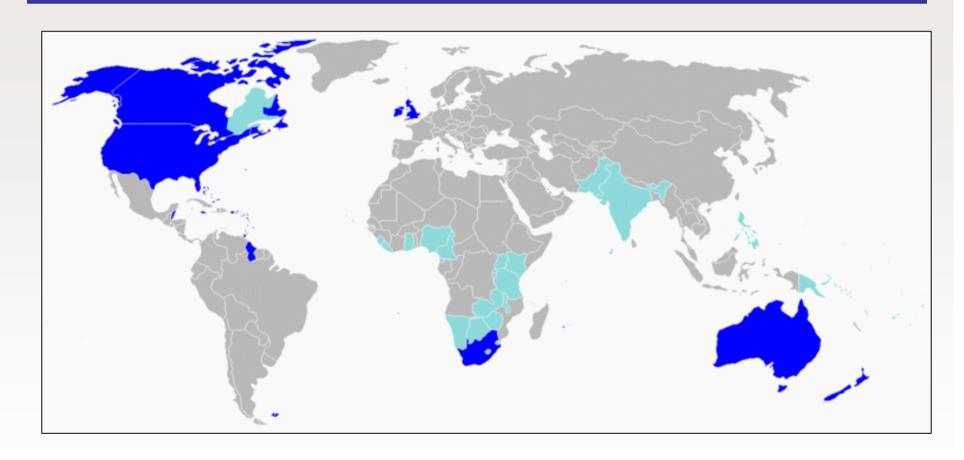
In the colonial period (1600-1900) many forms of English (from England, Scotland and Ireland) were taken abroad and then began to develop independently at the various overseas locations.







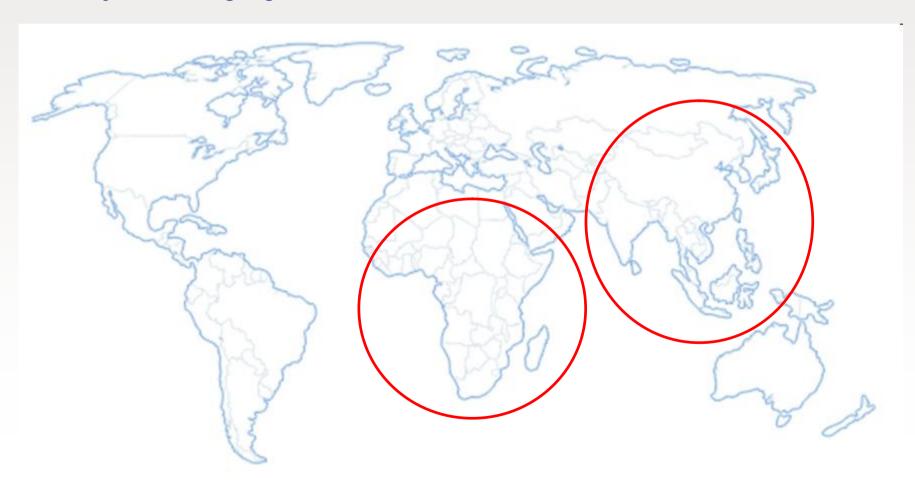
Varieties of English in the twenty-first century



Areas is blue: destinations for settlers; areas in green: countries without any large English-speaking settler population; there was also a small amount of emigration to non-anglophone countries, e.g. Argentina.

Varieties of English around the World

Africa and Asia have the largest growth in numbers of English speakers; this is likely to increase dramatically in the course of the present century with consequences in terms of the global diversification of English and the future history of the language.



Redressing an imbalance I: the case of Canada

Chapters in original Cambridge history: 2

Chapters in new Cambridge history: 7



Redressing an imbalance II: the case of South Africa

Chapters in original Cambridge history: 1

Chapters in new Cambridge history: 4



Redressing an imbalance III: English in Japan

Chapter in original Cambridge history: ØChapter in new Cambridge history: 1(by Toshiko Yamaguchi)



And what about AI and historical linguistics?

Possible uses:

Proto-language reconstruction uses large quantities of data from attested languages

Help in assessment of large quantities of dialect data as we have in Middle English

Combing though large amounts of data for lexicographical work

In such cases AI would be of assistance to historical linguists. The jury is out on whether it could be creative in this field. We don't know right now.

But watch this space for updates...



Where to find out more



Research areas, Book projects

Websites

Irish English Resource Centre

Variation and Change in Dublin English

Studying Varieties of English

Studying the History of English

English Linguistics in Essen

Discover Irish

The Sounds of Irish

This is the website of Raymond Hickey, adjunct professor at the University of Limerick, Ireland and emeritus professor at the University of Duisburg and Essen, Germany. It contains information about my research interests and current book projects along with several language websites (see items in list on the left).

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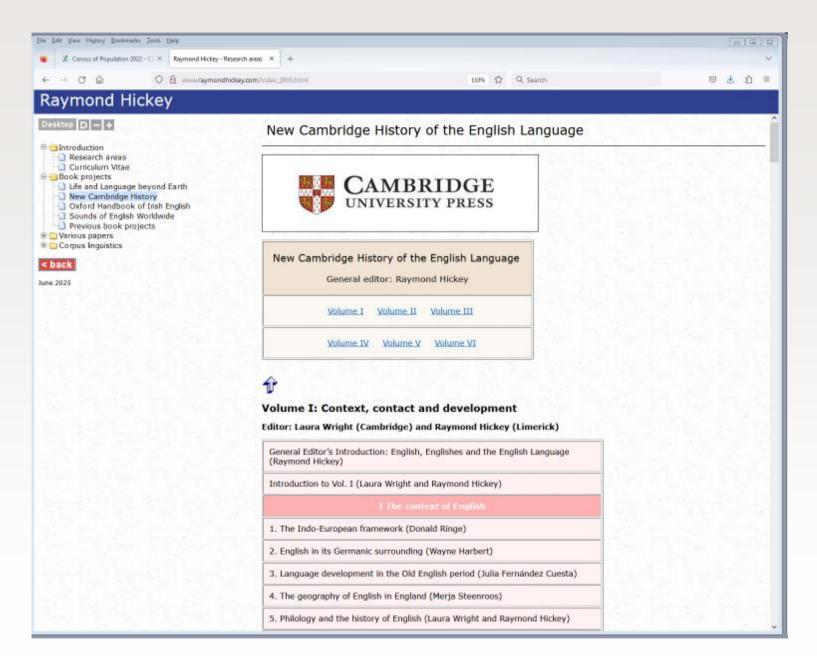
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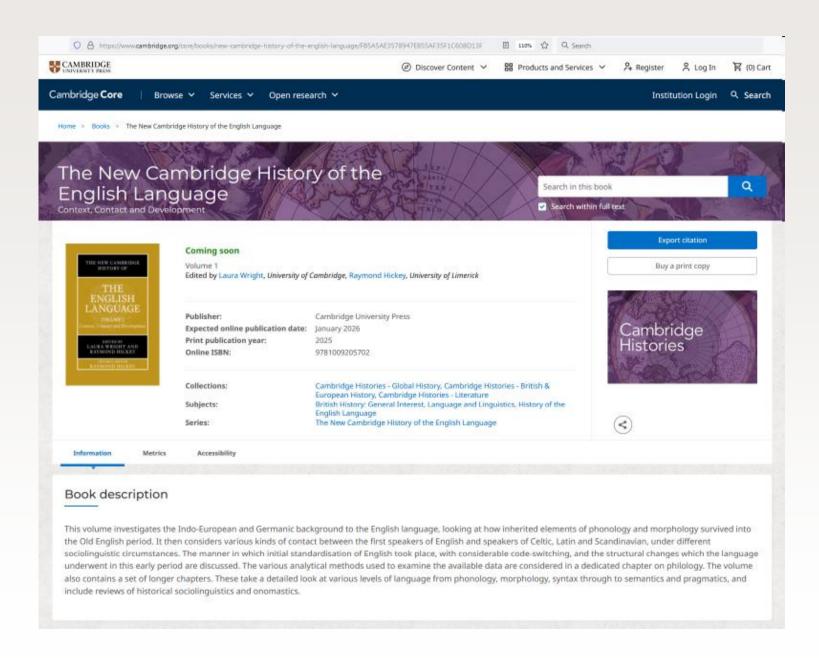
The New Cambridge History of the English Language

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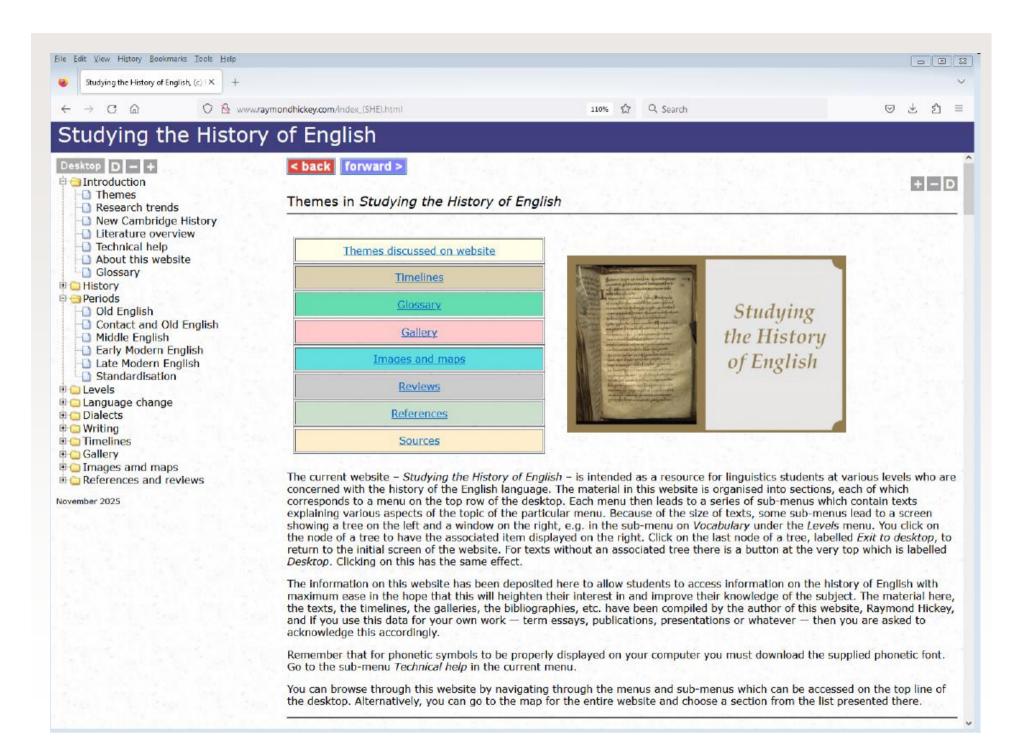
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Thankyou for your attention. Any questions?

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