The Origins of Angling

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The Angles and Saxons came from Englaland and their language was called Englisc â€“ from which the words England and English are derived. Initially, Old English, also known as Anglo-Frisian, was a diverse group of dialects, reflecting the varied origins of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England. English changed enormously in the Middle Ages. Written Old English of 1000 AD is similar in vocabulary and grammar to other old Germanic languages such as Old High German and Old Norse, and completely unintelligible to modern speakers, while the modern language is already largely recognizable in written Mid the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes and the Frisiansâ€“ settled the coastal territories of the Netherlands, Germany, the south of Denmark and the British Isles. The languages they spoke were: Old Englishâ€“ later developed into Â– English (national language â€“ 16th c.; first written records â€“ 7th c.) Â– stem(root melted with stem-suffix). + gram. ending. Sound Interchange â€“ the usage of interchange of vowels and consonants for the purpose of word- and form-building (e.g.: English: bear â€“ birth, build â€“ built, tooth â€“ teeth; German: gebären â€“ Geburt). Ablaut/Vowel Gradation â€“ an independent vowel interchange, unconnected with any phonetic conditions (phonetic environment/surrounding) used to differentiate between grammatical forms of one and the same word. Again he [St. Gregory] asked what might be the name of the people from which they came. It was answered to him that they were named Angles. Then he said, â€œRightly are they called Angles because they have the beauty of angels, and it is fitting that such as they should be angels’ companions in heaven.â€ Some of the words in the original have survived in altered form, including axode (asked), hu (how), rihtlice (rightly), engla (angels), habbað (have), swilcum (such), heofonum (heaven), and beon (be). Others, however, have vanished from our lexicon, mostly without a trace, including several that w