

Inglis leid

Inglis (*English*) is a Wast Germanic leid that arose in the Anglo-Saxon kinricks o England an spread intae whit wis tae acome sooth-east Scotland unner the influence o the Anglian medieval kinrick o Northumbrie. Follaein the economic, poleetical, military, scienteefic, cultural, an colonial influence o Great Breetain an the Unitit Kinrick frae the 18t century, via the Breetish Empire, an o the Unitit States syne the mid-20t century,^{[3][4][5][6]} it haes been widely dispersed around the world, acome the leadin leid o internaitional discourse, an haes acquired uise as *lingua franca* in mony regions.^{[7][8]} It is widely learnit as a seicont leid an uised as an offeecial leid o the European Union an mony Commonwealth kintras, as well as in mony world organisations. It is the third maist natively spoken leid in the world, efter Mandarin Cheenese an Spaingie.^[9]

Historically, Inglis originatit frae the fusion o leids an dialects, noo collectively kent as Auld Inglis, whilk wur brocht tae the eastren coast o Great Breetain bi Germanic (Anglo-Saxon) settlers beginnin in the 5t century – wi the wurd "Inglis" bein derived frae the name o the Angles.^[10] A significant nummer o Inglis wirds are constructit based on roots frae Latin, acause Latin in some form wis the *lingua franca* o the Christian Kirk an o European intellectual life.^[11] The leid wis faur influenced bi the Auld Norse leid wi Viking invasions in the 8t an 9t centuries.

The Norman conquest o Ingland in the 11t century gae rise tae hivy borrowins frae Norman-French, an vocabulary an spelling conventions began tae gie the superficial appearance o a close relationship wi Romance leids^{[12][13]} tae whit haed noo acome Middle Inglis. The Great Vowel Shift that began in the sooth o Ingland in the 15t century is ane o the historical events markin the separation o Middle an Modern Inglis.

Awin tae the significant assimilation o various European leids throughout historie, modren Inglis is aften seen as haein a gey lairge vocabulary. The *Oxford Inglis Dictionary* leets ower 250,000 distinct wirds, an daes nae include mony technical or slang terms, or wirds that belang tae multiple wurd classes.^{[14][15]}

Inglis	
	<i>English</i>
Region	Oreeginally Ingland nou worldwide
Native speakers	360–400 million (2006) ^[1] <div>L2 speakers: 400 million; as a foreign leid: 600–700 million^[1]</div>
Leid family	<div>Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germanic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wast Germanic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Anglo-Frisie<ul style="list-style-type: none">Anglic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inglis</div>
Early forms	<div>Auld Inglis <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle Inglis <ul style="list-style-type: none">Early Modren Inglis</div>
Writin seestem	Laitin script (Inglis alphabet) <p>Inglis Braille, Unified Inglis Braille</p>
Signed forms	Manually coded Inglis (multiple seestems)
Offeecial status	
Offeecial leid in	67 kintras <p>27 non-sovereign entities</p> <p>Various organisations</p> <p>Unitit Naitions</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Commonweel o Naitions</p> <p>Cooncil o Europe</p> <p>ICC</p> <p>IOC</p>

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Etymology

The name "Inglis" comes frae the pairt o Germany an Denmark cried "Angeln". The spellin *Inglis* is a leeterar archaism frae aulder Scots that enthusiasts is gey fond o. It wis sount [ɪŋ'liːs] (cf. *Scottis*), wi time the *is* wis cuttit tae s an the modren ootcome wis [ɪŋ'(ə)lz] that can be seen in the faimly name wi the mair mensefu modren spellin **Ingles**. Maist fowk the nou says [ˈɪŋlɪʃ], *English*, tho some fowk scribes *Inglish* for fear that fowk micht soond the foregaun wrang. Mony fowk soonds *Inglis* [ˈɪŋɡliːs] efter the English soond-tae-letter spellin.

Significance

See an aa Inglis-speakin warld an Anglosphere.

Modern Inglis, sumtimes described as the first global lingua franca,^{[16][17]} is the dominant leid or in some instances even the required internaitional leid o communications, science, information technology, business, aviation, entertainment, radio an diplomacy.^[18] Its spread ayont the Breetish Isles began wi the growthe o the Breetish Empire, an bi the late 19t century its reach wis truly global. Follaein the Breetish colonisation o North Americae, it acame the dominant leid in the Unitit States an in Canadae. The growin economic an cultural influence o the US an its status as a global superpouer syne World War II hae significantly acceleratit the leid's spread across the planet.^[17]

A wirkin ken o Inglis haes acome a requirement in a number o fields, occupations an professions sic as medicine an computin; as a consequence ower a billion fowk speak Inglis tae at least a basic level (see Inglis leid learnin an teachin). It is ane o sax offeecial les o the Unitit Nations.

Ane impact o the growthe o Inglis haes been tae reduce native linguistic diversity in mony pairts o the warld, an its influence continues tae play an important role in leid attrition.^[19] Conversely the naitural internal variety o Inglis alang wi creoles an pidgins hae the potential tae produce new distinct leids frae Inglis ower time.^[20]

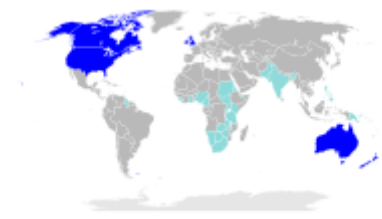
Notes

- Crystal 2006, pp. 424–426.
- Nordhoff, Sebastian; Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2013). "Standard English" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/stan1293>). *Glottolog*. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

ISO
NATO
WTO
NAFTA
OAS
OECD
OIC
OPEC
GUAM
Organization for Democracy an Economic Development* PIF
UKUSA Agreement
ASEAN
ASEAN Economic Commonty
SAARC
Turkic Coouncil
ECO

Leid codes

ISO 639-1	en (https://www.iso.org/standards/information/index.html?code=639-2 /php/langcodes_name.php?iso_639_1=en)
ISO 639-2	eng (https://www.iso.org/standards/information/index.html?code=639-2 /php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=130)
ISO 639-3	eng
Glottolog	stan1293 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/stan1293) ^[2]
Linguasphere	52-ABA



- Kintras o the warld whaur Inglis is a majority native leid
- Kintras whaur Inglis is offeecial but nae a majority native leid

3. Ammon, pp. 2245–2247.
4. Schneider, p. 1.
5. Mazrui, p. 21.
6. Howatt, pp. 127–133.
7. Crystal, pp. 87–89.
8. Wardhaugh, p. 60.
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EN (ISO 639-1)

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