APPENDIX 1:

DIAGRAM OF INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY LANGUAGES
(Source: Fyles, The Origins and Development of the English Language, 1964: 94-95)

INDO-EUROPEAN

ITALIC       BALTO-SLAVIC                        GERMANIC                HELLENIC              CELTIC                       INDO-IRANIAN

Latin   Polish      Serbo-Croatian                 Russian    North Germanic

French   Rumanian Spanish Catalan Portuguese

ITALIAN

Old Norse

Anglo-Frisian

Old Dutch

Old high German

Sanskrit Avestan Old Persian

Old English

Middle English

Modern English

Frisian Flemish Dutch Afrikaans German Yiddish

Farsi Kurdish

Middle Persian

Bengali Hindi Urdu Gujarati

INDO-EUROPEAN AND THE MORE IMPORTANT LANGUAGES
DEVELOPED FROM IT
APPENDIX 2:

The explanation of Diagram Current Family Languages

The chart above shows the relations among some of the languages in the Indo-European family. Though you wouldn't think to look at the tangle of lines and arrows, the chart is very much simplified: many languages and even whole language families are left out. Use it, therefore, with caution. The coverage is most thorough, but still far from complete, in the Germanic branch, which includes English. The dotted line from French to Middle English suggests not direct descent, but the influx of French vocabulary in the centuries after the Norman Invasion.

Some caveats. In the interest of making this readable, I've left out dozens of languages. I've even omitted the entire Anatolian, Albanian, and Tocharian families; I've included no languages from the Baltic branch or the Continental Celtic branch; I've grossly oversimplified the Indo-Iranian family; and so on. The historical phases of some languages Old Swedish, Middle Swedish, Modern Swedish; Vedic Sanskrit, Middle Indic have been left out. I've made no attempt to distinguish living languages from dead ones. I'm not trying to make the definitive statement of the relationships among all the Indo-European languages, only to give my students some idea of the origins of the English language, and its relations to other familiar languages along with a few less familiar ones.

The Indo-European proto-languages, too, evolved each giving rise to its own family of second-generation and later languages. Each family is identified with the proto-language from which it sprung; these families are conventionally listed in order, roughly from west to east with respect to the homelands their
speakers came to occupy. The six families, linked to modern maps of their homeland areas are:

1. Italic, with languages spoken in Italy and, later, throughout the Roman Empire including modern-day Portugal, Spain, France, and Romania.
2. Balto-Slavic, with Baltic languages spoken in Latvia & Lithuania, and Slavic throughout eastern Europe plus Belarus & the Ukraine & Russia.
3. Germanic, with languages spoken in England and throughout Scandinavia & central Europe to Crimea.
4. Hellenic, spoken in Greece and the Aegean Islands and, later, in other areas conquered by Alexander, but mostly around the Mediterranean.
5. Celtic, with languages spoken in the British Isles, in Spain and across southern Europe to central Turkey.
6. Indo-Iranian, with languages spoken from India through Pakistan and Afghanistan to Iran and Kurdish areas of Iraq and Turkey.