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by

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Part 1: Origins of the word “History”

According to American inventor Henry Ford, history is "somewhat bunk"(Herhold, 2019). Others have described it in diverse ways: as the substance of countless tales, as a depiction of human misdeeds and tragedies, as nothing more than a shared fable, as something that will inevitably replicate again. It is difficult to explain anything so significant without addressing the contradictions between fact and opinion. It is only appropriate, then, that those conflicts be entwined with the origin of the word.

The word "History" originates from an old Greek term meaning to know. The term "historia" initially meant "inquiry," "searching for information," and "insights acquired by examination." It is only a small step from there to the events that people can piece together based on their queries or tales. The term ‘story’ and ‘history’ have a long tradition, and the intersection between them used to be a lot rougher than now (Klein, 2020). As Latin progressed, so did words like "historia" evolved into "history" (Lidster, 2018). It involved new meanings such as a version of the occurrences of an individual's life recount, a version of happenings as pertinent to a set of individuals in particular, striking or visual depiction of chronological facts, and a knowledge base concerning human evolvement. “History” was loaned by early English speakers via Anglo-Norman, and on this occasion, the transfer was successful. It first originates in the 13th-century, but it only became widely used in the 14th century, with the earliest occurrence coming in John Gower's 1390s work "Confessio Amantis" (Drimmer, 2017). The definition of history in Middle English was "narrative" in context. The mid-15th century saw the narrowing of the term to science that focuses on previous occurrences, the official record or analysis of previous occurrences, especially human affairs.

Older meanings of the term were resurrected throughout the Reformation age. The same term is still used to indicate both account and tale in contemporary German and French dialects, firmly artificial and heavily modulated. The term "historian" in the meaning of a "historical scholar" dates back to 1531. "History" is still adopted in all languages and dialects to imply what transpired with people and the academic examination of what occurred, the latter connotation, sometimes marked with an uppercase.

Part 2: A Person Related to the History of the English Language

William Shakespeare is credited with a significant contribution to the English language. His contributions were made possible because English is a delightfully flexible language, a type of grammatical free-for-all in which terms have strewn in and out from many sources over the years (Karpova, 2020). Shakespeare's masterpieces are still read and played in the current world. He is known as the English laureate and is widely recognized as the best playwright of all time. Despite the fact, much of his existence is shrouded in secrecy (no formal birth date), his creativity continues to affect us. Shakespeare's impact on the English vocabulary is undeniable, with 37 plays and 154 couplets under his credit. His work has been translated into more than 80 diverse languages.

Shakespeare employed a vast vocabulary in his writings, appropriating many of the terms himself. Throughout his lifetime, Shakespeare added hundreds of new vocabulary to the English language. He is also renowned for adding about 3,000 terms to the English vocabulary. While Shakespeare is covered during lessons, many are ignorant of citing him regularly in our everyday interactions. Phrases like the “green-eyed-monster” are attributed to Shakespeare's Othello and "Wild goose chase" in Romeo and Juliet (Rahman & Weda, 2019). This is just an illustration of how Shakespeare influences our daily conversations. We use some of his invented phrases and terms without knowing.

English continuously expanded and assimilated new terms when Shakespeare wrote his pieces, mainly as expedition and battle. Shakespeare's use of vocabulary in his works would make an indelible impression on the English language in this atmosphere of transformation. He had to think of new ways of expressing acts for his actors to convey their emotions adequately. He would sometimes achieve this by importing words from other languages (recognized as neologizing). According to Rackin (2018), Shakespeare also conceived his method of changing the English linguistic to deliver everything he desired. While adjusting the significance of terms, he changed nouns to verbs, verbs to adjectives, and inserted prefixes and suffixes. He was not satisfied with simply altering the word; if there were no preexisting way of saying what he meant to say, he would make a new term. That is how he altered and introduced new vocabulary and contributed to the growth of English.

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