

Scientific Significance of Classical English Literature in the Development of Lexicon and Semantics

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ABSTRACT

Human language likely began between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago, around the time early Homo sapiens appeared in Africa. Recent genetic studies suggest humans had the capacity for language by about 135,000 years ago, and language may have become widely used socially around 100,000 years ago. Some researchers think simpler "proto-language" systems may have existed much earlier in species such as Homo erectus or Homo habilis, possibly over 1 million years ago, but fully developed human language is generally linked with modern humans. A perusal of literature suggests that language started developing with the development of vocal cords. Interestingly, developed vocal cord has been the exclusive privilege of Homo sapiens because no other species seems to have possessed this attribute. Different languages have evolved in different parts of the world. In the present paper, our focus is on the Significance of Classical English Literature in the Development of Lexicon and Semantics. Our study is based on some famous English literature prior to and from Victorian Eras. A careful analysis shows that words used today in the common parlance have had very different spelling and pronunciation. We have taken some such words from classical literature and cited them in the modern form highlighting the process of their evolution. English language is rampantly used globally as a source of communication across the disciplines of human activities. Besides English Literature, this is used for Science, Research and Development, Information technology, Computer and Medical Science and almost every conceivable discipline that humans need. The rich repertoire of language provides ample working flexibilities offering a cassage of words to select from for most impactful semantics. This in turn enriches the English Lexicon facilitating even adoption of words from other languages. The evolution of Lexicon and Semantics, using classical literature is highlighted. It is envisaged that this paper would be useful both for students of literature and science augmenting overall enrichment of the language providing additional sophistication to human communication.

Keywords: *Language Evolution, Lexicon, Semantics, Classical Literature, Vocal cords and phonetics.*

INTRODUCTION

As of early 2026, there are approximately 7,100 to 7,170 known living languages spoken in the world. Constant language documentation, tend to in flux, evolution, and the unfortunate extinction of 840 languages that were spoken in Papua New Guinea. Analysis of literature as on 2026 suggest that **English** is the most widely used language in the world when accounting for both native and non-native speakers, with approximately 1.49 billion total speakers. It dominates as the primary language in international business, technology, and internet content.

1. Every language has some unique property. Examples are given hereunder.
2. Logical structure (Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic shine here). Simple relation between spelling and pronunciation. (Italian, German, Spanish).
3. Easy pronunciation for both natives and non-natives.
4. No heavy consonant clusters. (Japanese shines, Srpska not so much).
5. Contrasting sounds should not be very similar.
6. Not too large or too small an inventory of consonants and vowels. (Some Caucasian languages have a problem here)
7. No "unusual" sounds. (Xhosa and some Caucasian languages have a p.

These qualities of language provide flexibilities to users. With the result, one single word is used more number of time than other words by a large group of people. This word then becomes very popular and becomes part of a larger vocabulary. Ease of the use of the word, ease of its pronunciation, ease of the spelling and phonetics (how the sound of the word is felt by a person) all put together make this word popular. This way, word is evolved. For evolution of anything, its use is mandatory.

English was not invented by a single person but evolved from dialects spoken by Germanic tribes (Angles,

Saxons, Jutes) who migrated to Britain in the 5th century AD. These West Germanic dialects replaced Celtic languages and became known as Old English, developing from roughly 450 AD to 1150 AD. Development of English took place in phases as described hereunder.

- **Old English (c. 450–1150 AD):** Brought by Germanic settlers from modern-day Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands. It was heavily influenced by Scandinavian Vikings in the 8th and 9th centuries.
- **Middle English (c. 1150–1500):** Began after the Norman Conquest of 1066, introducing significant French vocabulary and simplifying grammar.
- **Early Modern English (c. 1500–1800):** Marked by the Great Vowel Shift, the printing press, and the works of Shakespeare.

Modern English (1800–Present): Developed through industrialization, scientific advancement, and the spread of the British Empire.

The English language is named after the Angles (Ængle), one of the tribes that invaded Britain. Hundreds of languages are named after ethnic groups or regions, very few specific natural languages are named directly after an individual person. Most language names are derived from the tribe or area (e.g., German, Spanish) rather than a person. Thus, this is a unique situation that English is named after a person. This raises a question as to which language is the mother of all the languages. Literature suggests that The Turkish language is the mother of all Indo-European languages. It is believed that Shaiva language is also one of the oldest languages. At present, they are identified as Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam. Therefore, the languages of the world are mainly divided into the above two groups, they are 1. Turkish and 2. Shaivan. The Shaivan is a Persian masculine given name meaning 'vigilant' or 'watchful', and it may also be a variant spelling of the Gaelic name Shivan, which is a phonetic rendering of Siobhán. When the Shivan, becomes Siobhán, its meaning is changed again. Siobhán is a traditional Irish female given name, originating from the Hebrew name Yochanan, which translates into English as Joan or Jane. This is a beautiful example showing the evolution of language that becomes part of the tribe, society or country with the passage of time.

The Abrahamics ran away from the Middle East because of the clash between the Pagans and the Abrahamics of the Middle East. Before entering India

these Abrahamics settle in Iran. Then their language became Avesta. The Iranians entered India around 5000 years ago and began to settle in India. Then the whole of India from Kanyakumari to Hindukush the present-day Shudras were ruling. Their religion was Shaivism but they have had several gods like Shiva, Muruga, Nandi, Nandini, Kali, Maramma, Mahmari, Meenjan Ammayi, Gramadevatas, Kuladevatas, Srikanta, Nagaraja, Nataraja, etc. Their language was old Kannada, Old Tamil, Old Malayalam, Old Telugu those merged to form a single language called Shaiva Nudi.

Interestingly, This Shaiva Nudi began to mix-up with the Aryans language Avesta and gradually became, Prakrit language, and mixing continued and became Poly language during the period of Ashoka. This mixing continued and became Brahmi language. Finally, the Brahmins decided to rename this mixed-up Avesta with the native languages and hence renamed SANSKRIT OF SAMSKRUT. Also, they did know that the scripture of native languages are far better than their language Avesta and the native Indians script with modification and renamed it Devanagari lipi. This shows that evolution of languages took place along with the migration of tribes and subsequent mix up of their language with those of the new found lands. There are seven languages in the world that are still in use that given hereunder.

These are the seven oldest languages in the world that are still in use

- 1) **Tamil:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 300 BC
- 2) **Sanskrit:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 2000 BC
- 3) **Greek:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 1500 BC
- 4) **Chinese:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 1250 BC
- 5) **Hebrew:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 1000 BC
- 6) **Latin:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 75 BC
- 7) **Arabic:** Origin (according to first appearance as script) - 512 CE

Meaning of the word “language” means a structured system of communication used by a particular country or community, consisting of sounds, symbols, or gestures governed by specific grammatical rules. Language is types of codes that we use for different words, or else everything is same. Suppose we want to make our own language or code so that only one person can understand and not the others who are present there. This is achieved by developing code words. This coding

has now become more sophisticated that is rampantly sued for computer. Based on this coding concept, a large number of computer soft wares have been developed. As the situation stands now, Sanskrit is the oldest known language, and this could have fuelled the process of development of other languages in the Indian sub-continent. Although there is no proof but the following examples may facilitate our understanding. The following words have similar sounding phonetics but a bit changed spelling indicating the evolution of words across the region, religion and country.

Mother>>Mathar
 Father>>>Pithar
 Brother>>Brathar
 Sister>>>>Svasar
 Daughter>>>>Duhitar
 Son >>>>Sud
 Navy>>>>Nav (Naavig)
 Nine>>>> Nau/Nav
 New>>>>>Nava

It is largely believed that Sanskrit has enriched other languages providing not only fuels for new words but also contributing to sets of rules. Even computer

language is derived from Sanskrit (because every word has specific meaning and it cannot resemble other word or meaning). Thus, large number of people believes that Sanskrit is the father of all languages.

It is interesting to note that most diverse regions of Asia and Africa account for the majority of the world's languages. Small vs. Large Languages: While there are over 7,000 languages, 90% of them are used by less than 100,000 people. Conversely, the world's 20 largest languages are spoken by nearly half the world's population. Endangered Languages consist roughly 44% of all languages often having fewer than 1,000 speakers. Remaining top languages in the world include Mandarin Chinese, Hindi, Spanish, and English which are among the most spoken ones.

When we talk about the evolution of English language, we may wish to delineate the difference between pre-Victorian era, Victorian era and Post Victorian era. The Victorian era lasted from 1837 to 1901, during the reign of Queen Victoria. Prior to the Victorian era, some of the the major literary stalwarts of that era have been listed hereunder (**Table1**).

Table 1. Stalwarts of English Literature who contributed prior to Victorians era (1837-1901)

S. No.	Names	Year of Birth and Death	Total number of their books/Novels	Their most famous work
1	William Shakespeare	1564-1616	Approximately 39 plays, 154 sonnets, and a few longer narrative poems	Tragedies Hamlet: (most famous) play, Romeo and Juliet; Macbeth: Othello: and King Lear:
2	Geoffrey Chaucer	1343-1400		Comedies- A Midsummer Night's Dream; Twelfth Night; Much Ado About Nothing
3	John Milton	1608-1674	About 20–25 major published works.	Famous ones:Paradise Lost; Paradise Regained; Samson Agonistes; Areopagitica; The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce; Of Education
4	Alexander Pope	1688–1744	Total 19	Heroic couplets, satire, wit, balance and order, Classical influence.
5	Samuel Johnson	1709–1784	Total number difficult to pin point	A Dictionary of the English Language (1755): Rasselas (1759).The Vanity of Human Wishes (1749): The Plays of William Shakespeare (1765): A major critical edition. Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, to the Works of the English Poets (1779–81): and The Rambler
6	William Wordsworth	1770–1850	Six major books	Lyrical Ballads (1798, 1800): Poems, in Two Volumes (1807): The Excursion (1814): A major long philosophical poem. The Prelude (1850): His autobiographical magnum opus, published posthumously in 14 books. The Recluse (1888): Published posthumously. Guide to the Lakes (1810)

7	Samuel Taylor Coleridge	1772–1834	More than 34 volumes	Poems on Various Subjects (1796), Lyrical Ballads (1798) (with William Wordsworth) The Friend (1809–10) (periodical, later published in book form), Remorse, A Tragedy, in Five Acts (1813), Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision; The Pains of Sleep (1816), Sibylline Leaves (1817), Biographia Literaria (1817), Aids to Reflection (1825), On the Constitution of Church and State (1830)
8	Lord Byron	1788–1824	Ten major collections	His works include Hours of Idleness (1807), English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (1809), Childe Harold's Pilgrimage (1812–1818), The Giaour (1813), The Bride of Abydos (1813), The Corsair (1814), Lara (1814), Hebrew Melodies (1815), Manfred (1817), and the extensive Don Juan (1819–1824). Early Publications: He published Fugitive Pieces (1806) anonymously, which he later suppressed, followed by Poems on Various Occasions (1807). Collected Works: spanning 13 to 17 volumes.
9	Percy Bysshe Shelley	1792–1822	10-15 major items	Novels: Zastrozzi: A Romance (1810), St. Irvyne; or, The Rosicrucian (1811). Poetry Volumes/Long Poems: Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire (1810), The Wandering Jew (1810), Queen Mab (1813), Alastor, or The Spirit of Solitude (1816), Laon and Cythna (1817 - later reissued as The Revolt of Islam in 1818), Rosalind and Helen (1819), Prometheus Unbound (1820), Adonais (1821), Hellas (1822). Pamphlets/Essays: The Necessity of Atheism (1811), An Address to the Irish People (1812), The Mask of Anarchy (written 1819, published 1832). Collaborations: History of a Six Weeks' Tour
10	John Keats	1795–1821	Published only three slim volumes of poetry during his life time	Poems (1817), Endymion (1818) Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems (1820)
11	Jane Austen	1775–1817	Six major novels	Sense and Sensibility (1811), Pride and Prejudice (1813), Mansfield Park (1814), Emma (1815), Northanger Abbey (1817, published posthumously), Persuasion (1817), published posthumously).
12	Walter Scott	1771–1832	About 27 novels, plus poetry and other works	Ivanhoe (1819): This is widely considered Walter Scott's most popular and famous work.
13	Charles Dickens	1812-1870	15 novels	David Copperfield (1849–1850), Semi autobiography
14	Charlotte Brontë	1816-1855	4 full novels	Most famous and enduringly popular novel is Jane Eyre (1847)
15	Emily Brontë	1818-1848	Only 2, one novel and one book of poetry	Wuthering Heights (1847): Her only novel, published under the masculine pseudonym Ellis Bell is the best.
16	Anne Brontë	1820-1849	Two novels, 21 poems	The Tenant of Wildfell Hall (1848), the very best one.
17	George Eliot	1819-1880	Seven major novels	Middlemarch (1871–1872) considered the best.
18	Elizabeth Gaskell	1810-1865	8 main novels	Mary Barton (1848) considered to be the best.

19	Alfred, Lord Tennyson	1809-1892	15-20 major volumes	<i>In Memoriam A.H.H. (1850):</i> A massive elegiac poem written over 17 years for his close friend Arthur Henry Hallam.
20	Elizabeth Barrett Browning	1806-1861	Over 10 volumes	The Battle of Marathon (1820).
21	Matthew Arnold	1822-1888	Over a dozen publication	Culture and anarchy is the most famous one
22	Oscar Wilde	1854-1900	Only one	The Picture of Dorian Gray
23	George Bernard Shaw	1856-1950	More than 60 Plays	Pygmalion (1913): most famous
24	Lewis Carroll	1832-1898	15 major books	Most Famous Book: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) is most popular work,
25	Wilkie Collins	1824-1889	30 novels and over 50 to 60 short stories	The Woman in White (1860): element of mystery, psychological realism, and gothic horror. The Moonstone (1868): Frequently cited as the first modern English detective novel.

It may be noted that every author has his own writing style. Some of them may have a very unique way of writing. This is true also for poets. Therefore, the choice of the words to describe a scene or present a narrative will affect the overall text. This in turn will provide the fuel for evolution of language. For example, in today's social media, many new words have been coined. Seemingly, they are incomplete words, but because these are frequently used and largely understood, no one has any problem. With the passage of time, these words would become part of a lexicon. For example, **fyi** stands- for your information; **omg** stands for Oh my God, **GF** stands for Girlfriend and **bf** for boyfriend. These examples suggest that circumstances also play a role in the evolution of language.

Words evolved through many small changes repeated over centuries. No one sat down and redesigned a language; speakers gradually changed pronunciation, meaning, grammar, and borrowed words from others.

The main mechanisms involved in evolution of language are given hereunder.

- **Sound change:** pronunciation slowly shifts. For example, "night" was once pronounced with a strong "gh" sound, more like the German "Nacht." Over time, that sound disappeared.
- **Semantic change:** meanings drift. A word may become broader, narrower, more positive, or more negative. For example, "meat" once meant any kind of food, but now it means animal flesh

only. "Silly" once meant blessed or innocent, but later came to mean foolish.

- **Borrowing:** languages constantly take words from other languages. English borrowed heavily from French, Latin, Greek, Hindi, Arabic, and many others. Words like "restaurant," "algebra," and "shampoo" Alhambra" all came from elsewhere.
- **Analogy:** people reshape irregular words to fit familiar patterns. For example, older past tense forms like "holp" disappeared because speakers preferred the more regular "helped."
- **Reanalysis:** speakers reinterpret where one word ends and another begins. For example, "an ekename" gradually became "a nickname."
- **Metaphor and association:** words gain new meanings through figurative use. "Head" can mean the body part, but also the leader of a group. "Crown" can mean both the object and the monarchy.

These changes spread because children learn language slightly differently from parents, social groups adopt new forms, and people imitate speech they admire. Over many generations, tiny differences accumulate until words look and sound completely different

Examples of Transformation of Classical English into Modern English

We have used one novel David Copperfield written by Charles Dickens to cite some examples as to how words in the past have metamorphosed into different forms.

S. No.	Classical English	Modern Forms	Page
1	I have written afore you	I have written before you	222
2	What my gratitooode was	What my gratitude was	222
3	I went on agen	I went on again	223
4	Some has had daughters as was dead	Some have had daughters who were dead	223
5	And God only knows how good their mothers was to me	And God only knows how good their mothers were to me	223
6	They would often put their children –particular their little girls	They would often put their children, particularly their little girls	223
7	Does not take no notice	Does not take notice	223
8	It warn't hard, you may suppose	It was not hard, you may suppose	224
9	When I got theer	When I got there	224
10	The people was just as good to me	The people were just as good to me	224
11	Being seen among them Swiss mountain's Yonder	Being seen among them Swiss mountain's wonder	224
12	On'y let her see my face	Only let her see my face	224
13	and if she had growed	and if she had grown	224
14	Many a time in my sleep had I heerd her cry out	Many a time in my sleep had I heard her cry out	224
15	I am come for to bring forgiveness	I have come for to bring forgiveness	224
16	Was all that I thowt of now	Was all that I thought of now	225
17	I doen't believe	I don't believe	225
18	I was too late and they was gone	I was too late and they were gone	225
19	Some said heer, some said threer	Some said here, some said there	225
20	Anywhere in the wureld	Anywhere in the world	225
21	Mas'r Davy that doos me good	Master Davy that does me good	228
22	Any harm might come to me afore, that money was give back	Any harm might come to me, before that money was given back	228

*It may be noted that all the examples shown in the table are based on the text available in David Copperfield written by Charles Dickens. Such examples are abundantly present in other classical English literatures that have been cited in the reference section.

English language is used to prepare texts and narratives across the spectrum of disciplines. Accordingly, the language of judiciary is different than that of telecommunication. Similarly, language of aviation is different than banking or pure English literature. In case of English poetry, the choice of words is again changed. Thus, it is imperative to hone the skills of English language according to the discipline one is working in. For all scientific writing,

the language is very different because there are several sub disciplines in science. For example, biological science is different than chemistry, chemistry is different than physics, and physics is different than mescal sciences. Medical science has its own sub-disciplines. Each sub-discipline has its own nuances. Notwithstanding these vicissitudes in science, manuscript writing has some common features. Present paper illustrates this aspect encompassing all avoidable omissions and inadvertent choice of words. The entire manuscript of a scientific paper has several heading. The scientific manuscript is prepared in accordance with the journal's guidelines. However, some common features are still there that one must take into consideration. The first heading of the manuscript is the title. The manuscript title must be decided keeping in

view the subject, the context of the manuscript, the experimental approaches, results and discussions in the light of major and minor finding. Ideally, the title should be clear but comprehensive, must convey message. It must also be attractive otherwise it would

The current title of this manuscript is: “Scientific Significance of Classical English Literature in the Development of Lexicon and Semantics”

Present title is meaningful and academically strong, but it can be refined for clarity, precision, and scholarly tone. Here are some improved versions:

Refined Academic Titles of the above mentioned one.

1. **Scientific Significance of Classical English Literature in the Development of Lexicon and Semantics**
2. **The Role of Classical English Literature in the Evolution of English Lexicon and Semantics**
3. **Classical English Literature and Its Contribution to Lexical and Semantic Development**
4. **A Scientific Study of Classical English Literature in Shaping English Lexicon and Semantics**
5. **Influence of Classical English Literature on the Growth of English Vocabulary and Semantic Structures**
6. **Lexicon and Semantics in Classical English Literature: A Scientific and Linguistic Exploration**
7. **The Contribution of Classical English Literature to the Evolution of English Language Semantics and Lexicon**
8. **Classical English Literature as a Catalyst for Lexical Expansion and Semantic Transformation**
9. **Scientific Perspectives on Classical English Literature and the Development of English Semantics**
10. **Evolution of English Lexicon and Semantics Through Classical English Literature**

Now if we want a more elaborate one focusing on any of these issues, we can rephrase it.

- **linguistic** focus → emphasize “lexicon,” “semantic change,” “language evolution”
- **literary** focus → emphasize “classical literature,” “canonical texts,” “literary influence”

not draw attention of readers. For example, title of this manuscript is written in several ways and each one is seemingly good but one is the best and the other one is very best.

- **interdisciplinary** focus → combine literature, linguistics, philology, and cognitive science

Important literary figures relevant to this topic include:

- Geoffrey Chaucer
- William Shakespeare
- John Milton
- Alexander Pope
- Samuel Johnson
- Jane Austen
- Charles Dickens

11. We have already mentioned these authors in this paper and detailed study on their work will enrich our understanding. These writers significantly enriched English vocabulary, idioms, metaphorical usage, and elucidate semantic evolution. It is clear that from these many titles one can select the most impactful one for the paper. While we stick to our original title for publication of this paper, the other best title could possibly be: **“Evolution of English Lexicon and Semantics Through Classical English Literature”**

Following the title next comes author’s names and Institutional affiliation together with email IDs and phone numbers. This manuscript has shown this part already following the title. The next title is Abstract. The abstract of any paper must describe overall gist of the work encompassing a brief background statement, experimental approaches, results obtained, a crisp discussion on the results and finally, how this study would be useful in anyway. During preparation of the manuscript, journal’s guidelines must be followed but common sense must simultaneously be used. For example, some people use unduly long title using all kinds of words thinking that they can impress the editors of the journal. Actually, such manuscript is considered to be sloppy and would be summarily rejected. If one is new in the field, he or she may consult the senior faculty members. The still other way to prepare a good manuscript is to read carefully some published papers from the journals where one desires to submit the paper. This would not only help but also provide clear understanding about the format of the

journal. Abstract must always be followed by keywords. These keywords play huge roles because it is the key words that people use to retrieve your manuscript after publication. The next item is Introduction. This is an important part of the manuscript that introduces the subject, prepare background of the study and provide rationale and justification as to how and why the manuscript is prepared. The language will be a bit different if the manuscript is based on the experimental work. However, if the manuscript represents a review article, then the overall scope is changed so also the tone and tenor of the language. It may be noted that clarity is of paramount importance along with the scientific and grammatical accuracies. Usually, a review article carries more references to cover maximum nuances of the subject. For all such article one should carefully select only the most recent and relevant reference. If list of reference is becoming large, a few most elaborate references may be cited with a mention that references cited therein. For example, one is citing (Asma et al, 2025) and that paper has some other relevant references, then the citation should be (Asma et al, 2025 and references cited therein). This way, reader would be alerted and he would check other references carefully in this paper. This approach may reduce the overall number of the references making it crisper.

As matter of standard practice for all scientific paper writing, experimental details must be covered under the heading materials and methods. Following this, the result should be reported. There are points and issues that are not elaborated in result section. These points may be taken up in the discussion part. Discussion ideally should be 2/3 of the results. For example, if results has 1500 words, the discussion should not occupy more than 1000 words. Big claim such as this study is the first report on this lien may be avoided. If it is really necessary, the language should be polite and modest. For example, one can mention “We failed to find information on this line in the literature despite our concerted efforts. It is likely that this study is the first attempt from our side. However, it would be very rewarding if more such work is already reported in the literature. Following discussion comes the section of acknowledgment and funding support. That should be clearly mentioned. Sequence of authorship should carefully be resolved and each author’s contribution should be highlighted. References must be cited following the journal’s guidelines. In the manuscript table and figures must be cited in the running text and the same should be made available next to this mention. This way reader will be able to access the figure and table easily. If a figure has several sub –figures, it must be labelled as: A, B C D. This figure 1 for example may have four panels A-D. Table should be clear, with an

appropriate title on top and if needed, a foot note on the bottom of the table. All the entries in the table must be clear, concise and relevant. If a photograph has been produced, authors must mention the source and acknowledge the source.

We have mentioned preparation of the manuscript. However, there are authors who not only ignore the basic rules, but they commit major mistakes. Following are some avoidable omissions. These steps may be followed religiously to be able to prepare a high-quality text and an impressive manuscript.

1. A sentence should not be unduly long. If it is too long, it may be shortened and or broken down into two. Grammatically, each sentence must be accurate.
2. 5 % is incorrect. It would be 5% that means no gap between 5 and sign of %.
3. Degree Celsius should be written correctly such as 50°C. This is fifty degree centigrade. The superscript should be zero (0) and not (O).

Some Other Common Avoidable Mistakes in English Text

When a manuscript is prepared for publication, it is expected that the quality of the text is good and free from grammatical mistakes. Similarly, choice of words is equally important because that makes the narrative more impactful or otherwise. In this manuscript, we have cited examples with the happy assumption that these would be useful for young faculty members and research scholars of any subject or disciplines. Following are a few basic examples that can be taken into consideration for avoidable omission.

One can use a semicolon (;) to connect two closely related complete sentences (independent clauses) without a conjunction, or to separate complex items in a list. Use a colon (:) to introduce a list, explanation, example, or quotation that follows a complete sentence. Full stop should always be placed immediately after the end of a sentence. There are some words that need comma (,). For example, however, must always be followed by comma (,). After full stop, two spaces are given before a new sentence is begun. Avoiding long sentences and using colon or semicolon may be a good idea to improve the quality of text. However, using colon in a title is not always encouraged. The title of any paper, manuscript should be simple, smooth and friction free. During preparation of text, if one is using **not only**, one must use **but also**. See the simple example below.

Sarah Fatima is **not only** very good in English **but also** in Mathematics.

Asma Imran **not only** pursues science **but also** likes Fine Arts.

Selection of literature must be based on the background checks of the authors. This is important because a well-educated author will provide a high-quality food for thoughts. For example, During India's freedom fights, Jawaharlal Nehru wrote letters to Indira Gandhi (INDU) starting from August 22, 1933 all the way to until the time he was in different jails. Subsequently, all such letters between father and daughters became part of a massive 992-page publication by Oxford University Press, (1982). This is called (title) "JAWAHARLAL NEHRU- Glimpses of world history. This was published by Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Teen Murti House New Delhi-110011.

Glimpses of World History by Jawaharlal Nehru are primarily a **book of historical letters**, often classified as a work of **history, political reflection, and autobiographical commentary** rather than a pure memoir. Thus, this book represents an ensemble of rich English text, Indian Philosophy, Memoir, love and concern for family and daughter and huge concern for the country.

It consists of **196 letters** written by Nehru to his daughter, Indira Gandhi, between 1930 and 1933 while he was imprisoned by the British. The letters narrate the history of civilizations, empires, revolutions, religions, and global political developments in a flowing narrative style. Can this be called a memoir? Not really; a **memoir** mainly focuses on the author's personal experiences and life events. While *Glimpses of World History* contains Nehru's personal reflections

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- 5) Alexander Pope [1688–1744]
- 6) Samuel Johnson [1709–1784]
- 7) William Wordsworth [1770–1850]
- 8) Samuel Taylor Coleridge [1772–1834]
- 9) Lord Byron [1788–1824]

and political opinions, its chief aim is to explain world history in the most systematic way. Therefore, this book may best be classified as:

- a **historical-literary work**
- an **epistolary book** (written in letter form)
- partly **autobiographical/philosophical**
- and secondarily memoir-like in tone

In contrast, Nehru's more direct autobiographical work is: n Autobiography (also published as *Toward Freedom*). We have discussed Nehru and his contribution to English language although he is known and globally respected for his other innate qualities. Readers of this paper are encouraged to read Nehru to appreciate all the sacrifices made by people for India's freedom.

CONCLUSION

This paper highlights nuances of English language in the past and its present forms. Those earlier authors have been referred as Stalwart. Therefore, we refrain to call their work incorrect or wrong. It actually shows how the trajectory of language evolution has adjusted and realigned with the passage of time. It is envisaged that this paper will raise the awareness about English text preparation and impactful writing.

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- 10) Percy Bysshe Shelley [1792–1822]
- 11) John Keats [1795–1821]
- 12) Jane Austen [1775–1817]
- 13) Walter Scott [1771–1832]
- 14) Charles Dickens [1812-1870]
- 15) Charlotte Brontë [1816-1855]
- 16) Emily Brontë [1818-1848]
- 17) Anne Brontë [1820-1849]
- 18) George Eliot [1819-1880]
- 19) Elizabeth Gaskell [1810-1865]
- 20) Alfred, Lord Tennyson [1809-1892]
- 21) Elizabeth Barrett Browning [1806-1861]
- 22) Matthew Arnold [1822-1888]
- 23) Oscar Wilde [1854-1900]
- 24) George Bernard Shaw [1856-1950]
- 25) Lewis Carroll [1832-1898]
- 26) Wilkie Collins [1824-1889]