

OLD ENGLISH PERIOD

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Abstrak: Studi ini mengkaji transformasi komprehensif periode Bahasa Inggris Kuno (abad ke-5 hingga ke-11) melalui pendekatan multidisiplin yang mendalam. Fokus utama penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pembentukan identitas linguistik yang kompleks melalui interaksi antaretnis, dinamika migrasi, dan perubahan sosial budaya. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan analisis dokumen historis, studi ini mengeksplorasi sumber primer dan sekunder untuk memahami evolusi Bahasa Inggris selama periode ini. Hasil studi mengungkapkan bahwa periode Bahasa Inggris Kuno merupakan ruang kritis di mana bahasa mengalami transformasi fundamental melalui proses negosiasi budaya yang berkelanjutan. Transformasi linguistik mencakup perubahan fonologis, morfologis, dan sintetis yang mencerminkan kompleksitas interaksi sosial. Studi mendalam menunjukkan bahwa bahasa bukan sekadar sistem komunikasi, tetapi media dinamis yang melaluinya identitas budaya dibentuk, dinegosiasikan, dan direkonstruksi. Penelitian ini menawarkan perspektif baru dalam memahami evolusi linguistik sebagai proses sosial yang kompleks, di mana setiap perubahan bahasa merupakan manifestasi adaptasi dan negosiasi antara kelompok etnis. Signifikansi penelitian ini terletak pada pemahamannya yang mendalam tentang bagaimana masyarakat membentuk dan mengekspresikan identitas melalui transformasi bahasa.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Inggris Kuno, Transformasi Linguistik, Dinamika Sosial.

Abstract: This study examines the comprehensive transformation of the Old English period (5th to 11th centuries) through a deep multidisciplinary approach. The main focus of the research is to analyze the formation of complex linguistic identities through interethnic interactions, migration dynamics, and socio-cultural changes. Using qualitative methods with historical document analysis, this study explores primary and secondary sources to understand the evolution of English during this period. The results of the study reveal that the Old English period is a critical space where language undergoes a fundamental transformation through a continuous cultural negotiation process. Linguistic transformation includes phonological, morphological, and synthetic changes that reflect the complexity of social interactions. An in-depth study shows that language is not just a communication system, but a dynamic medium through which cultural identities are formed, negotiated, and reconstructed. This research offers a new perspective in understanding linguistic evolution as a complex social process, where every language change is a manifestation of adaptation and negotiation between ethnic groups. The significance of the research lies in its deep understanding of how societies shape and express identities through language transformation.

Keywords: Old English, Linguistic Transformation, Social Dynamics.

INTRODUCTION

The Old English period was an important chapter in the history of British linguistics and culture that formed the fundamental foundation of modern English. A comprehensive study of this period is not only a study of linguistic development, but also reveals the complexity of the social, cultural, and intellectual transformations that occurred during that period. According to the latest research (Ardika, 2009), the Old English period that lasted from the 5th to the 11th centuries witnessed an important change in the structure of language, social practices, and power dynamics in Great Britain. This complex historical dynamic includes the migration of the Germanic people, the interaction between ethnic groups, and the acculturation process that gives birth to a unique linguistic and cultural identity. In the context of the history of civilization, the Old English period signifies an era of fundamental transformation that goes beyond just linguistic change. The massive migration of Germanic tribes, such as the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, brought about a wave of profound social, cultural, and structural change. They brought not only a new language, but also a social system, religious practices, power structures, and perspectives that were different from the Celtic peoples who had inhabited the region before (Graddol et al., 2020).

The complexity of interactions between ethnic groups at that time resulted in very dynamic and complex social dynamics. The process of acculturation does not take place in a linear or simple manner, but through continuous negotiations involving cultural exchange, conflict, adaptation, and mutual transformation (Schmid, 2020). The society that is formed is not just the result of the domination of one group over another, but the result of a complicated dialectical process. The linguistic aspect is the main mirror of the complexity of the social process. The Old English language did not appear instantly, but rather was the result of a gradual evolution of interactions between ethnic groups with different linguistic backgrounds. This process of language formation involves adaptation mechanisms, vocabulary borrowing, grammatical structure transformation, and continuous semantic negotiation. The social structure of Old English society has also undergone significant transformations (Kopf, 2023). The kinship system, social hierarchy, religious practices, and economic production mechanisms underwent a fundamental reconfiguration.

The arrival of the Germanic nations brought with it a more complex feudal system, Christian religious practices that began to shift pagan beliefs, and a more structured model of social organization. The intellectual dimension of this period is also very rich and complex. Although often considered a "dark" period, the Old English Period was actually a time full of intellectual innovation. The development of literature, philosophy, and religious thought has experienced a significant acceleration. Works like "Beowulf" are not just epic narratives, but complex documents that record transformations of thought, cultural values, and social dynamics. Religious practices underwent fundamental changes during this period (Cole, 2024). The process of Christianization is not just a change in belief systems, but a comprehensive transformation in people's perspective on the world, human relationships, and conceptions of spiritual reality. Church institutions are the main agents of social, educational, and cultural transformation. Production technology and practices have also undergone significant developments (Ziems et al., 2024). Agricultural engineering, metallurgy, architecture, and other life-supporting technologies are experiencing continuous innovation. This is inseparable from the interaction between ethnic groups that bring different technological knowledge and practices, which are then adapted and developed in the local context.

Geographical factors played a central role in shaping the dynamics of the Old English period. The United Kingdom's strategic position as a transit region and the meeting of various ethnic groups makes it a unique cultural dialectical space. Geographical conditions facilitate migration, commodity exchange, ideas, and sustainable cultural practices. Although much research has been conducted, there is still a significant gap in the comprehensive understanding of the Old English Period. Some of the key questions raised in this study include: How did linguistic evolution in the Old English period shape the structure of modern English? How did social and cultural interaction affect the development of language and communication practices at that time? Also, how does the historical context shape the literary and intellectual expression of Old English society? According to studies (Surahman et al., 2024), the complexity of this period requires a multidisciplinary approach that integrates linguistic, archaeological, historical, and anthropological perspectives to gain a deeper understanding.

This study has several main objectives. First, it explores the linguistic transformations that occurred during the Old English Period with a focus on phonological, morphological, and syntactic

changes. Second, analyze the social and cultural context that affects the development of language and communication practices. Third, to identify the historical factors that contribute to the formation of the linguistic and cultural identity of the Old English society. Study (Lecher et al., 2020) emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach in understanding this complex and dynamic period. This research is expected to make a significant contribution in several domains. Academically, this study will enrich the literature on the history of British linguistics and culture, providing new perspectives that researchers can use in the fields of historical linguistics, history, and anthropology. Practically, the findings of this study can help the academic and general public understand the roots of English language development, as well as provide insight into the process of cultural and linguistic transformation.

According to (Wijayanto, 2024), a deep understanding of the Old English period is not only academic in nature, but also has important implications in understanding cultural identity and the evolution of human communication. The Old English Period was a complex transitional period, marked by the massive migration of Germanic peoples to Great Britain and intensive interaction between ethnic groups. According to studies (Baker & Sangiamchit, 2019), this period was marked not only by linguistic changes, but also by profound social transformations. Old English societies underwent a complex process of acculturation, in which cultural practices, belief systems, and social structures underwent continuous reconstruction. This is reflected in the development of language which is not only a means of communication, but also a medium of identity expression and power negotiation. From a linguistic perspective, the Old English Period shows a very complex dynamics of change.(Dolma, 2005) In his research, he emphasized that this period was characterized by a unique process of divergence and convergence of languages. The influence of the Germanic dialect, the interaction with the Celtic language, and then the entry of Norse and Norman influences resulted in a sustained linguistic transformation. The phonological, morphological, and synthetic structure of the language underwent significant changes, which ultimately formed the foundation of modern English.

Geographical and geopolitical factors played a central role in shaping the complexity of the dynamic Old English period. The United Kingdom, with its strategic position in Western Europe, is a unique meeting place of civilizations, where various ethnic and cultural groups interact intensely. The geographical conditions that allow this migration and exchange create a complex

social laboratory, where new identities are constantly being formed and negotiated. The epistemological dimension of the Old English period goes far beyond mere linguistic or social transformation. This period became a critical moment in which the human way of thinking underwent a fundamental reconstruction. The concepts of power, spirituality, human relationships, and understanding of space and time have shifted significantly. Society is no longer understood as a static entity, but rather as a dynamic system that continues to evolve through continuous interaction and negotiation.

The complexity of this period is also reflected in the cultural practices that developed. Art, music, architecture, and other forms of cultural expression become mediums through which various traditions meet, dialogue, and create new synthesis. Works such as "Beowulf" are not merely literary documentation, but rather spaces in which collective narratives of identity, heroism, and social transformation are represented. The intellectual and cultural processes that occurred during the Old English period had significance that went beyond their specific temporal context. This period can be understood as a prototype of the globalization process which then developed in the following eras. The interactions between ethnic groups, cultural exchanges, and systemic adaptations that occurred in the United Kingdom in the 5th to 11th centuries can be seen as early models of how human societies interact, adapt, and form new identities in the context of complex change.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a focus on the analysis of historical documents and sources without direct field intervention. The research design used is a descriptive-analytical method that aims to explore and interpret the complex phenomena surrounding the Old English Period through an in-depth study of primary and secondary sources. The source of this research data will be obtained through a comprehensive library research. Primary sources include historical manuscripts, archaeological documents, inscriptions, literary works, and ancient manuscripts in Old English. Secondary sources will be drawn from cutting-edge academic literature, scientific journals, reference books, and publications of research results relevant to the study of historical linguistics and Old English culture. The data collection technique is carried out through a systematic documentation method. This process involves identifying, selecting, and classifying

historical sources based on criteria of relevance, originality, and academic significance. Researchers will use a hermeneutic approach to interpret historical documents, considering the historical, linguistic, and cultural contexts that encompass each source.

Data analysis will use an in-depth qualitative content analysis method. The analysis process begins with the transcription and transliteration of primary sources, followed by the codification of key themes, conceptual categorization, and critical interpretation. A comparative approach will be applied to explore linguistic variations, cultural differences, and social dynamics that occurred during the Old English period. The validity of the data will be guaranteed through triangulation of sources and methods. Source triangulation is done by comparing information from different types of historical documents to ensure data consistency and credibility. The triangulation of the method will involve a multidisciplinary approach that integrates linguistic, historical, archaeological, and anthropological perspectives in analyzing Old English phenomena. The stages of the research are designed systematically and comprehensively. The first stage focuses on the collection and inventory of primary and secondary sources. The second stage involves the initial transcription, transliteration, and codification process. The third stage is an in-depth analysis using a hermeneutic framework and a comparative approach. The final stage includes the synthesis of findings, critical interpretation, and drawing academic conclusions.

The ethical approach in this study emphasizes scientific objectivity and respect for the integrity of historical sources. Any interpretation will be based on empirical evidence, avoiding subjective bias and unfounded speculation. Historical contextualization is a key principle in interpreting data, ensuring each finding is understood within the framework of the complexity of the Old English period. The limitations of the research will be acknowledged transparently. The main obstacles include the limitations of primary sources, the difficulty of transliteration, and the complexity of interpreting ancient historical documents. Therefore, this study will use a scientific prudential approach, acknowledge the ambiguity space, and offer an open interpretation for further research possibilities. The methodological significance of research lies in its holistic and integrative approach. By combining rigorous qualitative methods, a multidisciplinary approach, and a critical analytical framework, this study seeks to produce a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic, cultural, and social complexities of the Old English period

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**A. Linguistic Transformation: An In-Depth Analysis of Phonological, Morphological, and Syntactic Changes in Old English**

The linguistic transformation of the Old English period was a complex and dynamic process that signaled a fundamental evolution in the structure and characteristics of language. According to research (Ahearn, 2021), this period was marked by systematic changes that formed the foundations of modern English through a series of complex and continuous linguistic processes. The dynamics of this transformation are not just mechanical changes, but a reflection of social interactions, ethnic migrations, and intense cultural negotiations. The phonological perspective shows that the sound system of the Old English language has undergone significant reconstruction due to contact between ethnic groups. The migration process of the Germanic peoples, particularly the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, brought with it a phonetic system that differed from the pre-existing Celtic languages. According to (Nur et al., 2023), this phonological transformation involves the complexity of changing the system of consonants and vowels that were not previously present in the local linguistic structure. The phenomenon of sound shift is empirical evidence of the dynamics of continuous linguistic adaptation. The Old English consonant system undergoes very complex structural modifications. The process of palatalization, which is the change in consonant sound due to the influence of the front vowel, is one of the main mechanisms in phonological transformation.

For example, the velar consonants /k/ and /g/ undergo significant changes when interacting with the front vowel, forming new, more advanced sound variants. This process is not just a phonetic change, but a representation of the dynamics of interaction between linguistic groups that are constantly negotiating. The Old English vocal system has also undergone a complex evolution. The process of monophthongization and diphthongization is the main characteristic in phonetic transformation. The Germanic vowels brought by migrants undergo a process of adjustment and adaptation to the local linguistic system, resulting in a richer and more dynamic spectrum of sounds. Changes in the length and length of vowels, as well as the emergence of new sound variations, reflect the capacity of language to continue to adapt and evolve. From a morphological perspective, Old English shows a very high complexity of the inflection system. The system of nominal declination and verbal conjugation underwent a fundamental transformation. Intricate

case marking mechanisms were characteristic of this period, with complex distinctions between subjects, objects, and predicates. Each grammatical category has a specific variety of inflection, reflecting a highly structured yet at the same time flexible linguistic system.

The syntax of Old English has undergone a fundamental reconfiguration. Sentence structures that were originally relatively free undergo a process of standardization and regularization. Word order began to show a more consistent pattern, with a tendency towards the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure that later became a characteristic of modern English. This phenomenon is not just a mechanical change, but a reflection of the cognitive and cultural transformation of society in that period. The dynamics of divergence and language convergence are key aspects in the linguistic transformation of Old English. The process of divergence can be seen from the emergence of increasingly diverse dialectal variations, where each ethnic group develops its specific linguistic characteristics. However, at the same time, a process of convergence also occurs, in which various linguistic groups borrow elements from each other, forming an increasingly integrated communication system.

The complexity of Old English's linguistic transformation cannot be separated from the social and cultural context that surrounds it. Every phonological, morphological, and syntactic change is a manifestation of identity negotiation, cultural exchange, and continuous adaptation. Language is no longer understood simply as a means of communication, but rather a medium through which power, identity, and social relations are represented and negotiated. The significance of this linguistic transformation research lies in its ability to unravel the complex mechanisms behind language evolution. Each change in sound, structure, and grammatical pattern does not occur randomly, but rather is a systematic response to social change, migration, and intergroup interaction. Thus, this study is not just about language, but about how humans adapt, communicate, and form identities through a dynamic linguistic medium.

Further implications of the linguistic transformation of Old English lie in the epistemological and methodological dimensions of historical language research. A comprehensive approach that considers social, cultural, and anthropological factors offers a more holistic analytical framework for understanding linguistic evolution. The process of language change is no longer seen as a linear and mechanistic phenomenon, but rather as a complex and interconnected dynamic system. Any variation of sound, grammatical structure, and syntactic pattern can be understood as an expression

of continuous collective identity negotiation. Furthermore, the linguistic transformation of Old English shows that language is an organic entity that is constantly evolving through interaction and adaptation. The concept of "language purity" becomes irrelevant when we understand that every linguistic system is formed through a process of hybridization and cross-culturalism. The exchange of linguistic elements between ethnic groups is not just a marginal phenomenon, but a fundamental mechanism in the formation of communicative identity.

B. Social and Cultural Context: Dynamics of Migration, Acculturation, and Transformation of Beliefs in the Old English Period

The Old English period was a chapter of history marked by extraordinary social and cultural complexity, where the process of migration and interaction between ethnic groups became the main engine of fundamental transformation in British society. According to (Stenbrenden, 2011), the social dynamics of this period cannot be understood as simply population migration, but rather as a complex dialectical process involving identity negotiation, reconfiguration of social structures, and the formation of dynamic new cultural formations. The migration of Germanic peoples—particularly the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—was a sociological phenomenon that changed Britain's demographic and cultural landscape as a whole. This wave of migration is not just a physical migration, but a process of transplanting different social systems, cultural practices, and cognitive frameworks. Each ethnic group brings not only languages and traditions, but also power structures, economic production mechanisms, and complex value systems. Interaction between ethnic groups in this period took place through a very dynamic and non-linear mechanism. The process of contact cannot be understood simply through the domination-subordination paradigm, but as a space for continuous negotiation that involves exchange, adaptation, and mutual transformation.

The societies formed were the result of an intricate dialectic between immigrant groups and local Celtic communities, in which each ethnic entity actively played a role in the reconstruction of collective identity. Cultural acculturation became a central process in the social dynamics of Old English. The mechanism of cultural transfer does not take place passively or mechanically, but rather through a complex negotiation process. Social practices, belief systems, art, and technology are undergoing a continuous process of hybridization. Ethnic groups do not simply maintain their original identity, but actively form a new, more fluid and adaptive identity. The

transformation of the belief system from the pagan tradition to Christianity was one of the most fundamental cultural dimensions of this period. The process of Christianization cannot be understood simply as a change in the religious system, but as a comprehensive reconstruction in society's view of spiritual reality, social relations, and ethical structures. According to (Neidorf et al., 2019), church institutions play a strategic role not only in the religious domain, but also as agents of social transformation, education, and the formation of collective identity narratives. The social structure underwent a fundamental reconfiguration during the Old English period. The feudal system brought by Germanic migrants introduced a more complex and structured social hierarchy.

Production mechanisms, land ownership systems, and power relations have undergone significant transformations. The Germanic aristocracy built a new power structure that integrated but did not completely replace the local Celtic social system. Cultural practices are experiencing a very dynamic hybridization process. Art, architecture, agricultural technology, and other production practices become spaces where various traditions meet each other, negotiate, and form new cultural expressions. Every social practice becomes a medium through which ethnic identity is redefined and reconstructed in a sustainable manner. There is no cultural "purity", but rather a dialectical process that is constantly in motion. The dimension of conflict and resolution is an important characteristic in the social dynamics of this period. Interactions between ethnic groups are not always harmonious, but involve complex negotiations, conflicts, and reconciliation processes. Conflict is not only physical, but also includes symbolic battles over space for cultural representation and social legitimacy.

The significance of the social and cultural context of the Old English period lies in its ability to uncover the fundamental mechanisms in the process of forming collective identity. Any social transformation cannot be understood as a linear or deterministic process, but rather as a complex dialectical space in which various ethnic groups actively play a role in reconstructing social reality. This research offers a perspective that goes beyond the conventional view of migration periods. Old English is not just a historical chapter marked by population shifts, but a critical moment in which cultural identities are shaped, negotiated, and reconfigured in a sustainable manner. Every social practice, belief system, and cultural expression becomes the medium through which society redefines its understanding of self, community, and social reality.

C. Implications and Significance: The Contribution of Old English to the Formation of Language and Historical Linguistic Understanding

The Old English period had a fundamental contribution to the formation of modern English that went beyond just the linguistic dimension. According to (Oleniak, 2020), this period is not only the starting point of language evolution, but rather a critical space in which the epistemological and structural foundations of the English language are formed through complex and dynamic processes involving complex cultural, social, and linguistic interactions. The contribution of the Old English period to the formation of modern English took place through a very complex transformation mechanism. The phonological structure inherited from the Germanic dialect forms the basic sound system of contemporary English. The consonants and vowels that developed during this period were not merely mechanical elements, but rather representations of the dynamics of continuous linguistic adaptation. Each change in sound reflects cultural negotiations and the process of hybridization between ethnic groups. The morphological system of Old English made a significant contribution to the formation of the grammatical structure of modern English. Although the intricate inflection system has been largely simplified, the legacy of grammatical complexity is still evident in the mechanism of word formation, syntactic structure, and semantic variation. Each morphological element is a historical trace of a long and dynamic linguistic negotiation process.

The syntax of contemporary English was fundamentally shaped through the transformations that occurred in the Old English period. The Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern, which is now standard, began with the process of regularizing and stabilizing sentence structure during this period. Every synthetic shift is not just a mechanical change, but a reflection of the cognitive and cultural transformation of society. According to (Oleniak, 2020), the reflection of social transformation in language development is a crucial dimension that is often overlooked in conventional linguistic studies. Language is not just a means of communication, but a medium through which social identities, power relations, and cultural complexity are represented and negotiated. Every linguistic change is a manifestation of broader social dynamics. Multidisciplinary studies are a key approach in understanding the complexity of the Old English period. The integration of linguistic, anthropological, archaeological, and social history

perspectives allows for a comprehensive reconstruction of how language not only evolved, but also shaped and shaped by the social context that surrounds it.

This approach goes beyond the traditional linguistic study paradigm which tends to be mechanistic and reductive. The significance of multidisciplinary understanding lies in its ability to unravel the complex mechanisms behind the evolution of language. Any linguistic transformation cannot be understood as a linear or deterministic process, but rather as a dialectical space in which various social, cultural, and historical factors interact with each other and form a dynamic communication system. The epistemological implications of this study are fundamental. Old English is not just a historical chapter in the evolution of language, but a critical moment in which cultural identities are formed, negotiated and reconstructed on an ongoing basis. Language is the main medium through which people redefine their understanding of self, community, and social reality. The importance of understanding the Old English period goes beyond the academic domain. The study offers in-depth insights into how societies adapt, communicate, and shape identities through a dynamic linguistic medium. Each transformation of language reflects the capacity of humans to continuously negotiate, adapt, and create new communication systems that are responsive to social change

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Comprehensive research on the Old English period reveals the complexity of the linguistic, social, and cultural transformations that are fundamental to the formation of modern English identity. This period was not just a linguistic transition round, but a complex dialectical space in which various ethnic groups interacted with each other, negotiated, and formed new communication systems. The linguistic transformation that occurs includes fundamental changes at the phonological, morphological, and syntactic levels, which are inseparable from the context of migration, intergroup interaction, and complex social dynamics. The significance of the research lies in the understanding that language is a dynamic medium through which cultural identities are formed, negotiated, and reconstructed on an ongoing basis. Each linguistic change reflects a complex process of social adaptation, in which people are actively redefining their understanding of self, community, and social reality through the medium of communication.

Suggestion

1. Further research development with a more comprehensive multidisciplinary approach.
2. An increase in comparative studies between the Old English period and other linguistic periods.
3. An in-depth exploration of historical documentation that has not yet been fully analyzed.
4. Development of more innovative historical linguistic research methodologies.

The use of digital technology in the reconstruction and analysis of historical sources.

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