

Title: Carolingian minuscule - Impact through time

I believe the section to say 'dicebano illir. quid facaar qtnilicet in facbbaar. Lrerponden ribir ad eardix'

Many of these words may be closely related to Latin. For example 'dicebano illir quid' may mean 'I was saying this. which...' This is very possible as most European languages although changed over time show its roots in Latin. This can be seen through words, phrases and simply the characters used for European languages such as Spanish, french, Italian, English, German and a few more.

One reason this scripture may be quite different is because of the environment of which it was constructed. For example Italian and Spanish have common vocabulary which may be due similar climates and they are geographically close. Another example is in the east e.g. India has six different seasons while the west normally only have four thereby demonstrating how the environment and culture can impact language. This script specifically may have been mainly influenced by religion and the church as it may have been discovered in corbie abbey of benedictine monks. Therefore the scripture could link to the word of God or the Holy Spirit.

Another reason it may have changed over time is due to invasions and migration. Since the early 9th century France has been invaded and even had its own empire which would allow many people to move to other countries. If this scripture was important at the the time it may have been translated or passed down by the word of mouth in many languages. This is not uncommon as the Bhagavad Gita and the odyssey was passed down multiple generations by the word of mouth until it was written down and even once it was written down there still exists many variations of a similar story.

Furthermore I find the combined character of 'oc' interesting. Combined characters in modern English often create different sounds e.g. 'ch', 'sh', 'th' which may suggest the same for this character and the sound may even exist in the modern English language. This can be compared to the old English character called thorn (þ) which made the 'th' sound but over time due electronic advances the letter morphed into the letter 'y' when typing. This is why in some places shops may be 'ye olde Cheshire cheese' rather than 'the'.

Another aspect I find interesting is the way it is written. As the handwritten seems to be illegible it may have been rushed and used for a note type purpose. Others may put forward the idea that as it is written in quite a regular pattern unlike that modern cursive handwriting it could have been made for an inscription or engraving.

In my opinion language is constantly evolving depending on many factors currently a main driving force is technology. As language is evolving with better record of what it once was we can identify how language changes which may allow us to gain further understanding of older scriptures such as the Carolingian minuscule.