This thesis presents an analysis of the English-language work of three Welsh writers during the eighteenth century, spanning the period of the 1750s to 1794. During this period, the British state consolidated its power following the last of the significant internal uprisings in 1745, and attempted to create a British nation with internal unity. Such a unity entailed a renegotiation of older national identities as subjects attempted to partake of multiple identities simultaneously. In Wales...

- Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum or a General English Dictionary, by John Kersey (1708).
- Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum or a more compleat Universal Etymological English Dictionary than any extant, by Nathan Bailey (1730).
- A Dictionary of the English language in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, explained in their Different Meanings, by Samuel Johnson (1768, 3rd edition) & 1792 edition.
- New light on some obscure words and phrases in the works of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, by Charles Mackay (1884).

Early Modern English language. • A Grammar of the English tongue by Samuel Johnson (1768). The 18th century in England social history is characterised by the rise of the middle class. Because of tremendous growth in trade and commerce, the England merchant class was becoming wealthy and this newly rich class wanted to excel in the field of literature also. This class was neglected by the high-born writers and their tastes and aspirations were expressed by the novelists of the time. The Novel was, in fact, the product of middle class. With the rise of middle class, hence, the rise of the novel was quite natural.

Growth of Newspapers and Magazines. In the 18th century, the appearance of newspapers and magazines was the key to the development of the novel. The newspapers and magazines were the primary sources of news and information, and they played a vital role in shaping public opinion. The novel was often used as a手段 to promote certain political or social views. For example, the novel "Pamela" by Samuel Richardson was a critique of the social norms of the time, and it helped to change the public's perception of the role of women in society.

The book references to the process of its construction as well as its ludic use of encyclopaedic knowledge anticipates the sophisticated literary games of postmodern writers such as Italo Calvino. Hai bisogno di aiuto in Fino al 1700?
The 18th century in England social history is characterised by the rise of the middle class. Because of tremendous growth in trade and commerce, the England merchant class was becoming wealthy and this newly rich class wanted to excel in the field of literature also. This class was neglected by the high-born writers and their tastes and aspirations were expressed by the novelists of the time. The Novel was, in fact, the product of middle class. With the rise of middle class, hence, the rise of the novel was quite natural. Growth of Newspapers and Magazines. In the 18th century, the appearance of daily newspapers and magazines became more common. The newspapers were not only a source of news but also a means of entertainment. They contained stories, poetry, and other forms of literature. The出现 of magazines also helped to spread knowledge and ideas among the people. The 18th century was a time of great intellectual activity. The出现 of newspapers and magazines contributed to this by providing a platform for the exchange of ideas and information.