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История АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Практикум

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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«ДОНБАССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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ИСТОРИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Практикум включает упражнения, направленные на закрепление отдельных явлений английского языка в хронологической перспективе, тексты для анализа, а также тексты для чтения и перевода.

Предназначен для студентов-филологов, студентов-лингвистов, магистрантов и аспирантов, работающих по направлению «Лингвистика» и «Филология».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов языковых вузов, изучающих курс истории английского языка. Опыт показал, что изучение текстов разных периодов, особенно их лингвистический анализ, значительно облегчается и ускоряется, если, кроме чтения текстов, студенты выполняют ряд специальных упражнений.

Введение упражнений в семинарские занятия, обосновывается тем, что студентам легче дается исследование отдельных явлений английского языка в хронологической перспективе, с последующим переходом к анализу этих явлений в связанном тексте.

Кроме того, использование упражнений на семинарских занятиях позволяет дать материал в системе, что способствует закреплению теоретических знаний. Вместе с тем, они должны помочь студенту научиться сравнивать, соотносить и сопоставлять фонетические, грамматические и лексические изменения языка с фактами современного английского языка.

Учебное пособие состоит из комплекса упражнений, текстов древнеанглийского и среднеанглийского периодов с заданиями для семинарских занятий, текстов для устного и письменного перевода.

Также в учебное пособие включены задания для самостоятельной работы над отдельными явлениями английского языка в хронологической перспективе; структурный план анализа древнеанглийских и среднеанглийских текстов; тестовые задания; тестовые задания.

PART I. PRACTICAL WORK – EXERCISES

1. Explain the sound correspondence in the following parallels from Germanic and non-Germanic languages.

R десять – OE tīen, NE ten

L tres – Gth Þreis

Fr deux – OE twā

R болото– OHG pfuol, G Pfuhl

L pater, R папа– NE father, G Vater, Sw fader

5. Explain the correlation of root-vowels in the following examples.

Gth quiþan; OE cweþan; OHG quedan – «to say, to speak».

Gth hilpan; OE helpan; OHG helfan – «to help».

6. Define weak and strong verbs (using the form of past tense in brackets).

Gth satjan (satida) «сажать»

Gth slahan (sloh) «бить»

Gth niman (nam) «брать»

Gth bindan (band) «связывать»

Gth fiskōn (fiskōda) «рыбачить»

Gth quiþan (quap) «сказать»

7. Give several examples of n-stem nouns in Old Germanic languages.

8. What OE phonemes no longer exist in New English? Give examples from the set of OE vowels and consonants.

9. What sound corresponds to the letter g in the following words.

OE weg; OE gebētan;

OE stigel; OE slōgon;

OE streng; OE āgan;

OE plōg; OE gān.

10. Explain the difference of root-vowels in the following words.

OE full – OE fyllan (NE full – fill)

OE talu – OE tellan (NE tale – tell)

OE dōm – OE dēman (NE doom – deem)

11. What positional changes of OE vowels belong to diphthongization? Give examples.

12. In the following abstract find the noun and define its form.

OE ... gif wēƿa stilnesse habaƿ...

13. Why do we have different sounds in the following Sg and Pl forms (Nom.) of OE nouns: OE mūs(Sg.) – OE mys(Pl.).

14. Decline the OE adjective full in strong declension. Give the degrees of comparison of this adjective.

15. Decline the following phrases:

OE sēcyning

OE unspēdig mann

16. Which forms of adjectives, weak or strong, should be used in the following contexts? Fill in the blanks with appropriate endings:

• OE ... and ƿāƿone hālg__ mann ātugon ūt of his hūse;

• OE Ic eom gōd__ hierde.

17. Define the case, number and gender of nouns, pronouns and adjectives in the following:

OE Ʊnd ic bebōde on godes naman, ƿæt nan mon ƿone æstel from ƿære bēc nēdōnēƿābōc from ƿæm mynstre...

18. Explain the correlation of the OE strong verb (5 class) licgan and the weak verb (1 class) lecgan.

19. Define the grammatical form of the following OE verbs:

abāēd (strong)

sente (weak)

āh (preterite-present)

bebude (strong)

begunnen (strong)

bæron (strong)

læge (strong)

drōg (strong)

læt (strong)

20. Give all the forms of OE verb *bēōn* and compare them to the modern forms of the same verb.

21. What grammatical categories of Old English no longer exist in New English? Give examples from the nominal and verb paradigm.

22. Comment on the origin of the underlined letters and digraphs in the following examples:

ME with, shoures, drougte, every, Zephirus.

**23. Comment on the development of modern phonemes: ə: o: u: i: ɑ:
ai au ou ei ʌ.**

24. How did the OE word *sōft* change in ME?

25. Give the forms of the OE word *hwylc* in different dialects of ME.

26. Speak on the historic background for vowel interchange in the forms of the following modern words:

feel (felt), feed (fed), sleep (slept), weep (wept); wise – wisdom; five – fifth; child – children.

27. *How could the vowels in OE talu, findan, hopa, stolen ultimately develop into diphthongs (NE tale, find, hope, stolen), though originally they were short monophthongs?*

28. *Reconstruct the phonetic changes so as to prove that the words have descended from a single root:*

NE deep – depth; husband – house; thief – theft; tell – tale – talk.

29. *Explain the differences of spelling and pronunciation in the following words:*

NE done, some, go, love, home, son.

30. *Give examples of words illustrating the following vowel developments:*

OE	ME	XV c.	XVI c.	XVII c.	XVIII c.
ē			i:		
æ	ɛ:		e:	i:	
ī			ai		
ā	o:				ou
ō		u:			
ū			au		
ēō	e:		i:		
ēā	ɛ:		e:	i:	

31. *What modern phonemes have been developed from ME sound [e:]?*

32. *Show the phonetic and spelling changes of the following pronouns (beginning with the OE period till New English):*

OE mīn, Pīn, ūre.

33. *How did the system of inflections of a-stem-nouns change in ME?*

34. Make up a table to show how the inflections in strong and weak declensions of adjectives changed in ME.

35. Comment on the forms of pronouns in the following quotations:
«tis better theewithout than hewithin; Between who?; Nay, you need not fear for us; Loving offenders, thus I will excuse ye» (Shakespeare).

36. Discuss the grammatical elements of the following words:

children's

leaves

men

brethren's

ships

37. Give the present and past perfect forms of the following verbs.

ME writen, chēsen, riden, rinnen, walken, gifen.

38. Define the form of the verb ME standing. What verb was it derived from?

39. What modern irregular verbs can be traced back to strong verbs of the 3d class in Old English?

40. Describe the development of the principal forms of the following verbs. OE fēdan (w. I); wēpan (str. 7); āscian (w. II); sincan, windan (str. 3).

41. Point out traces of OE preterite-present verbs in modern modal verbs.

42. Use the following quotations to describe the history of the Continuous forms:

«It was not for nothing that my nose fell a-bleeding on Black Monday» (Shakespeare).

«The clock struck ten while the trunks were carrying down...» (J. Austen, late 18th c.).

42. Explain why there is an alternation of vowels [i:] – [e] in the following verbs:

to keep – kept

to sleep – slept

to creep – crept

44. Explain why the sound [u] began to be spelt with the letter [o] in ME *lufu* – love, *sum* – some, *sunu* – sone.

45. Explain why the digraph [ou] (ow) is read differently in Mod E [ou] in *soul, low, etc.*, [au] in *out, house, how*.

46. Explain why in Mod E the vowels a, e, o, i, u in an open syllable are pronounced as in the alphabet.

47. Explain why the combination “al” is pronounced as [o:] in *chalk, talk, fall, hall* and as [a:] in *calm, palm, half*.

48. Explain why the letter “u” is pronounced as [ʌ] in *cup, but*; and as [u] in *put, bull*.

49. Explain why [a:] in “*far, farm*” is spelt with “ar” and why it is spelt with “er” in *clerk, sergeant, derby*. Why is “er” pronounced as [ɛ:] in *certainly, university, perfect*?

50. Explain why in ME the following words have the same pronunciation and different spelling:

maid – made

plain – plane

tail – tale

sail – sale

51. Explain in what form the word “whale” is preserved in Mod E. With what process is this connected?

52. Explain the origin of the following words with similar meaning:

shade – shadow

mead – meadow

What process in grammar is this connected to?

53. Explain the origin of the word “week”.

54. Explain why there is an alternation of vowels [ai] and [i] in the following verbs:

write – written

ride – ridden

drive – driven

rise – risen

55. Explain why in Mod E there is an alternation of voiceless consonant – voiced consonant in the following words: to use [z] – use [s].

56. Explain why in ME the infinitive of many verbs coincides with the substantives:

to answer (v) – answer (n)

to hand (v) – hand (n)

57. Explain why these words have the same pronunciation but different spelling:

see – sea

meet – meat

hill – heal

58. Explain why the combination “wa” is pronounced as [wo:] in watch, wash, and water, and as [wæ] in wagon and wax.

59. Explain sound equivalence (vowels and consonants) in the following words of Proto-Germanic languages.

I

Goth. *mena* 'луна' — Old Upper Germ. *mano* — O.E. *mona*.

Goth. *akrs* 'поле' — O.E. *a cer*.

Goth. *hlaiw* 'могила, курган' — O.E. *hlaw*.

Goth. *diups* 'глубокий' — O.E. *deop*.

O.E. *nædl* 'иголка' — Old Upper Germ. *nadela* — Goth. *nepla*.

O.E. *stream* 'поток, течение' — Germ. *Strom*.

O.E. *werian* одеваться, надевать — Goth. *wasjan*.

II

Goth. *bugjan* 'покупать' — O.E. *byczan*.

O.E. *sunninh* 'король' — Old Upper Germ. *kuning*.

Goth. *ansts* (из * *anstiz*) 'милость' — O.E. *est*.

Goth. *badi* 'постель, ложе' — O.E. *bedd*.

O.E. *mennisc* 'человеческий' — Goth. *mannisks*.

Goth. *hauhs* 'высокий' — O.E. *heah*, but Goth. *hauhira* 'высота' — O.E. *hiehu*.

O.E. *byrne* 'латы, кольчуга' - Goth. *brunjo*.

O.E. *cyrtel* 'юбка, платье; куртка' — Germ. *kurz* (from Lat. *Curtus* 'короткий').

III

O.E. *feohtan* 'сражаться'—Old Upper Germ. *fehtan*.

O.E. *weogoan* 'становиться' — Old Upper Germ. *werdan* — Goth. *wairpan*.

Goth. *haldan* 'держатъ' — O.E. *healdan*.

Goth. *halp* (прош. вр. от гл. *hilpan*) — O.E. *healp* (прош. вр. от гл. *helpan*).

O.E. *Seaxe* 'саксы' — Germ. *Sachsen* (Lat. *Saxones*).

IV

O.E. *dead* 'мертвый' — Goth. *dauþs*

O.E. *eahta* 'восемь' — Goth. *ahtau* — Old Upper Germ. *ahto* (Lat. *octo*).

O.E. *heorte* 'сердце' — Old Upper Germ. *herza* — Goth. *hairto*.

O.E. *mod* 'разум, дух, настроение, мужество' — Germ. *Mut*

Old Scand.. moor — Goth. moþs 'гнев'.
O.E. spær 'сон' — Old Upper Germ. splaf— Goth. sleps.
O.E. fif 'пять' — Goth. finf.
Goth. anþar 'другой' — O.E. oðer.
O.E. muþ 'рот' = Goth. munþs — Old Upper Germ. mund.

60. Explain sound equivalence a) between words of some Germanic languages; b) between words of Proto-Germanic and other Indo-European Languages

Vowels

O.E. an 'один', Goth. ains — Lat. unus.
O.E. balu, bealu 'бедствие, зло' — Rus. боль.
O.E. beard 'борода', Germ. Bart—Rus. борода.
O.E. dælan 'делить, разделять', Germ. teilen, Goth. dailjan — Rus. делить <— дѣдить.
O.E. hāl 'здоровый, крепкий', Germ. heil, Goth. hails — Rus. целый <— цѣль.
O.E. mahan 'быть в состоянии' Goth. magan — Rus. мочь (могу, может).
O.E. mæge 'известный', 'чистый' Goth. mērs 'известный' — Lat. merus чистый, без примесей.
O.E. mere 'озеро, пруд; море', Goth. marei — Rus. море, Lat. mare.
O.E. mōna 'луна', Old Upper Germ. māno, Goth. mēna — Rus. месяц — мѣсяць.

O.E. munus 'монах' — Lat. monachus.
O.E. sealt 'соль', Germ. Salz — Rus. соль, Lat. sal.
O.E. stān 'камень', Goth. stains — Rus. стена — стѣна.

Consonants

O.E. āð 'клятва', Goth. aiþs — Rus. (об) ьть.
O.E. beran 'нести, рождать' — Rus. брать, беру, Lat. ferre, санскр. bhāranam 'несение'.
O.E. bītan 'кусать' Goth. Beiten — Sanskrit. bhēdāmi, Lat. findō.
O.E. būan 'жить, пребывать' — Rus. быть, Lat. futurūs 'будущий'.
O.E. cin 'подбородок' — Lat. gena 'щека'.

О.Е. cēosan 'выбирать, предпочитать' — Lat. gustare 'пробовать, отвеживать'.

О.Е. diġtan 'диктовать' — Lat. dictāre.

О.Е. etan 'есть', Germ. essen, Goth. itan—Rus. еда.

О.Е. fām 'пена', Germ. Feim—Rus. пена, санскр. phēna.

О.Е. feoh 'скот', Goth. faihu — Lat. pecus.

О.Е. flōd 'поток, река', Germ. Flut — греч. Plōtos 'плавающий'.

О.Е. frēond 'друг', Goth. frijōnds — Rus. приятель.

О.Е. huma 'мужчина, муж' — Lat. homo.

О.Е. holt 'дерево, лес, роща', Germ. Holz 'дерево' — Rus. колода.

О.Е. lēoht 'свет, огонь', Goth. liuhar — Lat. lūx, Greek. Leukos 'белый, светлый'.

О.Е. nacod 'нагой', Germ. nackt — Rus. нагой.

О.Е. riht 'правый, прямой' — Lat. rectus 'прямой'.

О.Е. slæp 'сон', Goth. slēps — Rus. слабый.

О.Е. tarn 'ручной', Goth. gatamjan 'укращать' — Lat. domāre 'укращать'.

О.Е. wehan 'нести, двигаться' — Lat. vehere 'двигаться'.

О.Е. witan 'наблюдать, знать, понимать' — Rus. видеть, ведать, Lat. vidēre 'видеть'.

Vowels and Consonants

О.Е. ceald 'холодный', Germ. kalt—Lat. gelu 'холод, мороз'.

О.Е. dæd 'действие, поступок, подвиг', Germ. Tat — Rus. дело
<— дъло.

О.Е. ēasan 'увеличивать', Goth. aukan—Lat. augēre.

О.Е. ēage 'ухо', дек. еуга, Goth. ausō — Rus. ухо, Lat. auris.

О.Е. rēah 'высокий', Goth. hauhs — Rus. куча.

О.Е. sæd 'сытый, утомленный' — Lat. satis 'довольно'.

О.Е. sech 'воин, муж' — Lat. socius 'последователь'.

О.Е. tēon (прош. ед. ч. tēah), Goth. tiuhan 'тащить, вести' — Lat. dūcere 'вести'.

О.Е. weorðan 'становиться', Goth. wairpan — Lat. vertere 'поворачивать', Rus. вертеть.

О.Е. trēo 'дерево', Goth. triu — Rus. дерево <— дръво.

61. Explain the difference in pronunciation of the sounds that were marked by the letter *ȝ* in Old English and Modern English:

<i>O.E.</i>	<i>Modern English</i>
Haderian 'собирать'	to gather
Healla 'желчь', 'злоба' (Germ. Galle)	Gall [go:l]
Hēar 'год' (Germ. Jahr, goth. jer)	Year
Hearwe 'снаряжение, доспехи'	Gear 'механизм, приспособление'
Heong, zunz 'молодой' (Germ. jung, goth. juggs)	Young
Hyfan 'давать' (Germ. geben, goth. giba, ск. gefa)	Give
Hyld 'возмещение, подать'	Yield
Hyldan, but zylden 'золотой' (Germ., golden)	Gild ['gild], golden
Hyld 'вина'	Guilt
Hyrdel 'пояс' (Germ. Gürtel)	Girdle ['gə:dl]
Hyman (zieman, zeo-) стремиться, желать (goth. gaimjan)	Yearn 'стремиться', 'желать'
Dæh 'день'	Day
Heh 'сено'	Hay
Clæh 'глина'	Clay

62. Explain the sound [k] preservation in the words: kin 'родня', keen 'острый', king 'король' (O.E. cynn, cuni, cene, cyninz <— cuninz), to keep 'держатъ'. Bear in mind that in other words where the sound comes before the front vowels it becomes the affricate [tʃ] (comp. child, chill etc.)

63. According to sound interchange in roots of modern words and taking into account the words of Gothic origin, explain their pronunciation in Old English:

Full — to fill (goth. fulls — fulljan); gold — to gild (goth. gulþ); food — to v feed (goth. fōdeins — fōdjan); bloog — to bleed (goth. blōþ); man — men v (goth. manna — mannas); foot — feet (goth. fōtus); goose — geese; tale — to tell, told (goth. taljan); sale — to sell (goth. saljan); sold — sell (goth. saljan); tooth — teeth (goth. tunpus); long — length; strong — strength; mouse — mice; louse — lice; brother — brethren (goth. broþar); cow — kine; old — elder — eldest (goth. aids); broad — breadth (goth. braips); sat — to set (goth. sitan — satjan); fall — to fell.

64. Explain the so-called exceptions from the Great Vowel Shift in the following words:

Group, route, wound, police, vase, charade, bread, dead, head (OE. heafod), red (OE. rēod, rēad), breath (OE. bræð).

65. Point out the phonetic changes, that took place in Old and Middle English periods:

OE. rād ‘путь’ — ME. rod

OE. hōs ‘гусь’ — ME. gos

OE. hlāf ‘хлеб’ — ME. loaf

OE. bēam ‘дерево’, ‘балка’ — ME. bem

OE. heofon ‘небо’ — ME. hevн

OE. hrēod ‘тростинка’ — ME. rede

OE. sēcan ‘искать’ — ME. seken

OE. clæne ‘чистый’ — ME. clene

OE. læhde (прош. вр. от leczan) — ME. laide

OE. hyll ‘холм’ — ME. hyll

OE. fyr ‘огонь’ — ME. fir

OE. plōh ‘плуг’ — ME. plough

OE. lufian ‘любовь’ — ME. loven

OE. wicu ‘неделя’ — ME. wike

66. Point out the pronunciation of the following words in the Middle English period:

Slow; snow; low; row; now; down; sound.

Cow; crow; blow; draw; (OE. drazan); bound.

Gnaw (OE. gnazan); flow, claw (OE. clawe <— oblique case of clēa); straw (OE. strawes — Genitive case of staw).

bow [bou]; flown (Part. II — OE. flozan); sought (Past T. — OE. sēcan).

taught (Past T. — OE. tæcan); four (OE. fēower); how; few (OE. fēawe); newe (OE. nēowe).

brought (Past T. — OE. brinzan); dew (OE. dēaw); spew (OE. speowian); brown.

saw (Past T. — OE. sēon ‘видеть’); saw (OE. sagu ‘пила’);

saw ‘поговорка’ (OE. sahu ‘речь’); sow ‘суть’ (OE. sāwan); sow [sau] ‘свинья (матка)’ (OĖ. suhu); soul (OE. sāwol).

67. Explain the modern pronunciation of the adjective late, if it is known that in Old English it was læm. The Old English sound æ usually corresponds to the modern sound [æ].

Compare: þæt → that, æt → at etc.

68. Explain the presents of spirants [f], [v]; [θ], [ð] in the words of the same root. Pay attention that they are different parts of speech: to live [liv] — life [laɪf]; bathe [beɪθ] — bath [bɑð]. Give at least five more examples.

69. Explain the difference in pronunciation in the following words: 1) Fren. guerre ‘война’, war ‘война’; 2) ward and guard ‘сторож’. It is known that every pair is of the same origin. What is the origin?

70. Explain the absence of the diphthongs in the following words, if it is known that in XV century the letter ū was present in them. This letter is usually becomes diphtong [au]:

room (OE. rum), loop, stoop (OE. stūpian), tomb (ME. tumb), droop,

71. Explain the absence of GVS in the following words: redeem (фр. redimer), esteem (фр. estimer), canteen (фр. cantine), breeze (исп. brisa), genteel (фр. gentil), shagreen (фр. chagrin), а также в словах tour, routine, rouge, soup, machine.

72. Explain the difference in the pronunciation of words stone and more, road and oar, if in Old English it was ā: stān, māra, rād, ār. Compare the words foot и floom, (here was the long closed sound [ō]).

73. Explain the pronunciation of initial sound in the numeral one, if it is known that in Old English it had the form ān, and sound ā usually gives diphthong [ou].

74. Explain occurrence of omophons in: tail ‘хвост’, tale ‘рассказ’; ail ‘болеть’, ale ‘пиво’; bait ‘приманивать’, bate ‘спорить’.

75. Define the loan words and their phonetic features:

skill, skin, skrint, sky, shirt, give, kid, kill, keg, get, supreme, cravat, chandelier, chaise, charade, machine, avalanche, blindage, massage, prestige, regime, rouge, coup, chateau, debris, ragout, trait, ballet, squire, sceptic, symbol, scheme, school, phrase, phenomenon, physic, philanthropic, leg, log, act, actual, agriculture, application, shield, ship, child, bridge, chic, yet, joy, boy, autumm, August.

76. Find complex object and define the parts of speech it consists of:
OE «hēgeseah betwēōh oþer þing cyþe cneohtas þær gesette».

77. Define the type of the subject in the main and principle clauses:
OE «... man mihte geseglian an ānum monþe gyf man on oiht wīcode».

78. Characterise relations between the nouns and their determiners in the following phrases:

ME These wodes eek recoveren grene. ... asthise clerkes seyn...

A good man was ther of religioun. Goode men, herkneth everych on!

79. What developments in English syntax can be illustrated by the following quotations:

«Madam, my interpreter, what says she? Whereupon do you look?»

«Not from the stars do I my judgement pluck. And yet me thinks I have astronomy...»

«How likes you this play, my lord?»

(Shakespeare)

80. Explain the appearance of the personal pronouns: I, you, she, it.

81. Comment on the following quotations from the works of well-known linguists.

«Visible change is the tip of an iceberg. Every alteration that eventually establishes itself, had to exist formerly as a choice. This means that the seedbed for variation in time is simply the whole landscape of variation in space» (D. Bolinger).

«The structure of language is nothing but the unstable balance between the needs of communication, which require more numerous and more specific units, and man's inertia, which favours less numerous, less specific and more frequently occurring units» (A. Martinet).

82. Make a table showing the relationship of English to other languages of the Indo-European family (main groups of languages, with special reference to Germanic, Slavonic, Celtic).

83. Explain the sound correspondence in the following parallels from Germanic and non-Germanic languages.

R десять – OE *tien*, NE *ten*

L *tres* – Gth *Þreis*

Fr *deux* – OE *twā*

R болото – OHG *pfuol*, G *Pfuhl*

L *pater*, R *папа* – NE *father*, G *Vater*, Sw *fader*

84. Give several examples of n-stem nouns in Old Germanic languages.

85. Read the following words. Determine the sound quality denoted by the letters *z*, *þ*, *s*, *f*: *þearf*, *cūð*, *zesittan*, *sūzel*, *waþema*, *sūðan*, *stefn*, *slōzon*, *heofon*, *wez*, *liczan*, *sceððu*, *þis*, *zrund*, *æfre*, *āfen*.

86. Determine the location of the stress in the Indo-European words:

L *mater* – OE *modor*

Gr. *Plotos* – Gth *flodus*

R *свекровь* – Germ. *Schwager*

L *caput* – OE *heofod*

Gr. *Decas* – Gth. *tigus*

87. Explain the relationship between Gothic and Old English root vowels in the following words. Find Roman borrowings.

OE *hatan*, *treo*, *hebban*, *geraede*, *stede*, *graedig*, *stigan*

Gt. *haitan*, *triu*, *hafjan*, *garaips*, *staps*, *steigan*, *gredags*

NE *hight*, *tree*, *ready*, *greedy*

88. Explain correspondence of consonants in the following pairs of words:

OE *stasp* - лат. *status* NE *tame* - лат. *domus*

OE *teon*, *teah* - лат. *duco*, *ducere* NE *thatch* - лат. *tegere*

OE *brecan* - лат. *fregi*, *frango* NE *drone* - рус. *трутень*, греч. *threnos*

OE *cnawan* - лат. *gnosco* NE *fear* - лат. *periculum*

OE *tacen* - лат. *digitus* NE *bark* - лит. *burgeti*

OE *beorgan* - рус. *берег* NE *float* - лит. *plaukti*, рус. *плавать*

OE *stede* - лат. *statio* NE *full* - лат. *plenus*, лит. *pilnas*

OE *beran* - лат. *ferre*, рус. *братъ* NE *sweep* - лат. *Sopltre*

89. According to the table find out correspondence between numerals in Germanic and other Indo-European languages

OE	Gt.	Old Germ.	L	R
An	Ains	Ein	unus	один
twegen, twa .	twai, twos,	zwene, zwa,	duo	два
Prëo	Preis	Drl	tres	три
Feower	Fidwor	Fior	quattuor	четыре
Frif	Fimf	Finf	quinque	пять

sex, six		saihs <i>Id</i>	Sehs	sex	шесть
Seofon		Sibun	Siben	septem	семь
Eahta		Ahtau	Ahto	Octo	(в)осемь
Nigon		Niun	Niun	novem	девять
tene, tlen,		taihun <i>Id</i>	Zehan	Decem	десять
Hund		Hunds	Hunt	centum	сто

90. Say what historic events account for the influence of Latin on OE.

91. Explain the origin of the following place-names: Britain, Scotland, England, Sussex, Wales.

92. Point out Latin elements in the following geographical names: Lancaster, Winchester, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Lincoln, Portsmouth, Stratford, Fosseway if

LATIN	—	ENGLISH	Mod. E
castra	—	caster, ceaster, > chester	(camp)
vicus	—	wic > wick, wich [wid]	(town)
colonif	—		(colony)
portus	—		(port)
strata	—		(street)
fossa	—		(moat)

93. Point out Celtic elements in the following geographical names: Kilbride, Innisfail, London, Usk, Dunedin, Llandaf, Inverness, Ballyshannon: if

CELT	—	NE	CELT	—	CELTe
dun	—	hill	inis	—	island
uisage	—	water	bail	—	house
llan	—	church	inbher	—	mountain
kil	—	church			

94. What OE phonemes no longer exist in New English? Give examples from the set of OE vowels and consonants.

95. Explain the difference of root-vowels in the following words.

OE full – OE fyllan (NE full – fill)

OE talu – OE tellan (NE tale – tell)

OE dōm – OE dēman (NE doom – deem)

96. What positional changes of OE vowels belong to diphthongization? Give examples.

97. Find Gothic and English words in the following pairs:

harda – heard, sēean – slahan, wēþan - wopjan, badi – bedd, hairto – heorte.

98. Explain what changes led to different vowels in the following semantically connected pairs of words:

to fill – full, mouse – mice, keep – kept, child – children.

99. Compare the following Old English and Middle English words. Explain the phenomenon of the vocalization of the consonant: OE fager → ME fair; OE masgden → ME maiden; OE sasgde → ME saide; OE halig → ME holy; OE hefig → ME hevy; OE nigon → ME nine; OE sasglian → ME seylen.

100. What changes occurred in XVC. and in Early NE period in the following words:

OE eall	ME all	OE feohtan	ME tighten
OE pohte	ME thoughte	OE cneow	ME knew
OE tealde	ME talde	OE feaw	ME fewe
OE feor	ME far	OE leoht, liht	ME light
OE steorra	ME star	OE heorte	ME heart
OE leornian	ME learn	OE eald	ME old
OE fealdan	ME folden	OE. hlyhhan,	ME laugh

101. How did the vowels change in the given words as a result of the Great Vowel Shift?

OE ham → ME hoom OE llf → ME. lyf

OE macode → ME made OE don → ME. doon

OE tīma → ME. time OE to → ME to
OE seopan *слн. 2* → ME seethen OE nan-þing → ME no-thing

102. Compare two groups of words:

a) Mod. E. rude	old Fr. rude	б) Mod. E new	OE neowe
Mod. E. rule	old Fr. reule	Mod. E dew	OE deaw
Mod. E. true	OE treow	Mod. due	old Fr dewe
Mod. E. grew	OE greow	Mod. E view	old Fr vewe

103. Identify phonetic and graphic changes which occurred in the following words

- 1) OE plegian → ME to pleye(n)
- 2) OE ēac → ME eek
- 3) OE dohtor → ME doghter
- 4) OE hus → ME hous
- 5) OE fan, fa → ME foo
- 6) OE weall → ME wal
- 7) OE wifes → ME wives
- 8) OE ftf → ME fyve
- 9) OE prēo → ME three
- 10) OE fest → ME fast

PART II. TEXTS WITH TASKS

Text 1. THE DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN

Brittannia, þæt īgland, hit is norþeāstlang; and hīt is eāhta hund mīla lang, and twā hund mīla brād. Þonne is be sūðan him, on oðre heālfе þæs sæs earmes is Gallia Bellica; and on westheālfе, on oðre heālfе þæs sæs earmes, is Ibernian, þæt īgland; and on norþheālfе Orcadus, þæt igland, Igbernian, þæt we Scota land hātaþ, hit is on ælce heālfе ymbfangen mid gārsecge...

Early Modern English Variant

Britain, that island, extends a long way north-east; it is 800 miles long and 200 miles broad. Then on south of it on the other side of the arm of the sea is Gallia Bellica, and on the west part of the other side of the sea is the island Hibernia; and on the north part near the Orkney islands, Igbernia, which we called Scotland; it is on every side surrounded by the ocean...

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Analyze the following compound nouns:

1. northēastlang,
2. westheālfе,
3. norþheālfе.

Ex. 2. Spell the following Old English words in Modern English:

īgland
eāhta
mīl
twā
brād
oðre

Ex. 3. Derive all the 3 degrees of comparison of the following Old English adjectives and give their ModE equivalents:

lang

brād
mycel
lytel

Ex. 4. Answer the following Modern English questions in Old English.

1. Is Great Britain 800 miles long?
2. Where was Gallia Bellica situated?
3. What is washed by the ocean?

Ex. 5. Put down all the predicates from the text in Early Modern English.

Ex. 6. Transcribe the letters *þ*, *ð* and *f* in the following words:

- 1) norþ, þonne, sūðan, oðre, norþheālfē, hātað.
- 2) heālfē, westheālfē, norðheālfē, ymbfangen.

Text 2. CURA PASTORALIS – PASTORAL CARE

Cura Pastoralis is a didactic treatise, written by Pope Gregory in the nineties of the VI-th century. The dialect is West Saxon. ... Ælfred cyning hāteþ grētan Wærferð biscep his wordum luflice ond freōndlice; ond þe cȳðan hāte me com swīðe oft on gemynd, hwelce wiotan iu wæron giond Angelcynn, ægðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra, ond hū zesæliglīca tīda þa wæron giond Angelcynn...

Early Modern English Variant

King Alfred commands me (his secretary) to greet Bishop Wærferth with his words lovingly and with friendship and I let it be known to thee that it has very often come into my mind, what wise men there formerly were throughout England, both of sacred and secular orders; and how happy times there were then throughout England.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Underline the suffixes in the following words:

cynning, luflīce, freōndlīce, zesæliglīca, godcund, worudcundra.

Ex. 2. Find all the nouns and verbs in the text and analyze them.

Ex. 3. Transcribe the following words, taking into account the two variants of the pronunciation of:

1) the letters þ, ð

2) three variants of the letter g.

1) hāteþ, Wærferð, þē, cýðan, swīðe, þā;

2) gemynd, giond, ægðer, ge, godcundra, gesæliglīca.

Ex. 4. Find the equivalents of Old English words in the Early Modern English variant.

Text 3. ÆLFRIC'S GRAMMAR

Ic Ælfric wolde þās lytlan bōc awendan to englīscum gereorde of þām stæfcræfte, þe is gehāten Grammatica, sýððan ic þā twā bēc awende on hundeahtatigum spellum, forðan þē stæfcræft is seō cæg, þe þæra bōca andgit unlīcð. And ic þōhte, þæt þeos bēc mihte fremjan jungum cildum to anginne þæs cræftes, oððæt hī to māran andgyte becumon.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Transcribe the following words: þas, þam, þē, þā, forðan, unlīcþ, þohte, þæt, þeos, oððat. (In the initial and final positions the letter þ is voiceless, but in the intervocal position it was and still is voiced: e.g. bother).

Compare the following words in Modern English:

1) [ð] this – these, that – those, there, then, though,

2) [þ] theatre, thin, thanks, thick, thoroughfare.

Ex. 2. Try to find:

- 1) two predicates – in the Past Simple,
- 2) one predicate – in the Present Simple,
- 3) two modal predicates,
- 4) two compound nominal predicates.

Ex. 3. Underline the suffixes and prefixes in the following words:

awendan,
engliscum,
gereorde,
gehāten,
awende,
eāhtatigum,
unlīcþ,
anginne,
becumon.

Ex. 4. Find the Old English equivalents of the following Modern English predicates:

1. ...would like to translate,
2. ...is called,
3. ...is the key,
4. ...might help.

Ex. 5. Render the following Old English sentences into Modern English.

1. Ic wolde þas lytlan bōc awendan.
2. Ic þōhte, þæt þeos bōc mīhte fremjan jungum cildum to anginne þæs cræftes.
3. Ðas bōc is gehāten Grammatica.

Text 4. JULIUS CAESAR

Æfter þæm þe Romeburg getimbred wæs, Romane gesealdon Gaiuse Iuliuse seofon legan, to þōn þæt he sceolde fīf winter winnan on Gallie.

Æfter þæm þe hē hiē oferwunnen hæfde, he fōr on Bretanie, þæt īglond, and wið þa Brettas gefeagt, and gefliēmed wearð on þæm londe þe mon hæf Centlond. Raðe þæs he gefeagt wið þa Brettas on Centlonde, and hi wurdon gefliēmede.

Heore þridde gefeoht wæs neah þære īe þe mon hæf Temes, neh þæm forða þe mon hæf Velengaford. Æfter þæm gefeohte him eode on hond se cyning and þa burgware, þe wæron in Cirenceastre, and sīððan ealle þe on þæm iglonde wæron.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Transcribe the new words according to the rules of pronunciation:

- 1) æfter, seofon, gefeoht, fif, Velengaford;
- 2) legan, burgware, Romeburg, Gallie, iglond, gefliēmede, Velengaford.

Ex. 2. Underline the prefixes in the following words and render them into Modern English:

1. getimbred,
2. gesealdon,
3. overwunnen,
4. gefeoht,
5. gefliēmed,
6. gefeoht,
7. gefliēmede.

Ex. 3. Analyze the following compound nouns:

Romeburg,
Centlond,
Welengaford.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions in Old English.

- 1) How many legions did the Romans give Gaiuse Iuliuse?
- 2) Where did he go after conquering Gallie?
- 3) Where was their third fight?

Text 5. BEOWULF

þa wæs on morgen mīne gefræge,
ymb þa gif-healle gūþ-rinc monig:
ferdon folc-togan feorran ond neāhan
geond wīd-wēgas wundor sceāwian,
lāðes lāstas. No his lif-gedal
sarlic þūhte secga ænegum,
þara þe tir-leāse trode sceāwode,
hū he wērig-mōd on wēg þanon,
nīða ofercumen on nicera mere,
fæge ond geflȳmed feorh-lāstas bær.

Early Modern English Variant

Then in the morning as I have heard tell
Around the gift-hall many a warrior:
The nation's chieftane came, from far and near
Over distant ways the wonder to behold, the traces of the foe: his life-
divorce did not seem painful to any warrior,
Who the inglorious track beheld;
How he in the spirit weary away thence
In hostilities overcame in the nicker's mere, death-doomed and put to
flight, death-traces bare...

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Find the words that illustrate alliteration.

1. Ferdon fōlc-togan feorran... fæge ond geflȳmed feorh...
2. wīd-wēgas wundor sceāwian...
3. lāðes lāstas...
4. nīða overcumen on nicere mere...

Ex. 2. Analyze the following Old English compound words:

1. gif-healle,
2. gūþ-rinc,

3. folc-togan,
4. wīd-wēgas,
5. līf-gedal,
6. tir-leās,
7. wērig-mōd,
8. feorh-lāstas.

Ex. 3. Find the Past Simple of the given verb-stems:

beran, cuman, ferian, sceawian, þincan.

Ex. 4. Give the equivalents of the Old English word-combinations:

1. was told,
2. to show wonder,
3. rather tired,
4. inglorious tracks,
5. to overcome the evil,
6. doomed and running.

Ex. 5. Read the following Early New English variant of the translation and compare the predicates in EME and OE texts: heard, came, did not seem painful, beheld, overcame, put to flight, bare.

PART III. TEXTS FOR GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL ANALYSIS

1. Alfred kynin3 hāteð grētan Wærferð biscep his wordum luflice ond frēondlice; ond ðē cyðan hāte ðæt mē cōm swīðe oft on zemynd, hwelce wiotan iū wæron hiond Angelcynn, ægðer he hodcundra hāda he woruldcundra; ond hū ðā kyninhas ðe ðone onwald hæfdon ðæs folces on ðām dahum Gode ond his ærendwrecum hērsumedon; ond hū hīe ægðer he hiora sibbe he hiora siodo he hiora onweald innanbordes zehioldon, ond eac ut hiora ēðel zerymdon; ond hū him ðā spēow æzðer he mid wize he mid wīsdōme ond ēac ðā zodcundan hādas hū hiorne hīe wæron ægðer he ymb lāre he ymb liornunza, he ymb ealle ðā ðīowotdōmas ðe hīe Gode dōn scoldon; ond hū man ūtanbordes wīsdōm ond lāre hieder on lond sōhte, ond hū wē hīe nū sceoldon ūte bezietan, zif wē hīe habban sceoldon. Swæ clæne hīo wæs oðfeallenu on Angelcynne ðæt swīðe fēawa wæron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninza cūðen understondan on Enzlicsc oððe furðum ān ærendgewrit of Iædene on Enzlicsc āreccean; ond ic wēne ðætte nōht monize behiondan Humbre næren. Swæ fēaw hiora wæron ðæt ic fuðrum āne ānlepne ne mæz heðencean be suðan Temese, ðā ðā ic to rice fen3. Gode ælmiztesum sie ðone ðætte we nu ænizne onstal habbað lāreowa. Ond for ðon ic ðe bebiode ðæt ðu do swæ ic zeliefe ðæt ðu wille, ðæt ðu ðe ðissa worulddīnza to ðem zæmetize, swæ ðu oftost mæze, ðæt ðu ðone wisdom ðe ðe God sealde ðær ðær ðu hiene befæstan mæze, befæste. Geðenc hwelc witu us ðā becomon for ðisse worulde, ðā ðā we hit nohwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon, ne eac oðrum monnum ne lefdon: ðone naman āne we hæfdon ðætte we Cristne wæren, ond swīðe feawe ðā ðeawas.¹

2. Heo ācende Þā sunu, swā swā hyre sæde se enzel, and zet hine Samson, and he swīðe weoxs, and zod hine bletsode, and zodes hast wæs on him. And he wearð Þā miztiz on micelre strenhðe, swā Þæt he helæhte āne leon be wehe, Þe hine ābitan wolde, and tobræd hi to sticcum, swilce he totære sum eadelic ticcen. He behann Þā to winnenne wið ðā Philisteos and heora fela ofsloh and to sceame tucode, Þeah Þe hih anweald hæfdon ofer his leode. Ðā ferdon Þā Philistei forð æfter Samsone. And heton his leode, ðæt hi hine āheafon to hira anwealde, Þæt hih wrecan mihton heora teonræddenne

¹ Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Oxford, 1959, p. 4—5

mid tintrehum on him. Hih ðā hine hebundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum and hine helæddon to Þām folce. And ða Philisteiscan Þæs fæhnodon swiðe, urnon him toheanes ealle hlydene, wol-don hine tintrehian for heora teonrædene. Ða tobræd Samson behen his earmas, ðæt Þā rāpas toburston, Þe he mid hbunden wæs, and he helæhte ðā sona sumes assan cinbān, Þe he Þær funde. And hefeht wið hih and ofsloh ān Þusend mid Þæs assan cinbāne and cwæð to him sylfum: "ic ofsloh witodlice ān Þusend wera mid Þæs assan cinbāne." He wearð Þā swiðe ofþyrst for ðām wundorlican slehe and bæd Þone heofonlican hod, Þæt he him āsende drincan; for Þām Þe on ðære neawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Ða arn of Þām cimbāne of ānum teð wæter, and Samson Þā dranc and his drihtene Þancode.²

3. Þā æfter Oswoldes slehe fenz Oswih his broðor to Norðhymbra rice, and rād mid werode to Þær his broðor heafod stod on stacan heffæstnod, and henam Þæt heafod and his swiðran hand, and mid ārwurðnyse ferode to Lindisfarnea cyrean. Þā wearð hefyllid, swā we her foresædon, Þæt his swiðre hand wunað hal mid Þām flæsce butan ælcere brosunne, swā se biseop hecwæð. Se earm wearð heled ārwurðlice on scrine, of seolfre āsmiþod, on Sancte Petres mynstre binnan Bebbanbyrig be Þære sæ strande, and lið ðær swā ansund swā he ofaslahen wæs. His broðor dohrtor eft siððan on Myrcan wearð cwen, and heaxode his bān, and hebrohte hi to Lindesihe to Bardanihe mynstre, Þe heo micclum lufode. Ac Þā mynstermenn noldon for menniscum hedwylde Þone sanct underfon, ac man sloh ān heteld ofer Þā hālhan bān binnan Þære licreste. Hwæt Þā God heswutelode Þæt he halih sanct wæs, swā Þæt heofonlic leoht ofer Þæt geteld āstreht stod up to heofonum swiice healie sunnbeam ofer ealle ðā niht, and Þā leoda beheoldon heond ealle Þā scire swiðe wundrihende. Ðā wurdon Þā mynstermenn micclum āfyrhte, and bædon Þæs on merhen Þæt hi moston Þone sanct mid ārwurðnyse underfon, Þone Þe hi ær forsocon. Þā ðwoh man Þā hālhan bān, and bær into Þære cyrcan ārwurðlice on scrine, and helohodon hi upp³.

4. Ever me is leovere, so ge don grette werkes. Nemakie none purses vorte vreonden ou mide, ne blodbendes of seolke; auh schepieð and seouweð

² Aelfric 10; Zup. 74

³ Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Oxford, 1959, p. 79

and amendeð chir-checlðes and poure monne cloðes. Noþing neschule ge given wiðuten schrifles leave. Helpeð mid ower owune swinke, so vorð so ge muwen, to schruden on sulven and þeo, ðet ou serveð, ase Seint Jorome lereð. Nebeo ge never idel; vor anonrihtes ðe veond beot hire his werc þet ine godes werke newurcheð, and he tuteleð anonrihtes touward hire. Vor þeo hwule þet he isihð hire bisi, he þenchieð þus:vor nout ich schulde nu kumen neih hire, nemei heo nout ihwulen vorto hercnen mine lore. Of idelnesse awakeneð muchel flesshes fondunge, Iniquitas Sodome saturitas panis et ocium; þet is, al Sodomes cweadschipe kom of idelnesse and of ful wombe. Iren, þet lið stille, gedereð sone rust, and water, þet nestureð nout readliche, stinkeð. Ancre neschal nout forwurðen scolmeistre, ne turnen hire ancrehus to childrene scole. Hire meiden mei þauh techen sum lutel meiden, þet were dute of forto leornen among gromes; auh ancre neouh forfo gemen bute god one. Ge neschulen senden lettres ne undrvon lettres ne writen buten leave. Ge schulen beon idodded four siðen iðe gere, vorto lihten ower heaved, and ase offe iletten blod and oftere, gif neod is and hwoso mei beon þer wiðuten, ich hit mei wel iþolien. Hwon ge beoð iletten blod, ge neschulen don noþing þeo þreo dawes, þet ou greve; auh talkeð mid ouer meidenes and mid þeaufule talen schurteð ou togederes Ge muwen don so ofte, hwon ou þuncheð hevie, oðer beoð vor sume worldliche þinge sorie oðer seke⁴.

5. On þis gære for se king H' over sæ æt te lāmasse. And ð oþer dei þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe dæi over al landes and uuard þe sunne suilc als it uuare thre niht ald mone. An steres abuten hi at middæi.

Wurþen men suiðe ofuundred and ofdred and sæden ð micel þing schulde cum her eft'. Sua dide. For þat ilc gær warth þe king ded. Ð oþer dæi eft' S' Andreas massedæi on Norm. þa westre sona þas landes. For ævric man sone rævede oþer þe mihte. þa namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Englel' and bebiriend in Reding'. God man he wes and micel æie wes of hi Durste nan man misdou wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wuasua bare his byrthen gold and sylvre. Durste nā man sei to hi naht bute god⁵.

⁴ Ancr. Riwe 39; Kl. 9—10

⁵ Chron. 12; Kl. 11

6. De imperfecta contricione. Rycharde hermyte reherces a dredfull tale of unperfite contrecyone, þat a haly mane Cesarius tellys in ensample. He says, þat a gonge mane, a chanone at Parys, unchastely and delycyously lyfande and full of many synnys laye seke to þe dede. He schrafe hym of his gret synnys, he hyghte to amende hym, he rescheyvede þe sacrament of þe autire and anoynte hyme, and swa he dyede. Till hys gravynges it semyde als þe ayere gafe servese.

Eftyr a faa dayes he apperyde till ane, þat was famyliare till hym in hys lyfe, and sayde, þat he was dampned for þis enchesone: "Þole I ware", quod he, "schreven and hyghte to doo penance, me wantede verray contrycyone, wythowttene þe whylke all othere thynges avayles noghte. Forthy, if I hyghte to lefe my foly, my concyens sayde, þat, if I lefede tham, get walde I hafe delyte in myne alde lyfe. And till þat my herte heldede mare and bowghede, thane to restreyne me fra all thoghtes, þat I knewe agaynes goddes will. And forthy I had na stabyll purpos in gude, na perfite contrycyone, wharefore sentence of dampnacyone felle one me and wente agaynes mee."

Allswa he reherces anothre tale of verraye contrecyone, þat þe same clerke Cesarius says, He tellys, þat a scolere at Pares had done many full synnys, þe whylke he hade schame to schryfe hym of. At þe laste gret sorowe of herte overcome his schame, and whene he was redy to schryfe hym till þe priore of þe abbay of Saynte Victor, swa mekill contricyone was in his herte, syghynge in his breste, sobbynge in his throtte, þat he moghte noghte brynge a worde furthe. Thane the priore said till hym:

"Gaa and wrytte thy synnes." He dyd swa and come agayne to þe pryoure and gafe hym, þat he hadde wretyne, for gitt he myghte noghte schryfe hym with mouthe. The prioure saghe the synnys swa grette, þat thurghe leve of þe scolere he schewede theyme to þe abbotte, to hafe conceyle. The abbotte tuke þat byll, þat þay warre wretyne ine, and lukede thareone. He fande na thyng wretyne and sayd to þe prioure: "What may here be redde, þare noghte es wretyne?" That saghe þe pryour and wondyrde gretly and saide:

"Wyet ge, þat his synns here warre wretyne and I redde thayme, bot now I see, þat god has sene hys contrycyone and forgyfes hym all his synnes." Þis þe abbot and þe prioure tolde þe scolere and he with gret joye thanked god⁶.

⁶ Rich. Rolle 145: Kl. 26—27

7. To oure lorde Jhesu Crist in hevene
ich today shewe myne swevene,
Þat ich mette in one nihth,
of a knihth of mychel mihth:
his name is ihote sir Edward Þe kyng,
Prince of Wales, Engelonde Þe faire Þing.
Me mette, Þat he was armed wel
hoþe wiþ yrne and wiþ stel.⁷

8. With hym ther rood a gentil Pardoner
Of Rouncivale, his freend and his compeer,
That streight was comen fro the court of Rome.
Ful loude he soong "Com hider, love, to me!"
This Somonour bar to hym a stif burdoun;
Was nevere trompe of half so greet a soun.
This Pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex,
But smothe it heeng as dooth a strike of flex;
By ounces henge his lokkes that he hadde,
And therwith he his shuldres overspradde;
But thynne it lay, by colpons oon and oon.
But hood, for jolitee, wered he noon,
For it was trussed up in his walet.
Hym thoughte he rood al of the newe jet;
Dischevelee, save his cappe, he rood al bare.
Swiche glarynge eyen hadde he as an hare.
A vemycle hadde he sowed upon his cappe.
His walet lay biforn hym in his lappe,
Bretful of pardoun, comen from Rome al hoot.
A voys he hadde as smal as hath a goot.
No berd hadde he, ne nevere sholde have;
As smothe it was as it were late shave.
I trowe he were a geldyng or a mare.
But of his craft, fro Berwyk into Ware,
Ne was ther swich another Pardoner.

⁷ Adam Davy 65; Kl. 92-93

For in his male he hadde a pilwe-beer,
 Which that he seyde was Oure Lady veyl:
 He seyde he hadde a gobet of the seyl
 That Seint Peter hadde, whan that he wente
 Upon the see, til Jhesu Crist hym hente.
 He hadde a croys of latoun ful of stones,
 And in a glas he hadde pigges bones.
 But with thise relikes, whan that he fond
 A povre person dwellynge upon lond,
 Upon a day he gat hym moore moneye
 Than that the person gat in monthes tweye;
 And thus, with feyned flaterye and japes,
 He made the person and the peple his apes.
 But trewely to tellen atte laste,
 He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste.
 Wel koude he rede a lessoun or a storie,
 But alderbest he song an oifertorie;
 For wel he wiste, whan þat song was songe,
 He moste preche and wel affile his tonge
 To wynne silver, as he ful wel koude;
 Therefore he song the murierly and loude⁸.

9. For þe maners and þe doynge of Walschemen and of Scottes beþ tofore hond somewhat declared, now of þe maners and of þe doyngis of þe medled peple of Englond nediþ forto telle. But þe Flemmyngis, þat beþ in þe westside of Walis, beþ now ytorned, as þei were Engliche, by cause of company wiþ Englichemen. And þei beþ stalworþe and stroiige to fihte and beþ þe most enemyes, þat Walschemen haveþ. And usiþ marchaundise and cloþinge and beþ ful redy, to putt hemself to adventures and to peryle in þe see and in lond, by cause of grete wynnynge, and beþ redy forto go som tyme to þe plowe and som tyme to dedes of armes, whan tyme and place axeþ. It semeþ of þese men a grete wonder, þat in a boon of a weþeres riht schulder, whan þe flesche is away ysode and nouht rosted,

⁸ Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, Prologue

Þei knowiþ, what haþ be do, is ydo and schal be do, as it were by a spirit of prophecye and a wonderful craft; Þei telliþ, what me doþ in fer cuntrays, tokenes of pees and of werre, Þe staat of Þe reerne, sleyng of men and spousebriche, siche Þei declareþ certeynliche be schewynge of tokens and of chynes, Þat beþ in siche a schulder boon.—But Þe Englischemen, Þat woneþ in Englund, Þat beþ medled in Þe ilond, Þat beþ fer yspronge from Þe welles, Þat Þei spronge of first, wel lihtliche wiþout entisyng of eny oþer men by her owne assent torneþ to contrarie dedes. And so unesy also, ful unpacient of pees, enemy of bisynesse and wlatful on sleuþe⁹.

10. And certaynly, our langage now used varyeth ferre from that which was used and spoken whan I was borne. For we Englysshe men ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never stedfaste but ever waverynge, wexynge one season, and waneth and dycreaseth another season. And that comyn Englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another in so moche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a ship in Tamyse for to have sayled over the see into Zelande. And for lacke of wynde thei taryed atte forlond; and wente to land for to refreshe them. And one of thaym, named Shef-felde, a mercer, came in to an hows and axed for mete, and specyally he axyd after eggys. And the goode wyf answerede that she coude speke no Frenshe. And the marchaunt was angry; for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde eggys; and she understode hym not. And thenne at laste a nother sayd that he wolde have eyren. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte:

Egges or eyren? Certynly it is harde to playse every man by cause of dyversitie and chaunge of langage¹⁰.

11. Nu scylun herhan hefaen-ricaes uard,
metudæs maecti end his mod-hidanc,
uerc uuldur-fadur, sue he uundra hihuaes,
eci dryctin, or astelidæ.
He aerist scop aelda barnum

⁹ Trevisa 60; K.1- 40

¹⁰ Caxton, Eneydos, Early English. Text Society, London. 1890

heben til hrofe, haleh scep[p]en[d];
 tha middun-heard mon-cynnæs uard,
 eci dryctin, æfter tiadæ
 firum foldu[n] frea allmectih.
 Primo cantavit Caedmon istud carmmen.¹¹¹²

12. Among King Alfred's (849-871-901) translations of Latin books, the English version Orosius's World History (*Historiarum adversus paganos libri septem*, i.e. 'Seven Books of History against the heathen, written in Latin by a Spanish priest, Orosius, ab. 418) is especially valuable for Alfred's own insertions. The most important of these, besides being good specimens of original prose in Early West-Saxon, contain exceedingly interesting geographical and ethnographical information of those times. Such original insertions are the description of some parts of Europe and the narrative of Othere's and Wulfstan's voyages. The first voyage of Othere, a rich Norwegian from Halgoland (now Helgeland), was to the White Sea, and his second voyage, to Schleswig; Wulfstan (a Dane?) sailed in the Baltic Sea, from Schleswig to Frische Haff. — There are two manuscripts of the Alfredian 'Orosius'; the older of them, the so-called Lauderdale MS. (Helmingham Hall, Suffolk), is contemporary with Alfred; the other (Cotton Tiberius B I, in the Brit. Mus.) belongs to the 11th century, but is very important as it supplies a gap in the older text. — Ed. Sweet, *King Ælfred's Orosius*, Early English Texts Society, Lond., 1883; the 'Voyages' also edited by Bosworth, 1855, with valuable annotations, a map, and an 'Essay on the Geography of King Alfred the Great' by R.T. Hampson¹³.

13. Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede cyninhe, þæt he ealra Norðmonna norþmest bude on þæm lande norþweardum wiþ þa Westsæ. He sæde þeah þæt þæt land sie swiþe lanh norþ þonan; ac hit is eal weste, buton on feawum stowum stycce-mælum wiciað Finnas, on huntoðe on wintra and on sumera on fiscaþe be þære sæ.

He sæde þæt he æt sumum cirre wolde fāndian hu lonhe þæt land norþryhte læhe oþþe hwæðer ænih mon benorðan þæm westenne bude. Þa

¹¹ Caedmon first sang this song

¹² From the Alfredian Version of Orosius's World History; ab. 893

¹³ From Othere's account of his first voyage. (The Lauderdale M.S.)

for he norþryhte be þæm lande; let him ealne weh þæt weste land on ðæt steor-bord, and þa wid-sæ on ðæt bæc-bord, þrie dahas. Þa wæs he swa feor norþ swa þa hwælhuntan firrest faraþ. Þa for he þa hiet norþryhte swa feor swa he meahte on þæm oþrum þrim dahum hesihlan. Þa beah þæt land þær eastryhte oþþe seo sæ in on ðæt lond, he nysse hweðer, buton he wisse ðæt he ðær bad westanwindes and hwon norþan, and sihlde ða east be lande, swa swa he meahte on feower dahum hesihlan. Þa sceolde he ðær bidan ryht-norþanwindes; forðæm þæt land beah þær suþryhte oþþe seo sæ in on ðæt land he nysse hweþer. Þa sihlde he þonan suðryhte be lande, swa swa he mehte on fif dahum hesihlan. Ða læh þær an micel ea up-in on þæt land. Þa cirdon hie up-in on ða ea, for-þæm hie ne dorston forþ bi þære ea sihlan for unfriþe; for þæm ðæt land wæs eall hehun on oþre healfe þære eas. Ne mette he ær nan hehun land, siþþan he from his ahnum ham for. — (The land on the other side of the river was inhabited by the ‘Beormas’.)¹⁴

14. Will(el)m kynh hret Will(el)m bisceop and Hosfrehð portirefan and ealle þa burhwarum binnan Londone, Frencisce and Enhlice, freondlice. And ic kyðe eow þæt ic wylle þæt het beon eallra þæra laha weorðe þe hyt wæran on Eadwordes dæhe kynhes. And ic wylle þæt ælc cyld beo his fæder yrf-numme æfter his fæder dæhe. And ic nelle heþolian þæt ænih man eow ænih wranh beode. Hod eow hehealde!¹⁵

15. Will(el)m kynh hret Will(el)m b(isceop) and Swehn scytherefan and ealle mine þehnas on Eastseaxan freondlice. And ickyðe eow þæt ic habbe heunnen Deormanne, minan men, þa hide landes æt Hyddesdune þe hi[m] of heryden wæs. And ic nelle heþolian Frenciscan ne Enhlican þæt him æt ænihan þinhan misbeode¹⁶.

16. Ða þæs on sumera on ðysum here tofor se here, sum on Eastenhle, sum on Norðhymbre. Ond þa þe feohlease wæron, him þær scipu beheton, ond suð ofer sæ foron to Sihene.

Næfde se here, hodes þonces, Anhelcyn ealles for swiðe hebrocod; ac hie wæron micle swiþor hebrocede on þæm þrim hearum mid ceapes cwilde

¹⁴ To the City of London; 1066-67 (?)

¹⁵ Grant of land to Deormann; 1066-75 (?)

¹⁶ From the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, II; ab. 898-902.

ond monten ealles swiþost mid þæm þæt manihe þara selestena cynhes þena þe þær on londe wæron forðferdon on þæm þrym hearum. Þara wæs sum Swiðult biscop on Hrofesceastre ond Ceolmund ealdormon on Cent, ond Beorhtulf ealdormon on Eastseaxum, ond Wulfred ealdormon on Hamtunscire, ond Ealhheard biscop æt Dorceceastre, ond Eadulf cynhes þehn on Suðseaxum, ond Beornulf wichefera on Winteceastre, ond Echulf cynhes horsþehn, ond manihe eac him, þeh ic ða heðunhnestan nemde¹⁷.

17. Ælfric (955-1020/25) was the most productive writer of the late Old English period. Before he became abbot of the Ensham Benedictine monastery, in Oxfordshire, he had lived many years at Winchester, being probably a native Wessex. His language, as it is exemplified in the best manuscripts of his English works (and Ælfric wrote in Latin as well), represents the classic Late West-Saxon dialect in its culmination. Ælfric's chief writings in the English language are his numerous Homilies, his Latin Grammar and Glossary, the 'Lives of Saints', and translations from the Old Testament. The best manuscript of these translations (Laud Miscellany 509 in the Bodleian) dates from ab. 1070.— Editions of Ælfric's works: the Homilies, ed. Thorpe, Lond., 1843-6; Ælfric's Grammatic und Glossar, ed. Zupitza, 1880; Æ.'s Metrical Lives of Saints, ed. W.W. Skeat (EETS), 1881-1900; Æ.'s Old Testament Translations, ed. Grein, in the 'Bibliothek der angel-sächsischen Prosa', Bd. I, Kassel, 1872.¹⁸

18. Ælfric munuc hret Æðelwærd ealdormann eadmodlice. Þu bæde me, leof, þæt ic sceolde ðe awendan of Ledene on Enhlisc þa boc Heneſis: þa þuhte me hefihtime þe to tiðienne þæs, and þu cwæde þa þæt ic ne þorfte na mare awendan þære bec buton to Isaace, Abrahames suna, for-þan-þe sum oðer man þe hæfde awend fram Isaace þa boc oð ende. Nu þincð me, leof, þæt þæt weorc is swiðe pleolic me oððe ænithum men to underbehinnene, for-þan-þe ic ondræde, hif sum dysih man þas boc ræt oððe rædan hehyrð, þæt he wille wenan þæt he mote lybban nu on þære niwan æ swa-swa þa ealdan fæderas leofodon þa on þære tide ær-þan-þe seo ealde æ hesett wære oððe swa-swa men leofodon under Moyses æ Hwilon ic wiste þæt sum

¹⁷ From Ælfric's Translation of the Genesis; ab. 1000

¹⁸ From Ælfric's preface to his translation. (MS. Laud Misc. 509, in the Bodl.)

mæsse-preost, se þe min mahister wæs on þam timan, hæfde þa boc Heneſis, and he cuðe be dæle Lyden underſtandan; þa cwæð he be þam heahfædere Iacobe, þæt he hæfde feower wif, twa heſwustra and heora twa þinnena. Ful soð he sæde, ac he nyste, ne ic þa hit, hu micel todal ys betweohx þære ealdan æ and þære niwan. On anhinne þisere worulde nam se broðer hys swuster to wife, and hwilon eac se fæder tymde bi his ahenre dehter, and maneha hæfdon ma wifa to folces eacan, and man ne mihte þa æt fruman wifian buton on his siblinhum. Hyf hwa, wyle nu swa lybban æfter Cristes tocyme swa-swa men, leofodon ær Moises æ oððe under Moises æ, ne byð se man na Cristen ...¹⁹

19. In the first, half of the 9th century, a certain Ealhburg granted a definite yearly supply of food, etc., from her 'land et Burnan', in Kent, to the clergy of Christ Church in Canterbury, and imposed corresponding obligations upon/her heir and all subsequent owners of the estate. This was written down in the local dialect, i. e. of Kent, and the document is still in existence, preserved in the Cottonian collection²⁰

20. Ðis sindan heðinha Ealhburhe and Eadwealdes et ðem lande et Burnan, hwet man elce here ob ðem lande to Cristes cirican ðem hiwum ahiaban scel for Ealhburhe and for Ealdred and fore Eadweald and Ealawynne: .XL. ambra mealtes, and .XL. and .CC. hlaba, .I. wehe cesa, .I. wehe spesces, .I. eald-hriðer, .IIII. weðras, .X. hoes, .XX. henfuhla, .IIII. foðra weada. And ic Ealhburh bebiade Eadwealde minem, mehe an hodes naman and an ealra his halihra ðet he ðis wel healde his dei and siððan forð bebeode his erbum to healdenne, ða. hwile ðe hit Cristen se.

And suelc mon se ðet lond hebbe, ehhwylce sunnandehe .XX, heſuflra hlafa to ðare cirican for Ealdredes saule and for Ealhburhe²¹.

21. The brief records that, since the 7th century, had been made in Anglo-Saxon monasteries, were unified and supplemented at Winchester, capital of West-Saxon England, in the 2nd half of the 9th century. These earliest Winchester annals were then rewritten, enlarged by later insertions,

¹⁹ A Private Document; ab. 831.

²⁰ Augustus II, No. 52 in the BritMus.

²¹ From the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles; ab. 872 — 892.

and added to, year by year, at different places—Abingdon, Canterbury, Worcester, and Peterborough, besides Winchester itself. The famous Anglo-Saxon Chronicles are the product of that work. They all begin with a series of book-made annals, which start from J. Caesar, and then, as far as the extant manuscripts are concerned, continue their genuine record up to different dates from the 10th to the 12th century. Of these, two are particularly important: the Parker MS. (No. 173 Corpus Christi College, Cambr.), the oldest portion of which, to the year 891, in early West-Saxon, is in the handwriting of the 9th century and thus the earliest of the manuscripts of the Chronicles still existing; and the so-called Peterborough Chronicle (MS. E., Laud Miscelany in the Bodleian), which alone continues the annals to the year 1154; its last annals (1122—1154) written in the contemporaneous North East Midland dialect, are a very valuable Early Middle English text.—Ed.: B. Thorpe, 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles', in the series 'Rerum Britannicarum Medii AEvi Scriptores' published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, 1861²²

22. Her cuom se here to Readinhum on Westseaxe, ond þæs ymb III niht ridon II eorlas up. Ða. hemette hie Æþelwulf aldorman on Enhlafelda, ond him þær wiþ hefeah, ond sihe nam. þæs ymb III niht Æþered cyninh ond Ællred his broþur þær micle fierd to Readinhum helæddon, ond wiþ þone here hefuhton;

.....ond þær wæs micel wæl heslæhen on hehwæpre hond, ond Æþelwulf aldorman wearþ ofslæhen; ond þa Deniscan ahton wælstowe hewald.

Ond þæs ofer Eastron hefor Æþered cyninh; ond he ricsode V hear; ond his lic liþ æt Winburnan.

Ða fenh Ælfred Æþeiwulfinh his broþur to Wesseaxna rice. Ond þæs ymb anne monaþ hefeah Ælfred cyninh wiþ alne þone here lytle werede æt Wiltune, ond hine lonhe on dæh hefliemde, ond þa Deniscan ahton wælstowe hewald.²³

²² (texts of all MSS.); Plummer, 'Two or the Saxon Chronicles Parallel', Oxf., 1892—1900.

²³ The Parker MS.

23. Ðā Īsaac ealdode and his ēagan Þystrodon, Þæt he ne mihte nan Þing gesēon, Þāclypode hē Ēsau, his ylðran sunu, and cwæð tōhim: 'Þūgesihst Þæt ic ealdige, and ic nāt hwænne mīne dagas āgāne bēoð. Nim Þin gesceot, Þinne cocur and Þinne bogan, and gang ut; and, Þonne Þu ænigÞing begite Þæs-Þe Þu wene Þæt me lycige, bring mē, Þæt ic ete and ic Þe bletsige, ær-Þam-Þe ic swelte.'

ÐāRēbecca Þæt gehīrde and Ēsau ūtagān wæs, Þācwæð hēo tō Iācobe, hire suna: 'Ic gehīrde Þæt Þin fæder cwæð tō Ēsauwe, Þīnum brēðer: "Bring mēof Þīnum huntoðe, Þæt ic bletsige ðēbeforan drihtne, ær ic swelte."

Sunu mīn, hlyste mīnre lāre: far tōðære heorde and bring mētwāþābetstan tyccenu, Þæt ic macige mete Þinum fæder Þær-of, and hēytt lustlīce. Ðonne ðu ða in bringst, hēytt and blētsaþ þē, ær hēsvelte.' Ðācwæð hētōhire: ' Þūwāst Þæt Ēsau, mīn brōður, ys rūh, and ic eom smēðe gif mīn fæder mēhandlað and mēgecnæwð ic ondræde Þæt he wene Þæt ic hine wylle beswīcan and Þæt hē wirige mē, næs nāblētsige.'

Ðācwæð seo mōdor tōhim: 'Sunu mīn, sig sēo wirignys ofer mē! Dōswāic Þēsecge: far and bring þāÞing þe ic Þēbēad.' Hēfērde þāand brōhte and sealde hit hys mēder, and hēo hit gearwode, swā hēo wiste Þæt his fæder līcode. And hēo scrydde Iācob mid þām dēorwurþustan rēafe þe hēo æt hām mid hire hæfde; and befēold his handa mid þæra tyccena fellum; and his swuran, Þær hēnacod wæs, hēo befēold.

And hēo sealde him þone mete þe heo seaþ, and hlāf; and hēbrōhte Þæt his fæder 18. and cwæð: 'Fæder mīn!' Hēandswarode and cwæð: 'Hwæt eart þū, sunu mīn?'

And Iācob cwæð: 'Ic eom Ēsau, Þīn frum-cenneda sunu. Ic dyde swāþūmēbebude. Ārīs upp and site, and et of mīnum huntoðe, Þæt Þu me blētsige.' Eft Īsaac cwæð tōhis suna: 'Sunu mīn, hū mihtest þūhit swāhrædlīce findan?' Þāandswarode hēand cwæð: 'Hit wæs godes willa, Þæt me hrædlīce ongēan cōm Þæt ic wolde.' And Īsaac cwæð: 'gāhider nēar, Þæt ic æthrīne Þīn, sunu mīn, and fandige hwæðer þūsīg mīn sunu Ēsau, þe nēsīg.'

Hē ēode tōþām fæder; and Īsaac cwæð, þāþāhe hyne gegrāpod hæfde: 'Witodlīce sēo stemn ys Iācobe's stefn, and þāhandas synd Ēsauwes handa.' And hēne gecnēow hine, for-þām þāruwan handa wæron swilce Þæs ylðran brōþur. Hēhyne blētsode þā and cwæð: 'Eart þu Ēsau, mīn sunu?' And hēcwæð: 'Iālēof, ic hit eom.'

Ɔacwæð hē: 'Bring mēmete of Ɔīnum huntoðe Ɔæt ic Ɔēblētsige.' ƆāhēƆone mete brōhte, hēbrōhte him ēac wīn. Ɔāhēhæfde gedruncen. Ɔacwæð hētōhim: 'Sunu mīn, gang hider and cysse mē.' Hēnēaleahte and cyste hine. Sōna, swāhēhyne ongeat, hēblētsode hine and cwæð: 'Nūys mīnes suna stenc, swilce Ɔæs landes stenc Ɔe drihten blētsode. Sylle Ɔēgod of heofenes dēawe and of eorðan fætnisse, and micelnysse hwætes and wīnes. And Ɔēowion Ɔēeall folc, and geeadmedun Ɔē ealle mægða. Beo Ɔu Ɔīnra brōƆra hlāford and sīn Ɔīnre mōdur suna gebīged beforan Ɔē. Se ðe ðe wirige, sīhē āwiriged; and, sēƆe Ɔe bletsige, si hēmid blētsunge gefylled.'²⁴

24. *Aelfric Chronicle*

<p>Ic Ælfric wolde þas lytlan bōc āwenden tō enzliscum zereorde of pam stæfcræfte, þe is zehāten Grammatica, syððan ic ða twa beç</p> <p>5 awende on hundeahtatizum spellum forðan stæfcræft is seo cæz, ðe ðæra boca andzīt unlicð. Æielcum men zebyrað, pe ænizne godne cræft hæfð, pæt he ðone dō</p> <p>10 nytne oðrum mannum and befæste þæt pund, þe him god befæste, sumum oðrum men þæt godes feoh</p> <p>15 ne ætlicze and hē bēo lyðre þēowa zehāten and bēo zebunden and zēworpen into ðeostrum and swæswa þæt halize godspel sezð. 20 And ælic man ðe wisdom lufað, byð zesæliz, and, sē ðe naðor</p>	<p><i>I, Aelfric, wanted to render this little book into English language on the art that is called grammar, since I have translated two books of eighty stories therefore this art is the key which reveals the idea of these books.</i></p> <p><i>For every man it is becoming, who any good skill has, that he does something useful for other people and gives that skill, which god gave him, to some other men, so that god's gift should not lie useless, and he not be called a bad servant and bound and thrown into the darkness as the holy gospel says.</i></p> <p><i>and each man who loves wisdom, is happy, and that who neither wants</i></p>
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²⁴ The Story of Jakob's Deceit (Old Testament, Genesis 27) represents the classical Late West Saxon dialect.

nele neleornian nē tæcan, 3if he mæ3 þonne acolað his andzyt fram ðære halzan lara, and hē 3ewit 25 swa lytlum and lytlum fram gode. Hwanon sceoldon cuman wise lareowas on godes folce, buton hī on jugðe leornion	<i>to learn nor to teach, if he can, loses his knowledge loses of the holy lore, and he gets little by little from god. Where from should come the wise (learned) people from god's folc, if they do not in their youth study?</i>
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25. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1137

1137. Ðis gære for þe king Stephne ofer sæ to Normandi and ther wes underfangen, for-þi ðæt hi uuenden ðæt he sculde ben alsuic also the eom wes, and for he hadde get his tresor, ac he to-deld it and scatered sotlice. Micel hadde Henri king gadered gold and sylver, and na god ne dide me for his saule thar-of.

Þa þe king Stephne to Engleland com, þa macod he his gadering æt Oxeneford and þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Sereberi, and Alex. biscop of Lincol, and te canceler Roger, hise neves, and dide ælle in prisun, til hi iafen up here castles. Þa the suikes under-gæton ðæt he milde man was, and softe, and god, and na justise ne dide, þa diden hi alle wunder. Hi hadden him manred maked and athes suoren, ac hi nan treuthe ne heolden: alle he wæron for-sworen and here treotnes for-loren; for ævric rice man his castles makede and agænes him heolden, and fylde þe land ful of castles. Hi suencten suyðe þe uurecce men of þe land mid castel-weorces. Þa þe castles uuaren maked, þa fylde hi mid deovles and yvele men. Þa namen hi þa men þe hi wenden ðæt ani god hefde, bathe be nihtes and be dæies, carl-men and wimmen, and diden heom in prisun efter gold and sylver, and pined heom untellendlice pining; for ne uuæren nævre nan martyrs swa pined, also hi wæron. Me henged up bi the fet and smoked heom mid ful smoke, me henged bi the þumbes, oðer bi the hefed, and hengen briniges on [her] fet.

Mani þusen hi drapen mid hungær. I ne can, ne i ne mai, tellen alle þe wunder ne alle þe pines ðæt hi diden wrecce men on þis land, and ðæt lastede þa XIX wintre, wile Stephne was king, and ævre it was uuerse and uuerse. Hi læiden gæildes o[n] the tunes ævre umwile and clepeden it tenserie. Þa þe uurecce men ne hadden nan more to gyven, þa ræveden hi and brendon alle

the tunes, ðæt wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare, sculdest thu nevre finden man in tune sittende, ne land tiled. Þa was corn dære, and fle[s]c, and cæse, and butere; for nan ne wæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturven of hungær, sume ieden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men, sume flugen ut of lande. Wes nævre gæt mare wreccehed on land, ne nævre hethen men werse ne diden þan hi diden, for over sithon ne for-baren [hi] nouthen circe, ne cyrce-iærd; oc namen al þe god ðæt þar-inne was, and brenden sythen þe cyrce and al tegædere. Ne hi ne for-baren biscopes land, ne abbotes, ne preostes, ac ræveden munekes and clerekes, and ævric man other þe over myhte. Gif twa men oþer III coman ridend to an tun, al þe tun-scipe flugæn for heom: wenden ðæt hi wæron ræveres. Þe biscopes, and lered men heom cursede ævre, oc was heom naht þar-of; for hi uueron al forcursæd, and for-suoren, and for -loren.

26. Proclamation of Henry III, 1258

Henri, þurȝ Godes fultume king on Engleneloande, lhoaverd on Yrloand, duk on Normandi, on Aquitain and eorl on Anjow send i-gretinge to alle hise holde, i-lærdeand i-leawede on Huntendonschir. Þæt witen ȝe wel alle, þæt we willen and unnen þæt þæt ure rædesmen, alle oþer þe moare dæl of heom, þæt beoþ i-chosen þurȝ us and þurȝ þæt loandes folk on ure kuneriche, habbeþ i-don and schullen don in þe worþnesse of Gode and on ure treowþe for þe freme of þe loande, þurȝ þe besizte of þan toforen i-seide redesmen, beo stedefæst and i-lestinde in alle þinge a buten ænde. And we hoaten alle ure treowe, in þe treowþe þæt heo us oȝen, þæt heo stedefæstliche healden and swerien to healden and to werien þo i-setnesses þæt beon i-makede and beon to makien þurȝ þan toforen i-seide rædesmen oþer þurȝ þe moare dæl of heom, alswo also hit is biforen i-seid; and þæt æhc oþer helpe þæt for to done bi þan ilche oþe a-ȝenes alle men, riȝt for to done and to foangen, and noan ne nime of loande ne of eȝte, wherþurȝ þis besizte muȝe beon i-let oþer i-wersed on onie wise. And ȝif oni oþer onie cumen her o-ȝenes, we willen and hoaten þæt alle ure treowe heom healden deadliche i-foan, and for þæt we willen þæt þis beo stedefæst and lestinde, we senden ȝew þis writ open i-seined wiþ ure seel, to halden a-manges ȝew ine hord. Witnessse us selven æt Lunden þæne eȝtetenþe day on þe monþe of Octobr in þe two and fowertizþe ȝeare of ure cuninge.

26. G. Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales, Prologue, bw. 1384-1400*

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
5 Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halve cours y-ronne,
And smale foweles maken melodye,
10 That slepen al the nyght with open ye –
So priketh hem nature in here corages –
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes, couthe in sondry londes;
15 And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond to Caunterbury they wende,
The hooly, blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seeke;
Bifil that in that seson on a day
20 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage
To Caunterbury with ful devout corage,
At nyght were come into that hostelrye
Wel nyne and twenty in a compaignye
25 Of sondry folk by aventure y-falle
In felawshipe, and pilgrimes were they alle,
That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde.
The chaumbres and the stables weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
30 And shortly, whan the sonne was to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everichon,
That I was of her felawshipe anon,
And made forward erly for to ryse,
To take oure wey ther, as I yow devyse.

35 But nathelees, whil I have tyme and space,
Er that I ferther in this tale pace,
Me thynketh it acordaunt to resoun
To telle yow al the condicioun
Of ech of hem, so as it semed me,
40 And whiche they were, and of what degree,
And eek in what array that they were inne;
And at a knyght than wol I first bigynne.

27. G. Chaucer, *The Tale of Melibee*

Upon a day bifel, that he (Melibeus) for his desport is went in-to the feeldes him to pleye. His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left inwith his hous, of which the dores weren fast y-shette. Three of his olde foos han it espyed, and setten ladders to the walles of his hous, and by the windows been entered, and betten his wyf, and wounded his doghter with fyve mortal woundes.

28. Unknown, *On the Times of Henry VI, c. 1455*

1 Now ys Yngland alle in fyght,
Moche peple of consyens lyght,
Many knyghtes, and lytyl of myght,
5 Many lawys, and lytylle ryght;
Many actes of parlament,
And few kept wyth tru entent;
Lytylle charyté and fayne to plese;
10 Many a galant penyles,
And many a wondurfulle dysgyzyng
By unprudent and myssavysyng;
15 Grete countenanse and smalle wages,
Many gentillemen and few pages;
Wele besene and strong thevys
Moch bost of there clothys,
But wele I wot they lake none othys.

PART IV. TEXTS FOR ORAL AND WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

1. Латинские слова в английском языке

Латинский элемент представлен заимствованиями общегерманского периода (главным образом наименования бытовых предметов и продуктов); заимствованиями раннего древнеанглийского периода (через посредство кельтского языка – наименования объектов материальной культуры римлян); словами, связанными с введением Христианства в 7 веке; словами, вошедшими в язык в 15-16 веках в связи с возрождением науки (главным образом “книжные заимствования”, слова научной номенклатуры). Большинство этих слов может быть достаточно легко определено благодаря характерным внешним признакам, а также семантике.

2. A short history of the origins and development of English

The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD. These tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany. At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders – mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Angles came from England and their language was called Englisc - from which the words England and English are derived.

3. Varieties of English

From around 1600, the English colonization of North America resulted in the creation of a distinct American variety of English. Some English pronunciations and words “froze” when they reached America. In some ways, American English is more like the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some expressions that the British call "Americanisms" are in fact original British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost for a time in Britain (for example *trash* for rubbish, *loan* as a verb instead of lend, and *fall* for autumn; another example, *frame-up*, was re-imported into Britain through Hollywood gangster movies). Spanish also had an influence on American English (and subsequently British English), with words like

canyon, ranch, stampede and *vigilante* being examples of Spanish words that entered English through the settlement of the American West. French words (through Louisiana) and West African words (through the slave trade) also influenced American English (and so, to an extent, British English).

Today, American English is particularly influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet). But there are many other varieties of English around the world, including for example Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English

4. Скандинавские заимствования в английском языке

Скандинавский элемент представлен заимствованиями 8-10 веков, включающими слова повседневного обихода. Они настолько тесно переплелись с исконными словами, что точное этимологическое отнесение их к заимствованиям не всегда возможно.

5. Early Modern English (1500-1800) and Late Modern English (1800-Present)

Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter. From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world. This, and the Renaissance of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language. The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London, where most publishing houses were, became the standard. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.

The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

6. Французские слова в английском языке

Французский элемент английского словаря имеет чрезвычайно большое значение. Ранние французские заимствования относятся к периоду норманнского завоевания. Эти слова в основном относятся к сфере политической жизни, судопроизводству и государственному устройству. Большинство из них полностью ассимилировались в английском языке и не воспринимаются как заимствования. Средневековые французские заимствования представляют более обиходные слова. Заимствования новоанглийского периода, связанные с Реставрацией монархии, включают много слов – названий объектов материальной культуры Франции, жизни высшего общества и развлечений.

7. Controlled language

Since the fourteenth century, a combination of social forces and technology was ensuring that people all over the country were adopting the same written form. This is even true of handwriting, which is possibly the only area of the English language that has not been subjected to conscious regulation. Even in such a remote place as Denbigh in North Wales, the handwriting of parish clerks, lawyers' clerks and other individuals is subject to continuous change in the century after 1660 in the direction of new national norms. If standardization was happening anyway, it follows that the new authoritarian attitude which grew up after 1660 is not an essential part of the process, but something extraneous which was superimposed upon it. In view of the deep influence of this attitude on subsequent change in the language, it requires an explanation.

An important role was played by the Royal Society. In view of the scientific approach that was influential after 1660, one might expect language to be studied by induction from observed usage. The activities of a Royal Society which carried out scientific investigations under the patronage of the king and the nobility were inevitably limited to those things which did not challenge the social order. Scientists could study springs and gases, the recoil of guns and the growth of plants, but they could not tackle problems of a social and political nature. The scientific approach to language was restricted to areas of language which were socially uncontroversial. There was, as a

result, no serious challenge to the view that language was to be judged by deduction from assumptions laid down by authorities.

By default, the dominant approach to language remained traditional and authoritarian, and variation in language was interpreted like other aspects of social behaviour. In a society that believes that there is a correct way of doing things, whether dressing, bowing, holding a teacup or wearing a wig, it must appear self-evident that there is a correct way of using language. When scholars in this society take for granted the concept of language decay, the simplest explanation for social variation in language is that variants are corruptions that threaten the purity of the language. For people who start with assumptions of this kind, the views expressed on the English language by Jonathan Swift must have seemed straightforward common sense.

But the authorities had changed. In medieval culture, authority was vested in people who had been specially trained for the church, the law or medicine. Language issues were discussed by scholars professionally involved in language, by the Lollard translators, Arundel, Erasmus, Cheke and Gardiner. When the authority of the church crumbled in the time of Charles I, authority in matters of religion passed from professionals to anyone who asserted it. A simple man like Arise Evans would expound the meaning of the biblical text without having any real understanding of the issues involved, and his followers would accept what he said. In much the same way, authority in language was asserted by people such as Dryden, Defoe and Swift, who simply did not understand the issues. The need to know something about language before making judgements about language was simply not recognized in the late seventeenth century. This need hardly surprise us, as nothing has changed since.

Before 1660, attitudes to English would be shared by people from all social ranks and backgrounds, and opposed by another body of people from similar ranks and backgrounds. The divisions were thus vertical. Within a generation of 1660, the views of the royalist Dryden and the dissenter Defoe are marked more by their shared assumptions than by their differences. The same is true of Swift and Oldmixon. People who are willing to argue about the correct form of the language have already agreed that there is an intrinsically correct form to argue about.

8. Слова-гибриды и этимологические дублеты

Большое число заимствований из разных языков и их ассимилирование привело к возникновению в английском языке слов, состоящих из элементов, разных по своему происхождению.

Этимологические дублеты - это слова, развившиеся из одного корня, но вошедшие в английский язык через посредство разных языков. Зачастую это приводит к существенному изменению как из формы, так и значения.

Приведенные примеры различных этимологических, слоев современного английского словаря лишний раз свидетельствуют о том, что долгая и сложная история английского языка может быть в полной мере понята только при изучении его в тесной связи с историей жизни народа, являющегося его носителем.

9. *A Bourgeois Language*

There is another interesting parallel between religion and language in that authority is linked to the social hierarchy. In a hierarchical society, it must seem obvious that those at the top are in possession of the correct forms, while everybody else labours with the problems of corruption. The logical conclusion is that the highest authority is associated with the monarchy. In Elizabeth's time, the usage of the court was asserted as a model for the language as a whole. After the Restoration, Dryden gave credit for the improvement of English to Charles II and his court. It must be said that this became less and less credible after 1688. William III was a Dutchman. Queen Anne was not credited with any special relationship with the language, and Addison and Swift were rather less than explicit in defining the learned and polite persons, other than themselves, who had in their possession the perfect standard of English. Anne's successor was the German-speaking elector of Hanover, who became George I. After 1714, even the most skilled propagandist would have found it difficult to credit the king with any authority with regard to a language he did not speak. Nevertheless, the monarchy was once again associated with correct English when the popular image of the monarchy improved in the time of Victoria.

After 1714 writers continued to appeal to the nobility for support and to act as patrons to their work on language. Some writers, such as Lord

Chesterfield, were themselves of high social status. Robert Lowth became bishop of London. But ascertaining the standard language essentially became a middle-class activity. The social value of variation in language is that 'correct' forms can be used as social symbols, and distinguish middle-class people from those they regard as common and vulgar. The long-term effect of this is the development of a close connection in England between language and social class.

Where upper-class usage did not conform to the middle-class standard, it sometimes preserved forms which were later found to be remarkably similar to lower-class usage. The best-known example is *huntin, shootin and fishin*, but others include the h-less pronunciation of *humble*, and the pronunciation of *often* exactly like *orphan*, and *gone* to rhyme with *lawn*. The same form can be classed as refined or vulgar depending on whether it is used by the upper or the lower classes.

No mention has been made in this chapter of the language of ordinary people. The revolutionary government had begun to suppress democratic and anarchistic sects as soon as victory was won in the 1640s (Hill, 1975). Little is known about the language of ordinary people for some 200 years from the reimposition of censorship until the nineteenth century, when antiquarians began to study local dialects and mass education was introduced. By then it was apparent that ordinary people in the growing conurbations had not learned to use the middle-class norms of Standard English. To anybody observing working-class speech through the eyes of middle-class Victorian England it must have seemed perfectly obvious that the common people had failed to learn English properly.

10. Большой Лондон включает в себя помимо исторического центра и «внутреннего Лондона» настроенные домами пригородные ноны, в которых проживает около 8 миллионов человек. Во главе этого огромного мегаполиса стоит Совет Большого Лондона и его председатель. В историческом же центре, называемом Лондонским Сити, постоянных жителей не более четырех тысяч.

В Лондоне живет больше народа, чем во всей Шотландии и Уэллсе, вместе взятых, и все же этого количества людей не достаточно для того, чтобы заполнить его многочисленные конторы, учреждения и

институты. Этот недостаток восполняют жители соседних графств, которые поэтому часто называются «спальными пригородами столицы»: люди там только ночуют, уезжая в Лондон рано утром и возвращаясь домой поздно вечером.

Вестминстер располагается неподалеку от Сити. Этот район входит в более крупное подразделение города, называемое Уэст-Эндом. Такое название ассоциируется с богатством, роскошью и дорогими магазинами. Когда-то это был чисто жилой район, но по мере своего роста он постепенно превращался в центр моды. И сейчас многие улицы Уэст-Энда сохраняют эту ориентацию.

В 1666 году пять шестых города погибло от пожара: пламя уничтожило 470 улиц. Великий архитектор Кристофер Рен разработал тогда смелый план реконструкции города, предусматривающий прокладку широких авеню, перенос промышленных предприятий за черту города и т.д. Но гениальный план, на столетия опередивший время, не получил поддержки у отцов города. Лондон был восстановлен в прежнем виде...

Эбenezер Хауард верил, что расширение проекта будет способствовать оздоровлению жителей Лондона, задыхающихся от городского смога. Но только после окончания первой мировой войны его компания стала концерном и было начато строительство второго города-сада неподалеку от первого. А Летчуорт скоро превратился из чисто жилого массива в цветущий современный город со своей инфраструктурой.

11. Concept of a Language Family

The modern concept of a language family derives from the work of the botanist August Schleicher, who applied the concept of an evolutionary tree to language. Using this model, not only were linguists able to trace the languages of the ancient and modern worlds to their origins, but they also went further back and reconstructed prehistoric proto-languages. Ever since, it has been standard practice to group languages into families, and to position ancient and modern languages on a genealogical tree.

According to the 'family-tree' model, the parent Germanic language gradually evolved into three daughter languages, known as North, East and

West Germanic. English, Dutch and German are, in turn, regarded as daughter languages of West Germanic. In some versions, English and Frisian are derived from a separate Anglo-Frisian branch of West Germanic. Scholars worked backwards through the family tree describing languages at earlier stages of development. This was done by making logical inferences from cases of divergence within and among languages. For example, if English has *water* where German has *Wasser*, one or both of them must have changed the consonant in the middle, and in this case Germanic is reconstructed with [t]. Precisely because the method concentrated on divergence, it inevitably followed that, as languages were taken back in time, they appeared to be increasingly homogeneous. As a result, reconstructed Primitive Germanic is much more like classical Greek and Latin – both in form and in its homogeneous nature - than the dialects of the earliest Germanic records.

When this model was first put forward, it was a brilliant hypothesis to account for the relationships among the varieties of Germanic. It works well if we think of an ancient Germanic race whose scions colonize new lands and father new races. It makes much less sense in the conditions of the migratory society of the Iron Age. This is because, as soon became clear from dialect study, the modern languages have resulted not only by divergence from a common source, out also by the convergence or older dialects as a result of language contact. Cultural and political groupings bring dialects together, and as a result differences between them can be obliterated. This is particularly important in the formation of standard languages. Contact is not taken into account in the method of reconstruction, and since the effect of convergence is to obliterate the evidence of earlier differences, these earlier differences can never be reconstructed. Homogeneous dead languages are an artifact of the method of reconstruction.

12. 1. Экономически развитые районы страны имеют одну общую черту: когда-то бывшие сельскохозяйственными житницами, они постепенно утрачивали зеленый цвет своих просторов, которые по мере развертывания в них индустриальных зон становились все чернее.

2. Давным-давно Робин Гуд со своей веселой ватагой скрывался в Шервудском лесу от шерифа Ноттингемского. Сейчас то, что осталось

от леса, окружено промышленной зоной «Черной страны», как называют в Англии этот промышленный район.

3. Горожане крупно поссорились со студентами и в драках погибло 68 студентов. После этого некоторая часть преподавателей вместе со студентами ушли и основали в соседнем графстве Кембриджшир свой университет. И Кембридж, принявший «дезертиров», оксфордцы до сих пор зовут «тот, другой университет».

4. Двести лет назад английский парламент после длительных дебатов разрешил подданным короля носить хлопчатобумажную ткань; до этого указа женщина, осмелившаяся показаться на людях в ситцевом платье, уплачивала 5 фунтов штрафа – такова была верность традициям (а также могущество фабрикантов шерсти).

5. Многие люди полагают, что в Ньюкасле живут одни шахтеры, потому что в обыденном сознании этот город ассоциируется с добычей угля. Есть даже поговорка в английском языке, согласно которой «возить уголь в Нью-касл» – наиглупейшее занятие, поскольку там и своего угля хватает. Тем не менее, вопреки этой поговорке, муниципалитету Ньюкасла почти каждую зиму приходится завозить в Ньюкасл тонны угля, потому что местные запасы истощены, а обогревать городские дома в довольно холодную, промозглую нортумберлендскую зиму надо.

6. Отгороженная от остальной части острова болотами, называемыми на местном диалекте «фенамин», Восточная Англия всегда была чем-то вроде «острова на острове». Римляне, покорившие иценов, кельтское племя, населявшее эти земли и известное своей воинственностью, не построили больших поселений в Восточной Англии. Колчестер, расположенный в 100 км от Лондона, - предел распространения римской цивилизации в этом регионе.-

13. The codification of Standard English

Language scholars of the eighteenth century are often dismissed as prescriptivists, but this is an overgeneralization. Great works of scholarship were produced, notably by Johnson and Lowth, but then as now, scholars proceeded from the common-sense views of the society in which they lived. When we look back on these works, it is the ill-informed and inappropriate

prescriptive remarks that jump out of the page, and ironically these remarks have had a much greater influence on English culture than the scholarship itself.

14. Ohthere's Account of his First Voyage

Ohthere told his lord, King Alfred, that he lived the furthest north of all Norwegians. He said that he lived in the north of Norway on the coast of the Atlantic. He also said that the land extends very far north beyond that point, but it is all uninhabited except for a few places, here and there, where the Finns have their camps, hunting in winter, and in summer fishing in the sea.

He told how he once wished to find out how far the land extended due north, or whether anyone lived to the north of the unpopulated area. He went due north along the coast, keeping the uninhabited land to starboard and open sea to port continuously for three days. He was then as far north as far as he could reach in the second three days. He was then as far north as the whale hunters go at their furthest. He then continued due north as far as he could reach in the second three days. There the land turned due east, or the sea penetrated the land he did not know which, but he knew that he waited there for a north-west wind, and then sailed east along the coast as far as he could sail in four days. There he had to wait for a due northern wind, because there wind turned due south, or the sea penetrated the land he did not know which.

Then from there he sailed due south along the coast as far as he could sail in five days. A great river went up into the land there. They turned up into the river, not daring to sail beyond it without permission, since the land on the far side of the river was fully settled. He had not previously come across any settled district since he left his own home.

The Beormas told him many stories both about their own country and about the lands which surrounded them, but he did not know how much of it was true, because he had not seen it for himself. It seemed to him that the Finnas and the Beormas spoke almost the same language. His main reason for going there apart from exploring the land, was for the walruses, because they have very fine ivory in their tusks they brought some of these tusks to the king and their hides.

15. Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care

King Arthur bids great bishop Waerferth with his words lovingly and with friendship; and "I let it be known to thee that it has come into my mind, what wise men there formerly were throughout England, both of sacred and secular orders; and how happy times there were then throughout England and how the kings who had power over the nation in those days, obeyed God and his ministers; and they preserved peace, morality, and order at home, at the same time enlarged their territory abroad; and how they prospered both with war and with wisdom; and also the sacred orders how zealous they were both in teaching and learning, and in all the services they owed to God; and how foreigners came to this land in search of wisdom and instruction, and how we should now have to get them from abroad if we were to have them. So general was its decay in England that they were very few on this side of the Humber who could understand their rituals in English, or translate a letter from Latin into English; and I believe that they were not many beyond the Humber. There were so few of them that I can not remember a single one south of the Thames when I came to the throne. Thanks be to God Almighty that we have any teachers among us now.

And therefore I command you to do, as I believe thou art willing to disengage thyself from worldly matters as often as thou canst, that thou mayest apply the wisdom which God has given thee wherever thou canst. Consider, what punishments would come upon us on account of this world, if we neither loved it ourselves nor suffered other men to obtain it: we should love the name only of Christian and very few of the virtues.

PART V TESTS

Test 1

Chose the right variant:

Укажите английское слово скандинавского происхождения:

- a. ship,
- b. sky,
- c. shower,
- d. shine.

2. Какая из указанных ниже букв не использовалась в древнеанглийском языке:

- a. g,
- b. v,
- c. c,
- d. r?

3. Великий сдвиг гласных имел место:

- a. в XII–XIII вв.,
- b. в XIII–XVI вв.,
- c. в конце XIV–XVI в.,
- d. в конце XVII–XVIII в.

4. Какие из указанных письменных памятников древнеанглийского периода относятся к памятникам рунического письма:

- a. Беовульф,
- b. надпись на шкатулке Фрэнкса,
- c. Англо-саксонская хроника,
- d. повествование Охтхере и Вульфстана?

5. На каком диалекте написана «Англосаксонская хроника»:

- a. кентском,
- b. уэссекском,
- c. нортумбрийском,
- d. мерсийском?

6. К какому периоду истории английского языка относится произведение Дж. Чосера «Кентерберийские рассказы»:

- a. к древнеанглийскому,

- b. к среднеанглийскому,
 - c. к ранненовоанглийскому,
 - d. к современному английскому?
7. Когда проходил умлаут в германских языках:
- a. V–VII вв.,
 - b. VIII–IX вв.,
 - c. X–I вв.,
 - d. XII–XIII вв.?
8. Древнеанглийское существительное склонялось:
- a. по пятипадежной системе,
 - b. по четырехпадежной системе,
 - c. по трехпадежной системе,
 - d. по двухпадежной системе.
9. Сильное или слабое склонение древнеанглийского прилагательного зависело:
- a. от наличия или отсутствия указательного местоимения,
 - b. от семантики прилагательного,
 - c. от количества слогов,
 - d. от ударения.
10. Личное местоимение they имеет происхождение:
- a. кельтское,
 - b. англо-саксонское,
 - c. нормандское,
 - d. скандинавское.
11. Озвончение глухих щелевых в служебных словах проходило:
- a. в древнеанглийский период,
 - b. в среднеанглийский период,
 - c. в ранненовоанглийский период,
 - d. в конце XVIII в.
12. Какое историческое событие происходило на Британских островах в 1066 г.:
- a. скандинавское завоевание,
 - b. завоевание острова римлянами,
 - c. кельтское завоевание,
 - d. нормандское завоевание?

13. Что вызывало обратный порядок слов в предложении в древне- и среднеанглийский периоды:

- a. постанoвка на первое место наречия,
- b. постанoвка на первое место прилагательного,
- c. постанoвка на первое место союза,
- d. постанoвка на первое место имени собственного?

14. Станoвление национального английского языка относится:

- a. к концу XIII в.,
- b. к концу XIV в.,
- c. к концу XV в.,
- d. к концу XVI в.

15. Аллитерация – это явление:

- a. древнеанглийской поэзии,
- b. древнеанглийской прозы,
- c. древнеанглийской морфологии,
- d. древнеанглийского словообразования.

16. Станoвление аналитических форм глагола в английском языке относится:

- a. к древнеанглийскому,
- b. к среднеанглийскому,
- c. к ранненовоанглийскому,
- d. к современному английскому.

17. Когда появляется в английском языке притяжательное местоимение *its*:

- a. в IX в.
- b. в XIV в.,
- c. в XVII в.,
- d. в XVIII в.?

18. Морфологическая классификация английского глагола распадается:

- a. в древнеанглийский период,
- b. в среднеанглийский период,
- c. в ранненовоанглийский период,
- d. в конце XVIII в.

19. В среднеанглийский период различаются:

- a. один диалект,
- b. два диалекта,
- c. три диалекта,
- d. четыре диалекта.

20. Завоевание Британских островов англосаксами происходило:

- a. в середине V в.,
- b. в середине VII в.,
- c. в середине VIII в.,
- d. в середине XI в.

Тест № 2

Answer the following questions:

1. What does “diachronic study” mean?

- a. the study of the historic development of separate linguistic phenomena and of the whole system of the language
- b. the study of a language at a definite stage of its development as a system of lexical, grammatical and phonetic elements
- c. the study of a language with particular reference to the society and culture of the speakers.

2. What does “synchronic study” mean?

- a. the study of language in context of the society that speaks it
- b. the study of the historic development of separate linguistic phenomena and of the whole system of the language
- c. the study of a language at a definite stage of its development as a system of lexical, grammatical and phonetic elements.

3. What language is called synthetic?

- a. English
- b. German
- c. Bulgarian

4. What language is called analytical?

- a. Russian
- b. Latin
- c. Italian

- 5.** Which branch of the Indo-European family does the English language belong to?
- Germanic
 - Romantic
 - Gothic
- 6.** What language belonged to the North Germanic subgroup?
- Swedish
 - English
 - Saxon
- 7.** What language belonged to the East Germanic subgroup?
- Danish
 - Gothic
 - English
- 8.** What language belonged to the West Germanic subgroup?
- Icelandic
 - Vandalic
 - Frisian
- 9.** To what subgroup did the English language belong?
- North Germanic subgroup
 - East Germanic subgroup
 - West Germanic subgroup
- 10.** About 3000 years B.C. many parts of Europe including the British Isles, were inhabited by a people who are still found in the North of Spain. What are these people called?
- the Iberians
 - the Gauls
 - the Britons
- 11.** What event started the development of the English language?
- the adoption of Christianity
 - Scandinavian invasion
 - Germanic settlement in Britain
- 12.** Where was the first mention of the Germanic tribes found?
- in the works of Pitheas
 - in the works of Julius Caesar
 - in the works of Pliny the Elder

- 13.** Which letters were brought to Britain by the Angles and Saxons?
- a. runes
 - b. kennings
 - c. cyrillic
- 14.** What people gave Britain its name, calling the country "Britannia"?
- a. the Romans
 - b. the Normans
 - c. the Danes
- 15.** When did the written language begin to be used?
- a. in the 5th century
 - b. in the 7th century
 - c. in the 9th century
- 16.** Five different peoples invaded England. Who first came there in the 6th century BC?
- a. the Celts
 - b. the Vikings
 - c. the Greeks
- 17.** What branch of the Germanic people conquered Britain at the end of the 8th century?
- a. the Danes
 - b. the Normans
 - c. the Germans
- 18.** What German tribes began to attack Britain in the 5th century?
- a. the Jutes, the Saxons, the Angles
 - b. the Angles and the Britons
 - c. the Angles, the Saxons, the Scots
- 19.** When did the Roman army invade Britain and conquer the South-East?
- a. in 43 A.D.
 - b. in 43 B.C.
 - c. in the second century A.D.
- 20.** What dialect dominated by the end of the Old English period?
- a. Kentish
 - b. Mercian
 - c. West Saxon

- 21.** Who was the first Anglo-Saxon poet that created his religious poem "Hymn" in Anglo-Saxon?
- Edwin
 - Caedmon
 - Egbert
- 22.** When did the Scandinavian invasion begin?
- the beginning of the 8th century
 - the end of the 8th century
 - the end of the 9th century
- 23.** In how many parts was England divided after the Scandinavian invasion?
- two
 - three
 - four
- 24.** In the neighborhood of what town did the battle between the Normans and Anglo-Saxons take place on the 14th October 1066?
- Hastings
 - Harrods
 - Heathrow
- 25.** What event determined Latin borrowings in Old English?
- Scandinavian invasion
 - Norman invasion
 - adoption of Christianity
- 26.** What historical event became a border line between Old and Middle Periods in the history of the English language?
- Scandinavian invasion
 - Norman invasion
 - Roman invasion
- 27.** Which language became the language of the upper classes in England during the Middle English Period?
- German.
 - French.
 - Scottish
- 28.** Who was "the father" of the English language literature?
- Shakespeare

- b. Milton
- c. Chaucer

29. What changes are called assimilative?

- a. changes which happen under the influence of the consonantal environment
- b. changes which take place under certain phonetic conditions
- c. changes taking place irrespective of phonetic condition

30. What changes are called independent?

- a. changes which take place under certain phonetic conditions
- b. changes taking place irrespective of phonetic condition
- c. changes which happen under the influence of the consonantal environment

31. What changes are called qualitative?

- a. changes which happen under the influence of the consonantal environment
- b. changes in which a sound acquires features of another phoneme
- c. changes of the length of a sound

32. What is an alteration of vowels in one and the same root called?

- a. sound interchange
- b. vowel gradation
- c. germination

33. What vowel change is called “breaking”?

- a. a change, in which a diphthong develops from a monophthong under the influence of the succeeding consonant
- b. a change in which two or more units are replaced by one
- c. a change in which one unit is replaced by two or more distinct units

34. What vowel change is called “diphthongization”?

- a. a change, in which a diphthong develops from a monophthong under the influence of the succeeding consonant
- b. a change, in which a diphthong develops from a monophthong under the influence of the preceding consonant
- c. a change of a diphthong into a monophthong

35. What vowel change is called “palatal mutation”?

- a. a change of the transition of a root vowel into a diphthong through the influence of a back vowel in the succeeding syllable

- b. lengthening of consonants after a short vowel before [j]
- c. a change, in which vowels are fronted and raised through the influence of [i] or [j] in the succeeding syllable

Тест №3

Finish the statement

1. According to Grimm's law voiceless plosives were replaced by...
 - a. voiceless fricatives
 - b. voiced fricatives
 - c. voiceless plosives
2. The English scholar Henry Sweet called the Old English...
 - a. "the period of full endings"
 - b. "the period of lost endings"
 - c. "the period of leveled endings"
3. During the Old English Period, most additions to the English vocabulary were based on...
 - a. native English words.
 - b. Latin words.
 - c. Idish words.
4. The 3rd and the 4th types of reading developed in the...
 - a. Old English Period
 - b. Middle English Period
 - c. New English Period
5. The changes included in the Great Vowel Shift can be defined as...
 - a. independent
 - b. dependent
 - c. assimilative
6. Nouns with \bar{o} – stems in Old English were...
 - a. masculine
 - b. feminine
 - c. neuter
7. The forms of Present tense in Old English were used to indicate...
 - a. Present and Future actions
 - b. Present and Past actions
 - c. Present actions

8. Vowel gradation was used in Old English as a distinctive feature between...

- a. verbs and nouns
- b. verbs and adverbs
- c. verbs and pronouns

9. Old English prefixes were mostly used in building ...

- a. nouns
- b. verbs
- c. adjectives

10. Word-composition in Old English was not productive with ...

- a. verbs
- b. nouns
- c. adjectives

11. In the period of Norman invasion the official language of administration was...

- a. Latin
- b. French
- c. English

12. The domination of the French language in England came to an end in the course of the...

- a. 13th century
- b. 14th century
- c. 15th century

13. In Old English the forms of the comparative degree of adjectives were built by adding the suffix...

- a. -ra
- b. -re
- c. -er

14. The English language began to develop as a number of ...

- a. provincial dialects
- b. tribal dialects
- c. regional dialects

15. American English was first proclaimed to be an independent language by...

- a. Lindley Murray

- b. Samuel Johnson
- c. Noah Webster

16. In Middle English the forms of the superlative degree of adjectives were built by adding the suffix...

- a. -est
- b. -ost
- c. -ist

17. In Middle English the pronoun of the 2nd person plural had the form of...

- a. ye
- b. you
- c. ȝē

18. In Middle English the adjective *good* had the followings degrees of comparison...

- a. bettra – betst
- b. bettre – betst
- c. better – best

19. In Middle English the adjective *evil* had the followings degrees of comparison...

- a. wiersa – wierrest
- b. wyrsa – wyrst
- c. werse – werst

20. Old English adjectives in the Feminine gender had the stem-suffix...

- a. a-
- b. ō-
- c. u-

21. Old English adjectives in the Masculine and Neuter genders had the stem-suffix...

- a. a-
- b. ō-
- c. u-

22. Old English verb *cunnan* is referred to the group of...

- a. preterite-present verbs
- b. suppletive verbs

- c. anomalous verbs
- 23.** Old English verb *dōn* is referred to the group of...
 - a. weak verbs
 - b. suppletive verbs
 - c. anomalous verbs
- 24.** Old English verb *drincan* is referred to the group of...
 - a. weak verbs
 - b. strong verbs
 - c. anomalous verbs
- 25.** Old English verb *etan* is referred to the group of...
 - a. weak verbs
 - b. strong verbs
 - c. anomalous verbs
- 26.** Old English verb *habban* belonged to the group of...
 - a. preterite-present verbs
 - b. weak verbs
 - c. strong verbs
- 27.** Old English verb *lufian* belonged to the group of...
 - a. preterite-present verbs
 - b. weak verbs
 - c. strong verbs
- 28.** Old English verb *sculan* belonged to the group of...
 - a. weak verbs
 - b. preterite-present verbs
 - c. anomalous verbs
- 29.** Old English verb *willan* belonged to the group of...
 - a. weak verbs
 - b. preterite-present verbs
 - c. anomalous verbs
- 30.** The ordinal numerals in Old English were mostly declined as ...
 - a. weak adjectives
 - b. strong adjectives
 - c. nouns

31. In Old English clauses of condition were introduced by the conjunction...

- a. ʒif
- b. þær
- c. þæt

32. Middle English personal pronouns of the 3^d person singular and plural are believed to have developed from the Old English...

- a. demonstrative pronouns
- b. possessive pronouns
- c. indefinite pronouns

33. Old English pronoun of the 3^d person plural '*hie*' was replaced by...

- a. Scandinavian loan-word *they*
- b. French loan-word *they*
- c. Latin loan-word *they*

34. The morphological structure of Old Germanic nouns consisted of...

- a. root and stem-suffix
- b. root, stem-suffix and grammatical ending
- c. root and grammatical ending

35. The cardinal numerals in Old English were mostly declined as ...

- a. weak adjectives
- b. strong adjectives
- c. nouns

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ПО ИСТОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО
ЯЗЫКА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-ЗАОЧНИКОВ**

Задание №1. Подготовьте презентацию по одному из теоретических вопросов из нижеприведенного списка

Задание №2. Древнеанглийский период

Выполнить лексико-грамматический анализ текста:

Sē wudu is ēāstlanȝ and westlanȝ hund tweltizes mīla lanȝ oððe lanȝra and þrītizes mīla brād. Sēō ēā þe wē ær ymbe spræcon liþ ūt of þām wealda²⁵.

Словарь к тексту:

wudu m. n. m. wood, forest

ēāstlanȝ adv. along the east

westlanȝ adv. along the west

hund tweltizes num. one hundred and twelve

mīl n. f. ō. mile

oððe conj. or

lanȝra adj. longer (comp. of lanȝ/lonȝ)

þrītiz num. thirty

brād adj. broad

sēō dem. pron. f. that

ēā n. f. cons. river

þe rel particle which

sprecan sv. 5 (p. t. pl. spræcon) to speak

ær adv. before, earlier

ymbe prep. about

licȝan sv. 5 (3

rd

pers. sing. liþ) to lie, to rest

²⁵ The Parker Chronicle

ūt adv. out
weald n. m. a. forest

Задания к тексту:

- a. Прочитайте и переведите древнеанглийский текст.
- b. Найдите в тексте имена существительные и определите тип склонения и падежные формы.
- c. Найдите в тексте глаголы и проанализируйте их.

Задание №3. Среднеанглийский период

Выполнить лексико-грамматический анализ текста:

And in his harping, whan that he hadde songe,
Hise eyen twinkled in his heed aright
As doon the sterres in the frosty night.

Словарь к тексту:

harpe v. to play on harp < OE hearpian
whan adv. when < OE hwanne, hwænne
syngen v. to sing < OE sinzan
eye, ey n. eye < OE ēāze
wtynklen v. to twinkle < OE twinclian
heed n. head < OE hēāfod
aright adv. rightly < OE reoht, rieht, rigt
as adv., conj. as < OE eal swā
doon v. to do < OE dōn
sterre n. star < OE steorra
frosty adj. frosty < OE forstiz
night n. night < OE neaht, niht n. f. cons.

Задания:

- a. Прочитайте и переведите среднеанглийский текст.
- b. Найдите в тексте аналитическую форму глагола syngen. Расскажите об образовании аналитических форм в английском языке.
- c. Пользуясь словарем, покажите изменения в орфографии в среднеанглийский период.

Темы для презентаций

Древнеанглийский период

1. Происхождение английского языка. Англосаксонское завоевание. Древнеанглийские диалекты. Связь древнеанглийского с другими германскими языками. Периодизация истории английского языка.

2. Фонетическая система древнеанглийского языка. Система гласных и дифтонги. Система согласных. Основные фонетические явления.

3. Древнеанглийская письменность. Основные письменные памятники.

4. Древнеанглийская лексика. Структура слова и словообразование. Пополнение словарного состава.

5. Морфология. Система частей речи. Существительное. Его грамматические категории. Типы основ и склонение.

6. Местоимение и его разряды. Склонение местоимения.

7. Прилагательное. Сильное и слабое склонение. Степени сравнения.

8. Глагол. Морфологическая классификация глаголов. Сильные глаголы и их классы. Аблаут. Слабые глаголы и их классы. Претерито-презентные глаголы. Особенности неправильных глаголов. Спряжение древнеанглийского глагола.

9. Древнеанглийский синтаксис. Способы выражения синтаксических связей. Члены предложения. Порядок слов. Сложное предложение. Способы выражения отрицания.

Среднеанглийский период

10. Исторические условия развития английского языка в XI–XV вв. Среднеанглийские диалекты и основные письменные памятники.

11. Исторические основы английской орфографии. Словарный состав. Влияние французского языка в области лексики.

12. Развитие фонетической системы в среднеанглийский период. Безударный вокализм. Количественные и качественные изменения гласных. Основные изменения в системе согласных.

13. Морфология. Изменения в грамматических категориях системы имени (существительное, прилагательное, местоимение).

Склонение существительного, прилагательного, местоимения.
Становление определенного и неопределенного артиклей.

14. Изменение в системе глагола. Сильные и слабые глаголы. Их грамматические категории, классы, спряжение.

15. Становление и развитие аналитических тенденций в английском языке.

16. Синтаксис среднеанглийского периода. Порядок слов. Выражение отрицания. Простое предложение. Сложное предложение. Средства связи в сложном предложении. Новоанглийский период

17. Социальные и исторические условия возникновения и развития национального английского языка.

18. Изменения в фонетической системе ранненовоанглийского языка. Великий сдвиг гласных.

19. Изменения в системе имени (существительное, прилагательное, местоимение).

20. Система глагола. Распад системы сильных глаголов. Дальнейшее развитие аналитических форм.

21. Развитие лексического состава.

22. Основные тенденции развития синтаксиса.

SUPPLEMENT 2

Model of Grammar and Vocabulary Analysis of an Old English Text

The extract given below is taken from one of the stories which is a part of the work written by Bede, a monk of the monastery of Jarrow. This work (“Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum”) was written in Latin in 731 and was translated into Old English in king Alfred’s time. The dialect of the translation is Northumbrian.

Wæs he sēmon in weoruld-hāde geseted oþ þātīde þe hēwæs geleafedre ylde; ond (hē) næfre nænig lēoþ geleornade. Ond hēfor-þon oft in gebeorscipe, þonne þær wæs blisse intinga gedēmed, þæt hēo ealle sceolden þurh ende-byrdnesse be hearpan singan, þonne hēgeseah þāhearpan him nēalecan, þonne ārās hēfor scome from þæm symble ond ēode tōhis hūse.

1. Wæs he sēmon in weoruld-hāde geseted oþ þātīde þe hēwæs geleafedre ylde; ond (hē) næfre nænig lēoþ geleornade.

Words as used in the text	Words as given in glossary	Information on words given in the glossary (e.g. part of speech, etc.)	Description of a word-form used in the text	Corresponding New English word	Translation into Russian
wæs	wesan	s.v., 5 cl., only pret. forms exist	Past tense, 3d person, Sg, indicative mood	was	БЫЛ
he	hē	personal pronoun	3d person, Sg, m, Nom	he	ОН
sē	sē	demonstrative pronoun, m	Sg, Nom	that	ТОТ
mon	man	n., m., root-stem	Sg, Nom.	man	ЧЕЛОВЕК
in	in	preposition		in	В

weoruld- hāde (compound noun): weoruld hāde	weorul d/ weorol d hād	n., f., a-stem n., m., a- stem	Sg, Nom Sg, Dat	world state, degree, condition (also function of –hood in composits)	мир, бытие состояние
geseted	settan	w.v., 1 cl.	Participle II, Strong decl., Sg, Nom.	place, put, set down, fix	сидеть, пребывает ь
oþ	oþ/ oð	preposition		until	до
þā	sēō	demonstrative pronoun, f	Sg, Acc	that, the	та
tīde	tīde, tīd	n., f., i	Sg, Acc	time, period	время
þe	þe	relative particle		when	когда
hē	see above				
wæs	see above				
gelefedre	ge- lefed	adj. from part. II	compar. degree, weak decl., Sg, m., acc.	old, weak	слабый, пожилой

ylde	eald	adj.	Strong declension, Sg, m., acc.	old	старый, в возрасте
ond	ond, and	conj.		and	и
næfre	næfre	adv.		never	никогда
nænig	nænig	neg. pronoun		no, none, not a single one	ни один, никто
lēoþ	lēoþ	n., n., a	Sg, acc	song	песня
geleornade	leornian	w.v., 2 cl.	Past tense, Sg, 3d person, indicative mood	learn	учить

Он был человеком в мирской жизни пребывающим (живущим мирской жизнью) до того времени, пока не состарился (он жил мирской жизнью, пока не состарился); и он никогда не знал (не изучал) ни одной песни.

**The same is done for all sentences in the text under analysis.*

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