



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Лингвистика и иностранные языки»

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

по дисциплине

«Основы теории: история английского языка»

Автор

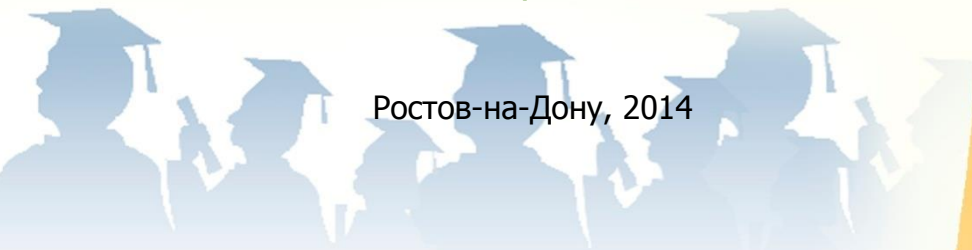
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Аннотация

Целью данных методических указаний является обеспечение студентов базовыми лингвистическими знаниями и ясным пониманием исторических процессов, происходивших в английском языке на всем протяжении его истории в связи с историей общества, которое им пользовалось.

В процессе изучения истории английского языка студентами решается ряд задач, как практических, так и теоретического плана. Одной из практических задач является обеспечение студента знаниями лингвистической теории, достаточными для объяснения существенных черт и особенностей современного английского языка: это касается правил чтения, написания, основных черт грамматической структуры, а также специфических черт грамматического строя, имеющих исключений, наличия в языке иноязычной заимствованной лексики.

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РАЗДЕЛ 1. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

SYLLABUS FOR THE COURSE OF HISTORY OF ENGLISH

Introduction

The subject of history of English. The aims of the course (theoretical and practical).

Sources of language history. Inner and outer history of the language.

Methods of comparative linguistic research, its advantages and drawbacks.

Statics and dynamics in language history. Causes of language evolution.

GERMANIC LANGUAGES

The earliest period of Germanic history. The first mentions of Germanic tribes. Caesar, Pliny the Elder, Tacitus. F. Engels' work "On the History of Ancient Germans".

Ancient Germanic tribes and their classification. The traditional tri-partite classification.

Proto-Germanic (PG) – as the linguistic ancestor of the Germanic group.

Modern Germanic languages, their classification.

Linguistic features of Germanic languages.

Phonetics. The peculiar Germanic system of word accentuation and its role in phonetic and morphological changes.

The first consonant shift, or Grimm's law. Cases which contradict the Grimm's law. Voicing of fricatives in PG, or K. Verner's law. Rhotacism.

Vowels. Qualitative, quantitative, positional and spontaneous changes. Differentiation of long and short vowels. Germanic mutation, or breaking of vowels in late PG.

Form-building means, synthetic and analytical languages. Synthetic means of form-building: inflective, suppletive, reduplication, vowel gradation, or ablaut.

Qualitative and quantitative ablaut. Gradation series in Gothic strong verbs. Strong and weak verbs.



Simplification of word structure in late PG. Role of stem-suffixes in the formation of declensions.

OLD ENGLISH PERIOD.

Historical Background

Chronological Divisions in the History of English.

Origins of the English language.

Commonly accepted traditional periodisation. Early Old English and Anglo-Saxon. Early Middle English and Middle English. Early New English, Normalisation Period and Modern English. Henry Sweet's phono-morphological periodisation.

Pre-Germanic Britain. The Celts on the British Isles. Celtic languages: the Gaelic and Brittonic branches. The Roman occupation in Britain.

Germanic settlement of Britain. Formation of Germanic states. The beginning of English. Economic, historic and cultural situation from the 5th till the 11th century. A transitional period from the tribal and slave-owning society to feudalism. Rise of Wessex. The role of the West Saxon dialect in IX - XI centuries. Scandinavian invaders. The introduction of Christianity.

Old English dialects. Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian, Northumbrian.

Writings in Old English. Runic inscriptions. Old English manuscripts. "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles", King Alfrred's translations, "Pastoral Care", Aelfric's works, Wulfstan's homilies.. Old English poetry. "Beowulf".

Old English alphabet and pronunciation.

Old English Phonetics

Word stress: dynamic and fixed. Accentuation in polysyllabic words and compounds. The position of stress in the words with prefixes.

Old English vowels. Changes of stressed vowels. Independent changes. Fronting or palatalisation of [α] and [α:]. Positional deviations or restrictions to this rule. Old English reflections of PG diphthongs. Assimilative vowel changes. Breaking and diphthongisation. Palatal mutation. Appearance of new vowels, growth of new vowel interchanges and increased variability of the root-morphemes. Changes of the unstressed vowels. Old English vowel system.

Old English consonants. Treatment of fricatives. Hardening. Rhotacism. Voicing and devoicing of fricatives. West Germanic gemination of consonants. Palatalisation of velar consonants in Old



English. Loss of consonants in some positions. Metathesis. Old English consonant system.

Old English Grammar

Morphology

Form-building. Parts of speech and grammatical categories.

The Noun. Its grammatical categories. The use of cases. Morphological classification of nouns. Declensions. Weak and strong declensions. Root stems. Types of plural forms.

The pronoun. Personal pronouns. Their categories. Demonstrative pronouns. Declensions of the demonstrative pronouns *sē* and *þes*. Other classes of pronouns.

The adjectives. Grammatical categories. Weak and strong declension. Degrees of comparison. Positive, comparative, superlative degrees. Means of forming the degrees of comparison: suffixation, suffixation plus vowel interchange, suppletion.

Numerals. Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

The verb. Grammatical categories of the finite verbs. Conjugation of verbs. Grammatical categories of the verbals. Participles. Morphological classifications of verbs.

Strong verbs. The classes of strong verbs.

Weak verbs. The classes of weak verbs. Class 1: regular, irregular verbs.

Preterite-present or past-present verbs. Anomalous verbs. Suppletive verbs.

Syntax

Ways of expressing syntactical relations: agreement, government, joining.

The sentence. The simple sentence. The main parts, the secondary parts. Word order. Multiple negation. Compound and complex sentences. Connectives.

Old English Vocabulary

Etymological survey of the Old English Vocabulary. Native words. Common Indo-European words, common Germanic words, specifically English words. Foreign element in the Old English vocabulary. Borrowings from Celtic. Latin loan-words.

MIDDLE AND NEW ENGLISH PERIODS

Historical Background from the 11th to 15th century

Economic and social conditions. Period of established feudalism. Natural economy. Tools, local feuds, travel restrictions.



Effect of the Scandinavian invasions. "Danelaw". Political annexation of England by Denmark under Canute. The impact of the Scandinavian element on the linguistic situation. The increased regional differences.

The Norman conquest. The battle of Hastings (1066). Effect of the Norman conquest on the linguistic situation. The origin of the Normans. Norman domination in Britain. The decline of the written form of English. Official recognition of English.

Early Middle English dialects. Southern (Kentish and South-Western), Central (West Midland and East Midland) and Northern. Extension of the English territory.

Early Middle English written records. Peterborough Chronicles.

Late Middle English. Reestablishment of English as the language of state and literature. Dialects in Late Middle English. London dialect. The inhabitants of London throughout its history. The Age of Chaucer.

Development of the national literary language in the 16th – 19th centuries. Economic and political unification. Development of the capitalist mode of production. The end of the Hundred Year's War. The War of Roses. Establishment of the absolute monarchy of Tudors. Conditions for linguistic unity. Consolidation of the English nation, formation of the national language. Progress of culture. Introduction of printing. W. Caxton and his spelling.

Expansion of English over the British Isles. Flourishing of literature in Early New English (Literary Renaissance). The age of Shakespeare. Establishment of the Written Standard. Normalising tendencies. Growing of the Spoken Standard. Varieties of English in Britain. Geographical Expansion of English outside the British Isles.

Spelling changes in Middle English. Rules of reading.

Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New English

Word stress. New accentual patterns. Stress in loan-words: recessive and rhythmic tendencies. Phonological function of stress: distinguishing a verb from a noun.

Changes in unstressed vowels. The tendency towards phonetic reduction. Loss of unstressed vowels. The appearance of new unstressed vowels.

Main trends in the changes of stressed vowels. Quantitative vowel changes in Early Middle English. Phonetic conditions of lengthening and shortening. Restrictions to the rules. Qualitative vowel changes. Development of monophthongs: [y] and [y:], [a:] and [ã] in Middle English dialects. Development of diphthongs: contraction



to monophthongs. Growth of new diphthongs with *i*-glides and *u*-glides in Middle English due to vocalisation of [j] and [ɣ], [w] and [x]. Middle English vowel system.

The Great Vowel Shift. Some interpretations of the Great Vowel Shift. Changes of short vowels [a] and [u]. Growth of long monophthongs and diphthongs in Early New English due to the vocalisation of consonants. Development of [r] and associated vowel changes. Quantitative vowel changes in Early New English.

Evolution of consonants in Middle English and Early New English. Growth of sibilants and affricates from Old English palatal plosives. Appearance of sibilants and affricates due to the phonetic assimilation of loan-words in Early New English. Treatment of fricatives in Middle English and Early New English. Phonologisation of [f] and [v] in Middle English. Voicing of [s], [f], [θ], [ks], [tʃ] in Early New English. Voicing of consonants in many form-words. Loss of consonants.

Evolution of the Grammatical System from 11th to 18th c. Morphology

The Noun. Decay of noun declensions in Middle English. Development of the grammatical categories of the noun: gender, case, number.

The pronoun. Personal and possessive pronouns. Replacement of *hēo*, *hīe* and *bū*. The reduction of pronoun paradigm. Demonstrative pronouns. Development of articles. Other classes of pronouns.

The adjective. Decay of declensions and grammatical categories. Degrees of comparison: the growth of analytical forms.

The verb. Simplifying changes in verb conjugation. Verbals: the Infinitive, the Participle, development of the Gerund. Strong verbs. Weak verbs. Minor groups of verbs.

Growth of new forms. The Future tense. New forms of the Subjunctive Mood. Interrogative and negative forms with *do* (*do*-periphrasis).

Development of new grammatical categories. Passive Voice and the category of Voice. Perfect forms and the category of Time-Correlation. Continuous forms and the category of Aspect. Development of verbal grammatical categories.

Syntax

The simple sentence. Stabilization and fixation of the word order. Growth of predicative constructions (Complex Object, Complex



Основы теории: история английского языка

Subject, Absolute constructions, Gerundial complexes, for-phrase with the Infinitive).

Compound and complex sentences.

Causes of grammatical changes.

Development of the English Vocabulary in Middle English and Early New English

Scandinavian influence. French influence. Borrowings from classical languages. Borrowings from contemporary languages in New English.



РАЗДЕЛ 2. ЛЕКЦИОННЫЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ

Lecture 1. Introduction

2 hours

Plan

1. The subject of history of English. The aims of the course (theoretical and practical).
2. Sources of language history. Inner and outer history of the language.
3. Methods of comparative linguistic research, its advantages and drawbacks.
4. Statics and dynamics in language history. Causes of language evolution.

Literature

1. Rastorgueva T.A. A History of English. М., 1983; М., 2005. - р.10-24.
2. Ilyish B. History of the English language. Л. 1972. – 5-8.
3. Reznik R.V., Sorokina T.S., Reznik I.V. A History of the English Language. М., 2001. – р. 7-13.
4. Аракин В.Д. История английского языка. М., 1985. – с. 5-8.
5. Смирницкий А.И. Древнеанглийский язык. М., 1998. – с.5-11.

1. The subject of history of English. The aims of the course

A language can be considered from different angles. In studying Modern English we regard the language as fixed in time and describe each linguistic level – phonetic, grammar or lexis – synchronically. Diachronic approach presupposes that each linguistic fact is interpreted as a stage in the evolution of language.

The subject of the History of English is the historical development of the English language: development of its phonetic structure and spelling, evolution of its grammatical system, growth of its vocabulary, and also the changing historical conditions Of English-speaking communities relevant to the language history.

Aims of the course are both theoretical and practical:

- to provide the students with a knowledge of linguistic history sufficient to account for the principal features of present-day English;
- to provide the students with a wider philological outlook.



2. Sources of language history. Inner and outer history of the language.

Sources of the language history:

- written records of different periods;
- facts of prewritten history in the works of ancient historians and geographers;
- early borrowings from Germanic made by other languages.

3. Statics and dynamics in language history. Causes of language evolution.

Many features of the language remain static in the diachrony: they do not alter through time. These are permanent, universal properties: division into vowels and consonants, the parts of speech, the parts of the sentence. In addition to these universal properties, English has many stable characteristics: some parts of the vocabulary, many ways of word-formation, some grammatical categories.

There are also other categories in the language which undergone profound changes. These are called dynamics. The proportion of stable and changeable features varies at different historical periods and different linguistic levels.

Linguistic changes are usually slow and gradual. Different linguistic levels develop at different rates.

Causes of language evolution lie both within the linguistic system (balance of the system or its symmetrical structural arrangement produces pressure) or outside it (social conditions, events in external history).



Lecture 2. GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Plan

1. Modern Germanic languages.
2. The earliest period of Germanic history. Proto-Germanic (PG).
3. Linguistic features of Germanic languages.

Literature

1. Rastorgueva T.A. A History of English. М.,1983; М.,2005. - р.24-49.
2. Ilyish B. History of the English language. Л. 1972. – р. 9-34.
3. Reznik R.V., Sorokina T.S., Reznik I.V. A History of the English Language. М., 2001. – р. 15-33.
4. Аракин В.Д. История английского языка. М., 1985. – с. 9-21.
5. Смирницкий А.И. Древнеанглийский язык. М., 1998. – с. 12-16, 63-69, 74-101, 108-110.
6. Введение в германскую филологию. Арсеньева М.Г. и др. М., 2000. – с. 7-21, 38-46.

1.Modern Germanic languages.

English belongs to the Germanic group of languages, which is one (and major) of the twelve groups in the Indo-European linguistic family.

The Germanic languages are as follows:

English, German, Netherlandish, Afrikaans, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Frisian, Faroese, Yiddish.

The total number of people speaking Germanic languages approaches 440 million.

2.The earliest period of Germanic history. Proto-Germanic (PG).

PG is the parent-language of the Germanic group. It is supposed to have split

from related IE tongues sometime between the 15th and 10th c. BC. The ancient Germans settled on the southern coast of the Baltic



sea. Then they extended over a larger territory and the common period of their history came to an end.

The tri-partite division of the Germanic languages proposed by the 19th c.

philologists corresponds, with a few adjustments, to Pliny's grouping of the Teutonic tribes. According to this division PG split into:

East Germanic (Vindili in Pliny's classification), North Germanic (Hillevones), and West Germanic (Ingveones, Istævones and Hermionones).

The first mentions of Germanic tribes was made by Pitheas, a Greek historian and geographer of the 4th c BC. In the 1st c. BC in Commentaries to the Gallic War Julius Caesar described some militant Germanic tribes.

In the 1st c. AD Pliny the Elder in Natural History made a classified list of Germanic tribes. A few decades later Tacitus compiled a detailed description of the life and customs of the ancient Teutons and reproduced Pliny's classification. F. Engels' work "On the History of Ancient Germans" describes the evolution of the economic and social structure of the Teutons and analyses Pliny's classification of the Teutonic tribes.

Germanic Languages

	East Germanic	North Germanic	West Germanic
Old Germanic languages (with dates of the earliest records)	Gothic (4 th c.) Vandalic Burgundian	Old Norse or Old Scandinavian (2nd-3rd c.) Old Icelandic (12th c.) Old Norwegian (13th c.) Old Danish (13th c.) Old Swedish (13th c.)	Anglian, Frisian, Jutish, Saxon, Franconian, High German (Alemannic, Thuringian, Swabian, Bavarian) Old English (7th c.) Old Saxon (9th c.) Old High German (8th c.) Old Dutch (12th c.)
Modern Germanic languages	No living languages	Icelandic Norwegian Danish Swedish Faroese	English German Dutch Afrikaans Yiddish Frisian

3. Linguistic features of Germanic languages.

1) Phonetics.

The peculiar Germanic system of word accentuation.

In IE there existed two ways of accentuation: musical pitch and force stress. The position of the stress was free and movable.

Both these properties changed in PG. Force stress became the only type of stress used. In early PG the stress was movable, in late PG its position in the word stabilised. The stress was now fixed on the first syllable and could not move in form- or word-building.

This played an important role in the development of Germanic languages: in the development of stressed and unstressed vowels, in the development of unstressed grammatical endings and suffixes.

Vowels.

Vowels underwent qualitative, quantitative, positional and spontaneous changes. Differentiation of long and short vowels is regarded as an important characteristic of the Germanic group.

Independent Vowel Changes in Proto-Germanic

Change illustrated		Examples		
PIE	PG	Non-Germanic	Germanic	
			Old	Modern
o	a	<i>L</i> nox, <i>It</i> nocht, <i>R</i> ночь <i>R</i> могу, мочь	<i>Gt</i> nahts, <i>O Icel</i> nátt, <i>OHG</i> naht <i>Gt</i> magan, <i>OE</i> magan, mæz <i>O Icel</i> móðir, <i>OE</i> mōdor	<i>Sw</i> natt, <i>G</i> Nacht, <i>Sw</i> må, <i>NE</i> may <i>Sw</i> moder, <i>NE</i> mother <i>Sw</i> broder, <i>NE</i> brother
a:	o:	<i>L</i> mater, <i>R</i> мать <i>O Ind</i> bhṛāta, <i>L</i> frater, <i>R</i> брат	<i>Gt</i> broþar, <i>O Icel</i> bróðir, <i>OE</i> brōðor	

Mutation of Vowels in Late PG

Change illustrated		Examples		
		Non-Germanic	Germanic	
			Old	Modern
PIE	G	<i>L ventus, R ветер</i>	<i>Gt winds, O Icel vindr, OE wind</i>	<i>Sw vind, NE wind</i>
e	i	<i>L edit, R ест</i>	<i>OHG izit, OE itep,</i>	<i>G ißt, NE eats,</i>
		<i>L edere, R есть</i>	<i>O Icel eta, OE etan</i>	<i>G essen, NE eat</i>
u	e	<i>Lith sunus, R сын</i>	<i>O Icel sunr, OE sunu</i>	<i>Sw son, NE son</i>
		<i>Celt hurman</i>	<i>O Icel, OE hom</i>	<i>NE horn, Sw horn</i>

2) Consonants

The first consonant shift, or Grimm's law.

Consonant Shift in Proto-Germanic (Grimm's Law)

Correspondence illustrated		Examples		
		Non-Germanic	Germanic	
			Old	Modern
PIE	PG			
<i>ACT I</i>				
	p	<i>L</i> pes, <i>pedis</i>	<i>Gt</i> fōtus, <i>O Icel</i> fót, <i>OE</i> fōt	<i>Sw</i> fot, <i>NE</i> foot <i>G</i> Fuß
p	f	<i>R</i> пена	<i>OE</i> fām	<i>G</i> Feim, <i>NE</i> foam
		<i>L</i> piscis, <i>R</i> пескарь	<i>Gt</i> fisks, <i>OE</i> fisc	<i>G</i> Fīsch, <i>NE</i> fish
	t	<i>L</i> tres, <i>R</i> три	<i>Gt</i> þreis, <i>O Icel</i> þri, <i>OE</i> þreo	<i>Sw</i> tre, <i>G</i> drei, <i>NE</i> three
		<i>L</i> tu, <i>Fy</i> tu, <i>R</i> ты	<i>Gt</i> þu, <i>OE</i> þū	<i>G</i> Sw du, <i>NE</i> thou
	k	<i>L</i> cor, <i>cordis</i> , <i>Fy</i> coeur, <i>R</i> сердце	<i>Gt</i> hairto, <i>O Icel</i> hjarta, <i>OE</i> heort	<i>G</i> Herz, <i>NE</i> heart
		<i>L</i> canis <i>R</i> колода	<i>Gt</i> hunds, <i>OE</i> hund <i>OE</i> holz	<i>G</i> Hund, <i>NE</i> hound <i>G</i> Holz, <i>NE</i> holt
<i>ACT II</i>				
	b	<i>Lith</i> balà, <i>R</i> болото <i>L</i> labare, <i>R</i> слабый	<i>OHG</i> pfluol, <i>OE</i> pōl <i>Gt</i> slepan, <i>OE</i> slēpan	<i>G</i> Pfuhl, <i>NE</i> pool <i>G</i> schlafen, <i>NE</i> sleep
		<i>L</i> decem, <i>Fy</i> dix, <i>R</i> десять	<i>Gt</i> taihun, <i>O Icel</i> tíu, <i>OE</i> tien	<i>Sw</i> tio, <i>G</i> zehn, <i>NE</i> ten
		<i>Fy</i> deux, <i>R</i> два	<i>OE</i> twā	<i>NE</i> two
		<i>L</i> edere, <i>R</i> еда	<i>Gt</i> itan, <i>OE</i> etan	<i>Sw</i> äta, <i>NE</i> eat
		<i>L</i> vidēre, <i>R</i> ведать, видеть	<i>OE</i> witan	<i>G</i> wissen, <i>NE</i> wif
	g	<i>L</i> genu, <i>Fy</i> genou	<i>OE</i> cnēo, <i>Gt</i> kniu	<i>NE</i> knæe, <i>G</i> Knie
		<i>L</i> iugum, <i>R</i> иго	<i>Gt</i> juk, <i>O Icel</i> ok, <i>OE</i>	<i>Sw</i> ok, <i>NE</i> yoke

ACT III		zeoc		
bh ¹	v	<i>O Ind</i> bhrāta, <i>L</i> frater, <i>R</i> брат	<i>Gt</i> broþar, <i>O Icel</i> bróðir, <i>OE</i> brōþor	<i>Sw</i> broder, <i>G</i> Bruder, <i>NE</i> brother
		<i>L</i> ferre, <i>R</i> быть <i>Ft</i> future, <i>R</i> быть	<i>Gt</i> bairan, <i>OE</i> be-ran <i>OHG</i> bin, bist, <i>OE</i> bēon	<i>G</i> gebären, <i>NE</i> bear <i>G</i> bin, bist, <i>NE</i> be
dh	ð	<i>O Ind</i> rudhira, <i>R</i> рдеть	<i>Gt</i> rauþs, <i>O Icel</i> rauðr, <i>OE</i> rēad	<i>G</i> rot, <i>Sw</i> röd, <i>NE</i> red
		<i>O Ind</i> mādhyas <i>L</i> medius <i>R</i> делать	<i>Gt</i> midjis [ð], <i>OE</i> middle <i>Gt</i> gadeþs, <i>OE</i> dæd, dōn	<i>G</i> Mittel, <i>NE</i> middle <i>NE</i> deed, do
gh	γ	<i>L</i> hostis, <i>R</i> гость	<i>Gt</i> gasts, <i>O Icel</i> gestr, <i>OE</i> giest <i>Gt</i> ligan [γ], <i>O Icel</i> liggja, <i>OE</i> liczan	<i>Sw</i> gäst, <i>G</i> Gast, <i>NE</i> guest <i>G</i> liegen, <i>NE</i> lie
		<i>O Ind</i> vaha, <i>L</i> via, <i>R</i> везти	<i>Gt</i> wiga [γ], <i>O Icel</i> vegr, <i>OE</i> we3	<i>Sw</i> väg, <i>G</i> Weg, <i>NE</i> way
-It is assumed that PIE contained sets of aspirated plosives opposed to pure non-aspirated plosives: [bh, dh, gb] vs [b, d, g] as well as [ph, th, kh] vs [p, t, k]. The voiceless [ph, th, kh] are not included in the shift, since they behaved like the corresponding pure plosives [p, t, k] and probably were not distinguished in West IE.				

By the terms of Grimm's law voiceless plosives developed in PG into voiceless fricatives (ACT I), IE voiced plosives were shifted to voiceless plosives (ACT II), and IE voiced aspirated plosives were reflected either as voiced fricatives or as pure voiced plosives (ACT III).

Cases which contradict the Grimm's law. Voicing of fricatives in PG, or K. Verner's law.

K.Verner's law: all the Early PG voiceless fricatives [f, θ, x] which arose under Grimm's law and also [s] inherited from PIE, became voiced between vowels if the preceding vowel was unstressed, in the absence of these conditions they remained voiceless.

Voicing of Fricatives in Proto-Germanic (Verner's Law)

Change illustrated		Examples		
PIE	PG	Non-Germanic	Germanic	
	Early Late		old	modern
P	f > v	L caput	Gt haubih, O Icel haufö, OE hēafod [v]	Sw huvud, G Haupt, NE head
		L septem	Gt sibun, OE seofon [v]	G sieben, NE seven
t	θ > ð, d	O Ind satam, R cro	Gt hund, O Icel hundrað, OE hund	G Hundert, Sw hundrade, NE hundred
		L pater, O Ind pitā	Gt fadar [ð], O Icel faðir, OE fæder	G Vater, Sw fader, NE father
k	x > γ, g	L cunctāri	O Icel hanga, OE hanzian	Sw hänga, NE hang
		L socrus, R свекровь	Gt swaifro, OHG swiguz, OE sweser	G Schwager
s	s > z	L auris, Lith ausis	Gt auso, O Icel eyra, OE ēare	Sw öra, G Ohr, NE ear

(Note: [z] in many languages became [r]) Rhotacism.

Grammar.

Form-building means, synthetic and analytical languages.

Both PG and OG languages had a synthetic grammatical structure, which means that the relationships between the parts of the sentence were shown by the forms of the words rather than their position or by auxiliary words.

Synthetic means of form-building: inflective, suppletive, reduplication, vowel gradation, or ablaut.

Ablaut is an independent vowel interchange unconnected with any phonetic conditions. Ablaut was inherited by Germanic from ancient PG. The principal gradation series used in the IE languages – [e~o]- can be shown in Russian examples: нести - ноша. Qualitative and quantitative ablaut. In qualitative ablaut vowels differ only in their quality. Alteration of short and long vowels, and also alteration with zero represent quantitative ablaut. L. Lēgi 'elected' – lego 'elect', R. бегу - сбег.

Gradation series in Gothic strong verbs.



Examples of Vowel Gradation in Gothic Strong Verbs

IE	e	o	zero	zero
PG	e/i	a	zero	zero
Principal forms	infinitive	Past sg	Past pl	Participle II
<i>Class 1</i>	reisan	rais	risum	risans NE <i>rise</i>
<i>Class 2</i>	kiusan	kaus	kusum	kusans <i>choose</i>
<i>Class 3</i>	bindan	band	bundum	bundans <i>bind</i>

Strong and weak verbs.

The terms were proposed by J.Grimm. The strong verbs built their principal forms with the help of root vowel interchanges plus certain grammatical endings. The weak verbs are a specifically Germanic innovation, they built the Past Tense and the Participle II by inserting the dental suffix between the root and the ending.

Simplification of word structure in late PG. Role of stem-suffixes in the formation of declensions.

Originally, in Early PG the word consisted of three main component parts: the root, the stem-suffix and the grammatical ending. In Late PG the old stem-suffix lost its derivational force and merged with other components of the word. The word was simplified: the three-morpheme structure was transformed into a two-morpheme structure: stem+grammatical ending. e.g. PG *fisk-a-z, Gt fisks (NE fish).

Most nouns and adjectives in PG, and also many verbs, had stem-forming suffixes; according to them they fell into groups or classes: a-stems, i-stems, \bar{o} -stems, etc. This grouping accounts for the formation of different declensions in nouns and adjectives, and for some differences in the conjugation of verbs.



Lecture 3.

OLD ENGLISH PERIOD. Historical Background

Plan

1. Periodisation of the History of English.
2. Pre-Germanic Britain. Germanic settlement of Britain.
3. Writings in Old English. Old English alphabet and pronunciation.

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1.Periodisation of the History of English.

Periodisation of the History of English

I	Early OE (also: Pre-writ- ten OE)	c. 450 - c. 700	OLD ENGLISH
II	OE (also: Written OE)	c. 700 - 1066	
III	Early ME	1066 - c. 1350	MIDDLE ENGLISH
IV	ME (also: Classical ME)	c. 1350 -1475	
V	Early NE	1476 - c. 1660	NEW ENGLISH
VI	Normalisation Period (also: Age of Correctness, Neo-Classical period)	c. 1660 - c. 1800	
VII	Late NE, or Mod E (including Present-day English)	c. 1800 since 1945	

Commonly accepted traditional periodisation divides the History of English into three periods: Old English, Middle English, New English. Further subdivision give seven subperiods: Early Old English and Anglo-Saxon, Early Middle English and Middle English; Early New English, Normalisation Period and Modern English. Henry Sweet's phonomorphological periodisation is based on the state of unstressed endings. OE – the period of full endings: *singan, sunu* ('sing', 'son')/ ME – the period of levelled endings: *singen, sune*. ModE – the period of lost endings –*sing, son*.

2.Pre-Germanic Britain.

The history of the English language begins with the invasion of the British Isles by Germanic tribes in the 5th c.

Pre-Germanic Britain was inhabited by the Celts. Celtic languages: the Gaelic and Brittonic branches. The Gaelic branch has survived as Irish (or Erse) in Ireland, has expanded to Scotland as Scotsch-Gaelic of the Highlands and is still spoken by a few hundred people on the Isle of Man (Manx). The Brotonnic branch is represented by Kymric or Welsh in modern Wales, and by Breton or Armorican in modern France in the area called Bretagne where the Celts came as



emigrants from Britain in the 5th c. Another Brittonic dialect – Cornish – was spoken in Cornwall until the end of the 18th c.

The Roman occupation in Britain.

In the 1st c. B.C. having occupied Gaul Julius Caesar made two raids on Britain, in 55 and 54 B.C., and failed to subjugate Britain. In A.D. 43 Britain was invaded by Roman legions under Emperor Claudius and made a province of the Roman Empire. The Roman occupation lasted nearly 400 years. In A.D. 410, the Roman troops were withdrawn to Rome by Constantine.

Germanic settlement of Britain.

The first wave of the Invaders, the Jutes or the Frisians occupied the extreme south-east: Kent and the Isle of Wight. The second wave made up of the Saxons settled along the south coast and on both banks of the Thames. Last came the Angles and made their landing on the east coast and moved to the central parts of the island.

Formation of Germanic states.

Germanic tribes founded large kingdoms: the most powerful of them being Wessex, Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria and Kent.

The beginning of English.

Geographic separation from the Germanic tribes as well as mixture and unification of people played an important role in the development of a new Germanic language – English

Economic, historic and cultural situation.

The period from the 5th till the 11th century was a transitional period from the tribal and slave-owning society to feudalism. The basic economic unit was the feudal manor, a self-contained economic unit. Tribal division was gradually superseded by local division into shires and townships.

Rise of Wessex. The role of the West Saxon dialect in IX - XI centuries.

Four of the kingdoms at various times secured superiority in the country: Kent, Northumbria and Mercia in Early OE, pre-written period; and Wessex – all through the period of Written OE.

Scandinavian invaders.

In the 8th c. Raiders from Scandinavia made their first attacks on England. The struggle lasted over 300 years. The Scandinavians subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, ravaged Mercia and advanced on Wessex. Wessex stood at the head of the resistance. Under King Alfred by the peace treaty of 878 England was divided into two parts: Danelaw – under Danish control – and south-western half – under the leadership of Wessex. In 1017 under Canute, the Danish king, England became a part of Danish Empire. On Canute's death in 1035 Eng-

land regained political independence.

The introduction of Christianity.

The first attempt was made in the 6th c. Missionaries from Rome came to Kent, made Canterbury their center, expanded to Kent, East Anglia, Essex. Missionaries from Ireland brought the Celtic variety of Christianity to Northumbria. The introduction of Christianity gave a strong impetus to the growth of culture and learning.

Old English dialects.

The following four principal OE dialects are commonly distinguished: Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian, Northumbrian.

Writings in Old English.

Runic inscriptions. Old English manuscripts. "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles", King Alfred's translations, "Pastoral Care", Aelfric's works, Wulfstan's homilies.. Old English poetry. "Beowulf".

Old English alphabet and pronunciation.

Old English Alphabet

a		n	[n], [ŋ]
æ			
b		o	
c	[k] or [k']	p	
d		r	
e		s	[s] or [z]
f	[f] or [v]	t	
з	[g], [g'], [γ] or [j]	þ	ð [ð] or [θ]
h	[x], [x'] or [h]	u	
i		w	
l		x	
m		y	[y]

The length of vowels is shown by a macron: *bát* [ba:t], NE boat, or by a line above the letter. Long consonants are indicated by double letters.

The letters *f*, *s* and *ð* or *þ* stand for voiced fricatives between vowels and also between a vowel and a voiced consonant; otherwise they indicate corresponding voiceless fricatives.

The letter *з* stands for [g] initially before back vowels, for [j]



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before and after front vowels, for [ɣ] between back vowels and for [g] mostly when preceded by c.

Ōhthere sǣde his hlāforde Ælfrēde
 ['o:txere 'sæ:de his 'xla:vorde 'ælfre:de]
 "Ohthere said (to) his lord Alfred

cyninze þæt hē ealra Norðmanna norþmest
 ['kyninge θæt he: 'ealra 'norθmānna 'norþmest]
 king that he (of) all Northmen to the North

būde ... þā fōr he ziet norþyhte
 ['bu:de θa: fo:r he: ziet 'norθ,ryx'te]
 lived (had lived). Then sailed he yet (farther) northwards

swā feor swā hē meahthe on þæm
 [swa: feor swa: he: 'meaxte on θæ:m]
 as far as he might (could) in the

ōþrum þtīm dazum zesizlan.
 ['o:ðrum dayum θri:m 'dayum je'siylan]
 other three days sail".



Lecture 4. Old English Phonetics

Plan

1. Word stress.
2. Origin of OE vowels.
3. Origin of OE consonants.

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1. Word stress.

A dynamic or forced stress was employed. Word stress was fixed: it remained on the same syllable in form – and wordbuilding. Polysyllabic words, especially compounds ay have two stresses, the chief being fixed on the first root morpheme. The position of stress in the words with prefixes varied: verb prefixes were unaccented, while in nouns and adjectives the stress was commonly thrown to the prefix..

2.Old English vowels. Changes of stressed vowels. Independent changes.

Fronting or palatalisation of [α] and [α:]. Positional deviations or restrictions to this rule: short [a] could change to [o] or [ǣ] and long [a:] became [o:] before a nasal. The preservation of the short [a] was caused by a back vowel in the next syllable.

Splitting of [a] and [a:] in Early Old English

Change illustrated		Examples		
PG	OE	Other OG languages	OE	NE
	æ	<i>Gt þata</i>	þæt	<i>that</i>
		<i>O Icel dagr</i>	dæs	<i>day</i>
a	o, ä	<i>Gt mann(a)</i>	mon	<i>man</i>
		<i>O Icel land</i>	land	<i>land</i>
	a	<i>Gt magan</i>	magan	<i>may</i>
		<i>Gt dagos,</i>	dagas	<i>days</i>
a:	æ:	<i>OHG dâr</i>	þær	<i>there</i>
		<i>OHG slâfen</i>	slæpan	<i>sleep</i>
	o:	<i>OHG m̄ano</i>	mōna	<i>moon</i>
		<i>O Icel mánaðr</i>	mōnaþ	<i>month</i>

Old English reflections of PG diphthongs. The diphthongs with the i-glide were monophthongised into [i:] and [a:], respectively; with u-glides were reflected as long diphthongs [io:], [eo:], and [ea:].



Old English Reflexes of Proto-Germanic Diphthongs (or Bi-Phonemic Sequences)

Change illustrated	E x a m p l e s		
PG OE	Other OG languages	OE	NE
a + i a:	<i>Gt</i> stains	stān	<i>stone</i>
	<i>Gt</i> ains	ān	<i>one</i>
e + i i:	<i>Gt</i> meins ¹	mīn	<i>mine, my</i>
	<i>Gt</i> reisan	rīsan	<i>rise</i>
a + u ea:	<i>O Icel/ austr</i>	ēast	<i>east</i>
	<i>Gt</i> auso	ēare	<i>ear</i>
	<i>Gt</i> augo (cf.. G Auge)	ēaze	<i>eye</i>
e + u eo:	<i>Gt</i> þiudans	þēoden	'king'
	<i>Gt</i> kiusan	cēosan	<i>choose</i>
i + u io:	<i>Gt</i> diups	dēop, dīop ²	<i>deep</i>

¹ The vowel in *Gt* is [i:], though the spelling resembles the PG [ei].

² In OE the diphthongs [eo:] and [io:] occur as dialectal variants.

Assimilative vowel changes.

The front vowels [i], [e], and [æ] changed into diphthongs with a back glide when they stood before [h], [ll], or [l]. The change is known as breaking.

Diphthongisation of vowels could also be caused by preceding consonants. After the palatal consonants [k'] and [sk'] and [j] short and long [e] and [æ] turned into diphthongs with a more front vowel as their first element.

Breaking and Diphthongisation

Conditions		Change illustrated					
		Early OE	OE	Other OG languages and OE dialects	WS	NE	
Breaking	before /+l/ or /+/ other consonants	æ	ea	Gt Merc North	alls all ald	eall eald	<i>all</i> <i>old</i>
	<i>h</i> + other consonants	æ: æ	ea: ea	OHG Gt	nâh ahtau	nēah eahta	<i>near</i> <i>eight</i>
	<i>r</i> + other consonants	e	eo	OHG	herza	heorte	<i>heart</i>
		æ	ea	OHG Gt	arm hardus	earm heard	<i>arm</i> <i>hard</i>

Diphthongisation		e	ie	OHG	skild	sciold,	<i>shield</i>
		after	sk'				
				OHG	scal	aceal	<i>shall</i>
	æ		ea	Gt	skadus	sceadu	<i>shade</i>
k'	e æ		ie ea	loan- words	cerasus (L) castra (L)	deres, cyrs ceaster	<i>cherries</i> <i>chester</i> (‘camp’)
j	æ:	ea:	OHG	jâr	zēar	<i>year</i>	
	e	ie	Gt	giban	ziefan	<i>give</i>	

Palatal Mutation

Mutation is the change of one vowel to another through the influence of a vowel in a succeeding syllable. Mutation under the influence of [i] or [j] is known as “i-Umlaut” or “palatal mutation”. Palatal mutation is the fronting and raising of vowels under the influence of [i] or [j] so as to approach the articulation of [i].

Change illustrated		Examples		
Vowels prior to Mutated palatal vowels mutation		Gt or OE (without palatal mutation)	OE (palatal mutation)	NE
æ a ɔ	} e	Gt mats OE sala, Gt saljan Gt sandjan	mete sellan sendan	<i>meat</i> <i>sale, sell</i> <i>send</i>
a:	æ:	OE lār, Gt laisjan	lāeran	'teaching', 'teach'
		OE ān	āni3	<i>one, any</i>
o	e	OE dohtor	dehter	<i>daughter</i> (Nom. and Dat. sg)
o:	e:	OE bōc	bēc	<i>book, books</i>
		OE dōm		<i>doom</i>
		Gt gadōmjan	dēman	<i>deem</i>
u	y	OE full		<i>full</i>
		Gt fulljan	fyllan	<i>fill</i>
u:	y:	OE mūs	mȳs	<i>mouse, mice</i>
ea eo	} ie	OE eald OE feor	ieldra fierra	<i>old, elder</i> <i>far, farther</i>
ea: eo:	} ie:	OE 3elēafa Gt galaubjan		<i>belief,</i> <i>believe</i>
		OE þēod	elþiedi3 <i>adj</i>	'tribe', 'of a tribe'

Due to the reduction of final syllables the conditions which caused palatal mutation had disappeared in most words by the age of writing.

Old English Vowels

Monophthongs										Diphthongs		
Short	i	e	(œ)	æ	(ǣ)	a	o	u	y	(ie)	ea	eo
Long	i:	e:	(œ:)	æ:	a:		o:	u:	y:	(ie:)	ea:	eo:

3. Old English consonants.

Treatment of Fricatives.

Reflexes of Proto-Germanic Fricatives in Old English

Change illustrated			Examples				
Rhotacism Voicing or Devoicing Hardening	Late PG	OE	Other OG languages		OE	NE	
	ð	d	O Icel rauðr		rēad	red	
			Gt wasida [ð]		werede	wore, past of war	
	v	b	Gt broþar		brōþor	brother	
	γ	g	Gt guma		þuma	'man'	
	v	{	v	Gt sibun [v]	seofon [v]	seven	
				Gt hlaifs	hlafas [v]	loaves	
			f	(Cf. R <i>лѣб</i>)	hlāf [f]	loaf	
	f	{	v	Gt wulfos	wulfas [v]	wolves	
			f	Gt wulfs	wulf [f]	wolf	
	θ	{	ð	Gt siupan [θ]	seopan [ð]	seethe	
			θ	Gt saup [θ]	sead [θ]	seethed	
	γ	{	γ	Gt dagos	dagas	days	
			x	Gt baurgs	burnh, buh	borough	
	s	{	z	Gt kiusan [s]	ceosan [z]	choose	
s			Gt kaus [s]	ceas [s]	chose		
z	r		Gt maiza [z]	māra	more		
			Gt huzd	hord	hoard		

Hardening. The PG voiced [ð] (due to Verner's law) was always hardened to [d] in OE and other WG languages. The two other fricatives, [v] and [γ] were hardened to [b] and [g] initially and after nasals, otherwise they remained nasals.

Rhotacism. PG [z] underwent a phonetic modification through the stage of [ʒ] into [r]. This process, termed rhotacism, is characteristic not only of WG but also of NG.

Voicing and devoicing of fricatives. The PG set of fricatives [f, θ, x, s] and also those of the voiced fricatives which had not turned onto plosives, that is [v] and [γ], were subjected to a new process of voicing and devoicing. In Early OE they became or remained voiced intervocally and between vowels, sonorants and voiced consonants; they remained or became voiced in other environments.

West Germanic gemination of consonants. In all WG languages most consonants were lengthened after a short vowel before [j], e.g. *fuljan > OE *fyllan* (NE *fill*). During the process, or some



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time later, [j] was lost, so that the long consonants ceased to be phonetically conditioned. The change did not affect the sonorant [r].

Palatalisation of velar consonants in Old English.

The velar consonants were palatalised before a front vowel, or sometimes also after a front vowel, unless followed by back vowel.

Palatalisation and Splitting of Velar Consonants

Change illustrated		Examples	
Before and after front vowels	In other positions	OE	NE
k	k'	cinn, birce, tæcan (from *tākjan) ,	<i>chin, birch, teach</i>
	k	can, macian (from *makōjan)	<i>can, make</i>
g	g'	senzan (from *sangjan)	<i>singe</i>
g:	g':	ec3, bryc3	<i>edge, bridge</i>
	g	zan, zrētan	<i>go, greet</i>
x	x'	neaht, niht	<i>night</i>
	x, h	hors, hlāf	<i>horse, loaf</i>
ȳ	j	dæ3, 3eard	<i>day, yard</i>
	ȳ	da3as	<i>days</i>

Loss of consonants in some positions.

Nasal sonorants were regularly lost before fricative consonants, in the process the preceding vowel was probably nasalised and lengthened. Cf. Gt *fimf*, OIcel. *Fim*, OHG *fimf* > OE *fif* (NE five).

Old English consonant system.

Old English Consonants

Place of articulation		Labial, labiodental	Forelinguar (dental)	Mediolin- gual (palatal)	Back (velar)	lingual
Manner of articulation						
Noise conso- nants	plosive	p p:	t t:	k' k':	k k:	
	voiceless	b b:	d d:	g':	g g:	
	voiced					
	fricative	f f:	θ θ: s s:	x' x':	x x: (h)	
	voiceless					
	voiced	v	ð z	γ' (j)	γ	
Sonorants		m m:	n n:		(ŋ)	
		w	r 1	j		



Lecture 5. Old English Grammar

Plan

1. The Noun. Morphological classifications of Nouns in OE. Declensions of Nouns.
2. The Pronoun. Personal pronouns, their declension. Demonstrative pronouns. Other classes of pronouns.
3. Adjectives. Declensions of Adjectives. Degrees of comparison.
4. Numerals.
5. The verb. Strong and weak verbs. Preterite-present verbs. Anomalous verbs.

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Morphology

Form-building. Parts of speech and grammatical categories.

1.The Noun. Its grammatical categories. The use of cases. Morphological classification of nouns. Declensions. Weak and strong declensions. Root stems. Types of plural forms.

The OE noun had two grammatical or morphological categories: number and case. In addition it distinguished three genders.

The Noun had four cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative and Accusative.

Historically, the OE system of declensions was based on a number of distinctions: the stem-suffix, the gender of nouns, the phonetic structure of the word, phonetic changes in final syllables.



Morphological Classification of Nouns in Old English Division according to stem

Vocalic stems				Consonantal stems		
Strong declension ¹				n-stems (weak de- clension)	Root- stems	Other minor stems: r-, s-, nd-
a-stems	i-stems	u-stems				
ja-stems						
wa-stems						
<i>Division according to gender</i>						
MN	F	MNF	MF	MNF	MF	MNF
<i>Division according to length of the root-syllable</i>						
short long	short long	short long	short long			
¹ Vocalic stems are also called the "strong" declension; one of the consonantal stems — the n-stems — are termed the "weak" declension.						

Declensions of Nouns Strong Declensions (Vocalic Stems)

a-stems				
<i>Singular</i>				
M	short- stemmed N	long- stemmed N	ja-stems M	wa-stems N
<i>Nom.</i> fisc	scip	dēor	ende	cnēo(w)
<i>Gen.</i> fishes	scipes	dēores	endes	cnēowes
<i>Dat.</i> fisce	scipe	dēore	ende	cnēowe
<i>Acc.</i> fisc	scip	dēor	ende	cnēo(w)
<i>Plural</i>				
M	short- stemmed N	long-stemmed N	ja-stems M	wa-stems N



<i>Nom.</i> <i>fisces</i>	<i>scīpu</i>	<i>dēor</i>	<i>endas</i>	<i>cnēo(w)</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>fisca</i>	<i>scīpa</i>	<i>dēora</i>	<i>enda</i>	<i>cnēowa</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>fiscum</i>	<i>scīpum</i>	<i>dēorum</i>	<i>endum</i>	<i>cnēowum</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>fiscas</i> (NE <i>fish</i>)	<i>scīpu</i> (NE <i>scip</i>)	<i>dēor</i> (NE <i>deer</i>)	<i>endas</i> (NE <i>end</i>)	<i>cnēo(w)</i> (NE <i>knee</i>)

Consonantal Stems

<i>Singular</i>			
	n-stems (weak declension) M N F	root-stems M F	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>nama ēare tunze</i>	<i>fōt</i>	<i>mūs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>naman ēaran tunzan</i>	<i>fōtes</i>	<i>mýs, mūse</i>
<i>Dat. Acc.</i>	<i>naman ēaran tunzan</i> <i>naman ēaran tunzan</i>	<i>fēt</i> <i>fōt</i>	<i>mýs</i> <i>mūs</i>

<i>Plural</i>			
	n-stems (weak declension) M N F	root-stems M F	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>naman ēaran tunzan</i>	<i>fēt</i>	<i>mýs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>namena ēarena tunzena</i>	<i>fōta</i>	<i>mūsa</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>namum ēarum tunzum</i>	<i>fōtum</i>	<i>mūsum</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>naman ēaran tunzan</i> (NE <i>name</i>) (NE <i>ear</i>) (NE <i>tongue</i>)	<i>fēt</i> (NE <i>foot</i>)	<i>mýs</i> (NE <i>mouse</i>)

2.The pronoun.

Personal pronouns. Their categories.



Declension of Personal Pronouns

First person				
Case		Singular	Dual	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	ic	wit	wē
<i>Dat.</i>		mīn	uncer	ūre, ūser
<i>Acc.</i>		mē	unc	ūs
		mec, mē	uncit	ūsic, ūs
Second person				
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	þū	3it	3ē
<i>Dat.</i>		þīn	incer	ēower
<i>Acc.</i>		þē	inc	ēow
		þēc, þē	incit, inc	ēowic, ēow
Third person				
Singular			Plural	
		M F N	All genders	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	hē hēo, hīo hit		hīe, hī, hý, hēo
<i>Dot.</i>	<i>Ace.</i>	his hire, hierē his		hira, heora, hiera, hyra
		him hire, hierē him		him, heom
		hine hīe, hī, hý hit		hīe, hī, hý, hēo

Demonstrative pronouns. There were two types of demonstrative pronouns in OE: the prototype of that (*sē, sēo, þæt*) and the prototype of this (*þes Masc., þeos Fem., þis Neut. and þas pl.*)

Declension of *sē, sēo, þæt*

Case	Singular			Plural
	M	N	F	All genders
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sē, se</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>sēo</i>	<i>þā</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þāra, þæra</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>þæm, þām</i>	<i>þæm, þām</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þām, þæm</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>þone</i>	<i>þææt</i>	<i>þā</i>	<i>þa</i>
<i>Instr.</i>	<i>þý, þon</i>	<i>þý, þon</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þæm, þām</i>

Other classes of pronouns. Interrogative pronouns – *hwā*, Masc. and Fem., *hwæt*, Neut. (NE who and what). Indefinite pronouns: *ān*, *æniȝ*, *nān*, *nānþinȝ*, *nāwiht/ nōht* (NE one, any, none, nothing, 'nothing'/ not).

3. The adjectives.

Grammatical categories. Weak and strong declension.

The strong and weak declensions arose due to the use of several stem-forming suffixes. In the strong declension there appeared the set of endings mainly coincided with the endings of a-stems and *ō*-stems of nouns. Some endings in the strong declension of adjectives have no parallel in the noun paradigms; they are similar to the endings of pronouns (Dat. Sing., Acc. sing. Masc., some Fem. And pl. Endings). Therefore the strong declension is sometimes called the "pronominal" declension. As for the weak declension, it uses the same markers as n-stems of nouns except that in the Gen pl. The pronominal ending *-ra* is often used instead of the weak *-ena*.

Singular						
Strong (pure M	a- and ð-stems)		Weak		F	
	N	F	M	N		
<i>Nom.</i> blind	blind	blind	blinda	blinde	blinde	
<i>Gen.</i> blindes	blindes	blindre	blindan	blindan	blindan	
<i>Dat.</i> blindum	blindum	blindre	blindan	blindan	blindan	
<i>Acc.</i> blindne	blind	blinde	blindan	blinde	blindan	
<i>Instr.</i> blinde	blinde	blindre	Blindan	blindan	blindan	
Plural						
			All genders			
<i>Nom.</i> blinde	blind	blinda, -e	blindan			
<i>Gen.</i> blindra	blindra	blindra	blindra, -ena			
<i>Dat.</i> blindum	blindum	blindum	blindum			
<i>Acc.</i> blinde	blind	blinda, -e	blindan			
<i>Instr.</i> blindum (NE <i>blind</i>)	blindum	blindum	blindum			

The difference between the strong and the weak declensions is also semantic. Unlike a noun, an adjective did not belong to a certain declension. Most adjectives could decline in both ways. The choice of the declension was determined by a number of factors: the syntactical function of the adjective, the degree of comparison and the presence of noun determiners. The adjective had a strong form when used predicatively and when used attributively without any determiners. The weak form was employed when the adjective was preceded by a demonstrative pronoun or the Gen. Case of personal pronouns.

Some adjectives were always declined strong: *eall, manig, ðper* (NE *all, many, other*), while others were always weak: adjectives in the superlative and comparative degrees, ordinal numerals, the adjective *ilca* (NE *same*).

The strong forms were associated with the meaning of indefiniteness, the weak forms – with the meaning of definiteness.

Degrees of comparison.

Positive, comparative, superlative degrees. Means of forming the degrees of comparison: suffixation, suffixation plus vowel interchange, suppletion.

Comparison of Adjectives in Old English

Means of form-building	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	NE
Suffixation	soft wēri3	softra wēri3ra	softost wēri3ost	<i>soft</i> <i>wearry</i>
Suffixation plus vowel interchange	3læd 1on3 eald (also:	3lædra 1en3ra ieldra ealdra	3lædost len3est ieldest ealdost, ealdest)	<i>glad</i> <i>long</i> <i>old</i>
Suppletion	3ōd lýtel micel	bettra læssa māra	bet(e)st læss mæss	<i>good</i> <i>little</i> <i>much</i>

4. Numerals. Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

Cardinal numerals. The first three numerals – ān, twēzen, þrēo_ have the forms of gender and case. Ān is declined like strong adjectives. The declension of twēzen:

	M	N	F
Nom.	twēzen	tū, twā	twā
Gen.	twēzra		
Dat.	twáem, twām		
Acc.	twēzen	tū, twā	twā

The declension of þrēo:

	M	N	F
Nom.	þrē, þrī, þrý	þrīo þrēo	þrīo þrēo
Gen.	þrīora, þrēora		
	þrim		
	þrē, þrī, þrý	þrīo, þrēo	þrīo þrēo

The numerals from 4 to 19 do not decline.

4- fēower	9-ni3on
5-fif	10-tien, týn
6-syx, siex	11-endleofan
7-seofon	12- twelf
8-eahte	13- þrēotīne

The numerals from 13 to 19 are build adding –tine, -tiene:. Starting from 20, the numerals are build adding –ti3: þrīti3, fēowerti3, etc. Starting from 70 to 100, hund- is added:

70- hundseofonti3, 100-hundteonti3, 110- hundendlæfti3, 1000- þūsend.

Ordinal numerals.

1st- forma, firmes- ta, fyrest, árest	6th-siexta
2nd-ōþer, æftera.	7th-seofopa
3d-þridda	8th-eahtopa
4th-fēowera	9th-ni3opa
5th-fifta	10th-tēopa
	11th-endlefta
	12th-twelfta

The numerals from the 14th to the 19th are built with the help of the suffix –teopa. From the 20th to the 120 – with the suffix -ti3opa.

5.The verb

Grammatical categories of the finite verbs.

The verb-predicate agreed with the noun in two grammatical categories: number and person. The category of Mood was constituted by Indicative, Imperative and Subjunctive. The category of Tense consisted of Present and Past categorial forms.

Conjugation of verbs in Old English

	Strong	Weak		
<i>Infinitive</i> Present tense <i>Indicative</i>	findan (NE <i>find</i>)	beran <i>bear</i>	dēman <i>deem</i>	lōcian <i>look</i>
Singular 1st 2nd 3rd Plural	finde fintst fint findaþ	bere bir(e)st bir(e)þ beraþ	dēme dēmst dēmp dēmaþ	lōcie lōcast lōcaþ lōciaþ
<i>Subjunctive</i> Singular Plural	finde finden	bere beren	dēme dēmen	lōcie lōcien
<i>Imperative</i> Singular Plural <i>Participle I</i> Past tense <i>Indicative</i>	find findaþ findende	ber beraþ berende	dēm dēmaþ dēmende	lōca lōciaþ lōciende
Singular 1st 2nd 3rd Plural	fond funde fond fundon	bær bære bær bæron	dēmde dēmdest dēmde dēmdon	lōcode lōcodest lōcode lōcodon
<i>Subjunctive</i> Singular Plural <i>Participle II</i>	funde bære funden bæren (3e)fundon (3e)boren	dēmde lōcode dēmden lōcoden (3e)lōcod	(3e)dēmed	

Grammatical categories of the verbals. In OE there were two non-finite forms of the verb: the Infinitive and the Participle. Their nominal features were more obvious than verbal. The latter was revealed only in their syntactic combinability: they could take direct objects and be modified by adverbs.

The Infinitive had a reduced case-system: two forms which roughly correspond to the Nom. and Dat. cases of Nouns.

Nom. *beran*

Dat. *to beranne*

Participles. Part I was opposed to Part. II through Voice and Tense distinction. Part. I was active and expressed present or simultaneous processes, while Part. II expressed states and qualities resulting from past action, was passive, if the verb was transitive.

Participles in Old English

Voice	Active	Passive	NE
Tense			
Present	<i>berende</i>	—	<i>bearing</i>
	<i>seczende</i>	—	<i>saying</i>
	<i>zanzende</i>	—	<i>going</i>
	<i>farende</i>	—	'travelling'
Past	<i>zezān</i>	<i>zeboren</i>	<i>gone, born</i>
	<i>zefaren</i>	<i>zesædd</i>	'who has departed, said'

Morphological classifications of verbs.

Strong verbs. There were about three hundred strong verbs in OE. They formed their stems by means of vowel gradation (ablaut) and by adding certain suffixes.

The classes of strong verbs.

Strong Verbs in Old English

Principal forms	Infinitive	Past Singular ¹	Past Plural	Participle II	NE
Classes					
1	wrītan	wrāt	writon	writen	<i>write</i>
2	(a) cēosan (b) būzan	cēas bēas	curon buzon	coren bozen	<i>choose</i> <i>bow</i>
3	(a) findan (b) helpan (c) feohtan	fand healp feaft	fundon hulpon fuhton	funden holpen fohten	<i>find</i> <i>help</i> <i>fight</i>
4	beran	bær	bæron	boren	<i>bear</i>
5	(a) cweðan (b) sittan	cwæð sæt	cwædon sæton	cweden seten	'say' (obs. <i>quoth</i>) <i>sit</i>
6	scacan	scōc	scōcon	scacen	<i>shake</i>
7	(a) hātan (b) zrōwan	hēt (heht) zrēow	hēton (hehton) zrēowon	hāten zrōwen	'call', 'name' <i>grow</i>

Weak verbs. The weak verbs derived their Past Tense stem and the stem of Participle II from the Present Tense stem with the help of the dental suffix.

The classes of weak verbs.

Weak Verbs In Old English

Principal forms Classes	Infinitive	Past Tense	Participle II	NE
I	-an/-ian	-de/-ede/-te	-ed/-d/-t	
	(a) styrian (b) temman (c) dēman (d) cēpan (e) tellan (f) þyncan	styrede teraede dēmde cēpte tealde þūhte	styred temed dēmed cēped teald þūht	<i>stir</i> <i>tame</i> <i>deem</i> <i>keep</i> <i>tell</i> <i>thin</i>
II	-ian	-ode	-od	
	lōcian	lōcode	lōcod	<i>look</i>
III	-an	-de	-d	
	libban habban	lifde hæfde	lifd hæfd	<i>live</i> <i>have</i>

Class 1: includes regular and irregular verbs. The verbs of the Class I, being i-stems, originally contained the element [-i/-j] between the root and the endings. This caused palatal mutation of the root vowel, and the lengthening of consonants. [-i/-j] was lost in all verbs before the age of writing.

Two groups of verbs in Class I – types (e) and (f) had an interchange of root-vowels: the Infinitive had a mutated vowel like all the verbs of Class I, while the other two forms retained the original non-mutated vowel. These verbs are called irregular in Class 1

Minor groups of verbs.

Preterite-present or past-present verbs. Originally the Present tense forms of these verbs were Past tense forms (or, more precisely, IE perfect forms, denoting past actions for the present). Later these forms acquired a present meaning but preserved many formal features of the Past tense. Most of these verbs had new forms of the Past tense built with the help of the dental suffix. Some of them also acquired the forms of the verbals: Participles and Infinitives; most of the verbs did not have a full paradigm and were in this sense “defective”

Conjugation of Preterite-Presents in Old English

Infinitive	cunnan (NE <i>can</i>)	sculan (NE <i>shall, should</i>)
Present tense		
<i>Indicative</i>		
Singular 1st	cann	sceal(I)
2nd	canst	scealt
3rd	cann	sceal(I)
Plural	cunnon	sculon
<i>Subjunctive</i>		
Singular	cunne	scule, scyle
Plural	cunnen	sculen, scylen
Participle I	—	—
Past tense		
<i>Indicative</i>		
Singular 1st	cūðe	sceolde
2nd	cūðest	sceoldest
3rd	cūðe	sceolde
Plural	cūðon	sceoldon
<i>Subjunctive</i>		
Singular	cūðe	sceolde
Plural	cūðen	sceolden
Participle II	cunnen, cūð	—

These verbs had no Participle I; some preterite-presents built Participle I from the Present Tense stem, e. g. OE *mazon*, *mæz*, Participle I — *mazende* (NE *may*).

In OE there were twelve preterite-present verbs. Most of them did not indicate actions, but expressed a kind of attitude to an action denoted by another verb, an Infinitive of which followed the

preterite-present, eventually preterite-present verbs developed into modal verbs.

Anomalous verbs had irregular forms. The verb *willan* had a past tense form *wolde*. Some verbs combined the features of strong and weak verbs. OE *dōn* had a weak Past tense form with a vowel interchange and a Participle in *-n* like strong verbs: *dōn – dyde – zedōn. Būan-būde-zebūn*.

Suppletive verbs. Two verbs were suppletive. OE *zān* whose Past tense was built from a different root: *zān – eōde – zezān* and *wesan, bēon*. The verb *bēon* is an ancient IE suppletive verb. In many languages its paradigm is made up of several roots (R. Быть, есть). In OE the Present tense forms were the modifications of the roots **wes-* and **bhu-*. The Past tense was built from the root **wesan* on the pattern of the strong verbs of the Class 5.

Conjugation of OE *bēon*, NE *be*

	OE		NE
<i>Infinitive</i>	wesan	bēon	be
Pres. Indicative			
1st p. sg	eom/am	bēo/biom	am
2nd p. sg	eart	bist/bis	-
3rd p. sg	is	biþ	is
Pl	sint/sindon	bēoþ	are
	earon/aron		
Pres. Subjunctive			
Sg	sīe, sý	bēo	be
Pl	sīen, sýn	bēon	
<i>Imperative</i>			
Sg	wes	bēo	be
Pl	wesað	bēoþ	
Part.1	wesende	bēonde	being
Past Indicative			
1st p. <i>sg</i>	wæs		was
2nd p. <i>sg</i>	wære		



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3rd p. sg	wæs	was	
Pl	wæron	were	
Past Subjunctive		-	
Sg	wære	were	
Pl	wæren		
<i>Part. II</i>	-	been	

Syntax

Ways of expressing syntactical relations: agreement, government, joining.

The sentence. The simple sentence. The main parts, the secondary parts. Word order. Multiple negation. Compound and complex sentences. Connectives.



Lecture 6. Old English Vocabulary

Plan

1. Etymological survey of the OE vocabulary.
2. Foreign element in the Old English vocabulary.
3. Word formation in OE.

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Etymological survey of the Old English Vocabulary.

Native words. Common Indo-European words, common Germanic words, specifically English words.

Foreign element in the Old English vocabulary. Borrowings from Celtic. Latin loan-words.



Lecture 7. MIDDLE AND NEW ENGLISH PERIODS

Historical Background from the 11th to 15th century, 16th-19th c.

Plan

1. Economic and social conditions in the 11th – 12th c.
2. The Scandinavian invasions.
3. The Norman conquest.
4. Early and Late Middle English dialects.
5. Development of the national literary English language (16th-19th c.)
6. Spelling changes and the rules of reading.

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Effect of the Scandinavian invasions. "Danelaw". Political annexation of England by Denmark under Canute. The impact of the Scandinavian element on the linguistic situation. The increased regional differences.

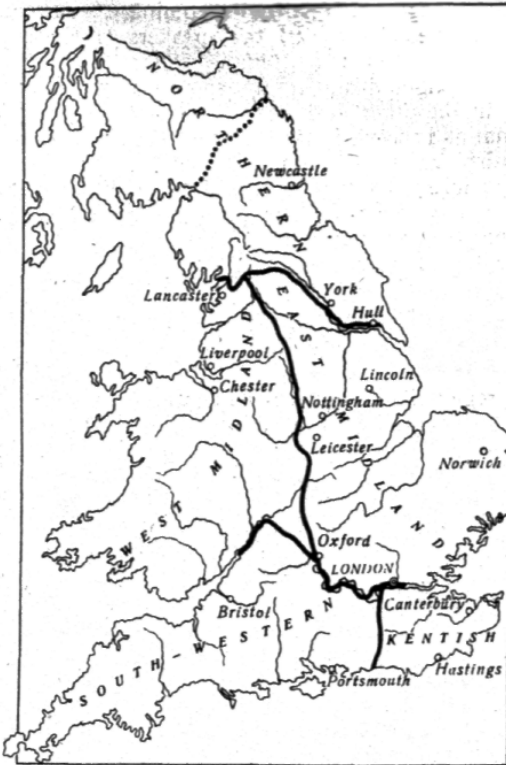
The Norman conquest. The battle of Hastings (1066). Effect of the Norman conquest on the linguistic situation. The origin of the Normans. Norman domination in Britain. The decline of the written form of English. Official recognition of English. Early Middle English dialects. Southern (Kentish and South-Western), Central (West Mid-

land and East Midland) and Northern. Extension of the English territory.

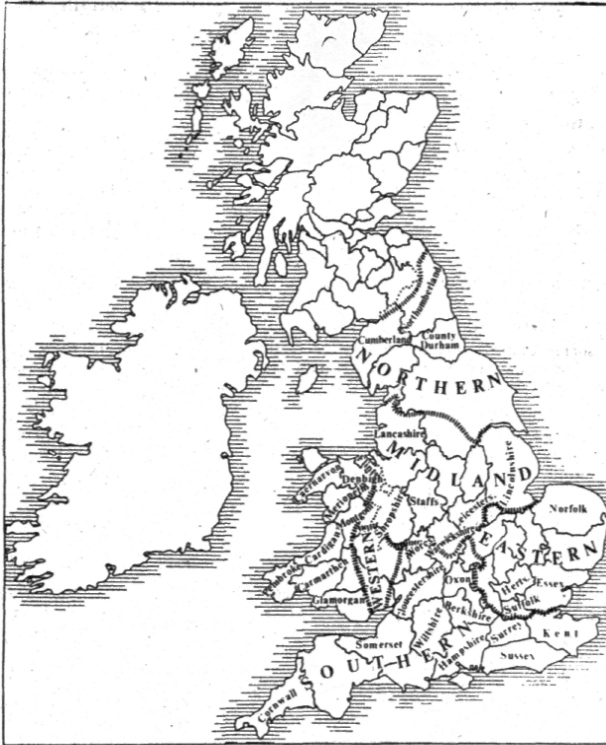
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A map of Middle English dialects



A map of Modern English dialects

Expansion of English over the British Isles. Flourishing of literature in Early New English (Literary Renaissance). The age of Shakespeare. Establishment of the Written Standard. Normalising tendencies. Growing of the Spoken Standard. Varieties of English in Britain. Geographical Expansion of English outside the British Isles. Spelling changes in Middle English. Rules of reading.



Peculiarities of Middle English Spelling

Letters indicating vowels	Letters indicating consonants	
Single letters		
a [a]	c [s] or [k]	Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
y, as well as i [i]	f [f]	[xwan 'θat ap'rille 'wiθ his 'su:rəs 'so:tə]
o [o] or [u]	g [dʒ] or [g] j [dʒ] k [k] s [s] or [z] v (often spelt as u) [v] y [j]	the droghte of March hath perced.to the roote, [θə 'druxt of 'marts hæθ 'persəd 'to: θə 'rotə]
		And bathed every veyne in swich licour, [and 'ba:ðəd 'evri 'vein in 'swits li'ku:r]
		Of which verhi engendred is the flour; [of 'xwits ver'tju: en'dʒendred 'is θə 'flu:r]
Digraphs		
ee [e:] or [a:]	ch, tch [ts]	(When April with his sweet showers
ie [e:]	dg [dʒ]	The draught of March has pierced to the root,
oo [o:] or [ɔ:]	gh [x] or [x']	And bathed every vein in such liquor,
ou [u:] or [ou]	qu [kw]	Of Which (whose) virtue (power) engendered is the flower...)
ow [u:] or [ou]	th [ð] or [θ] sh, sch, ssh [s] wh [hw]	



Lecture 8. Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New English

4 hours

Plan

1. Word accentuation in ME and ENE.
2. Changes in u stressed vowels.
3. Quantitative and qualitative changes in stressed vowels.
4. Evolution of consonants.

Literature

1. Rastorgueva T.A. A History of English. М.,1983; М.,2005. - p.188-218
2. Ilyish B. History of the English language. Л. 1972. – p 160-174, 254-273, 299-303.
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Word stress. New accentual patterns. Stress in loan-words: recessive and rhythmic tendencies. Phonological function of stress: distinguishing a verb from a noun.

Changes in unstressed vowels. The tendency towards phonetic reduction. Loss of unstressed vowels. The appearance of new unstressed vowels.

Main trends in the changes of stressed vowels. Quantitative vowel changes in Early Middle English. Phonetic conditions of lengthening and shortening. Restrictions to the rules. Qualitative vowel changes.

Quantitative Vowel Changes in Late Old English and Early Middle English

Phonetic conditions	Change illustrated	Examples		
		OE	ME	NE
Before homorganic consonant sequences:	Vowels become long	cild	child [tʃi:ld]	<i>child</i>
sonorant plus plosive		findan	finden [fi:ndən]	<i>.find</i>
(<i>Id, nd, mb</i>)		climban	climben ['kli:mbən]	<i>climb</i>
		cold	cold ['ko:ld]	<i>cold</i>
		feld	field [fe:ld]	<i>field</i>
		fundon	founden ['fu:ndən]	<i>found</i> (Past of <i>find</i>)
		gold	gold [go:ld]	<i>gold</i>
Before other consonant sequences	Vowels become short	fiftfs	fifty ['fifti]	<i>fifty</i>
		fedde	fedde ['feddə]	<i>fed</i>
		mette	mette ['mettə]	<i>met</i>
		wisdom	wisdom ['wizdəm]	<i>wisdom</i>
In open syllables	Vowels become long and more open	mete	mete ['me:tə]	<i>meat</i>
		stelan	stelen ['ste:lən]	<i>steal</i>
		macian	maken ['ma:kən]	<i>make</i>



Основы теории: история английского языка

		talū	tale [ta:1ə]	<i>tale</i>
		nosu	nose ['no:zə]	<i>nose</i>
		stolen	stolen ['sto:lən]	<i>stolen</i>
		yfel	yvel, evel [i:vəl] [e:vəl]	<i>evil</i>
		duru	doore ['do:rə]	<i>door</i>

Development of OE [y] and [y:] in ME dialects

OE	ME	NE	
fyllan	Kentish	fellen ['fellən]	fill
	West Midland and South Western	<i>fullen</i> ['fyllən, fullən]	
	East Midland and Northern	<i>Fillen</i> ['fillən]	
<i>mýs</i>	Kentish	<i>Mees</i> [me:s]	<i>mice</i>
	West Midland and South Western	<i>mus, muis</i> [my:s, mu:s]	
	East Midland and Northern	<i>mis, micē</i> [mi:s]	

OE	ME	NE	
<i>stān</i>	Northern	<i>stan(e)</i> [sta:nə]	<i>stone</i>
	other dialects	<i>stoon, stone</i> [sto:n]	



<i>ald</i>	Northern	<i>ald</i> [a:lɪd]	<i>old</i>
	other dialects	<i>old</i> [o:lɪd]	

Development of Old English [æ, æ̃] in Middle English

OE → ME	OE	ME	NE
<i>æ</i> → <i>a</i>	<i>þæt</i>	that [θat]	that
	<i>earm</i>	arm [arm]	arm
	<i>blacu</i>	blak [blak]	black
<i>æ:</i> → <i>ɛ:</i>	<i>stræt</i>	street [strɛ:t]	street

Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English

OE	ME		NE
<i>lond, land</i>	West Midlands	<i>lond</i>	<i>land</i>
	other dialects	<i>land</i>	
<i>Lon3, lan3</i>	West Midlands	<i>long</i>	<i>long</i>
	other dialects	<i>lang</i>	



Development of Old English Diphthongs in Early Middle English

Change illustrated			Examples	
OE	ME	OE	ME	NE
ea:	ɛ:	ĕast rĕad	eest [ɛ:st] reed [rɛ:d]	<i>east</i> <i>red</i>
æ:	ɛ:	stræt	street [strɛ:t]	<i>street</i>
eo:	e:	dĕop cĕosan	deep [de:p] chesen ['tʃe:zən]	<i>deep</i> <i>choose</i>
e:	e:	hĕ	he [he:]	<i>he</i>
ie:	i:	lĕhtan	lighten ['li:x'ten]	<i>lighten</i>
	e:	hĕran	heren ['he:rən]	<i>hear</i>
i:	i:	rĕsan	risen ['ri:zən]	<i>rise</i>
	e:	cĕpan	kepen ['ke:pən]	<i>keep</i>
ea	a	earm	arm [arm]	<i>arm</i>
	a	bæc	back [bak]	<i>back</i>
æ				
eo	e	heorte	herte ['herte]	<i>heart</i>
	e	bedd	bed [bed]	<i>bed</i>
e				
ie	i	nieht, niht hierde,	night [nix't]	<i>night</i>
	e	hyrde hit	herd [herd]	<i>'shepherd*</i>
i	i	(see <i>bedd</i> above)	it [it]	<i>it</i>
	e			
e				



Growth of New Diphthongs in Middle English

Change	illustrated		Examples	
OE	ME	OE	ME	NE
e+j	ei	we3	wey [wei]	<i>way</i>
e:+j	ei	3rē3	grey [grei]	<i>grey</i>
æ+j	ai	mæ3	may [mai]	<i>may</i>
a+γ	au	1a3и	lawe ['1auə]	<i>law</i>
o+γ.	ou	bo3a	bowe I'bouə]	<i>bow</i>
a:+w	ou	cnāwan	knowen ['knouən]	<i>know</i>
a: +x	au+x	brāhte	braughte ['brauxte]	<i>brought</i>

Middle English Vowels

	Monophthongs			Diphthongs
Short	i e a	o	u	ei ai oi au
Long	i: e: ε: a: o:	o:	u:	au ou



The Great Vowel Shift

Change illustrated	Examples	
ME (intermediate stage) NE	ME	NE
i: ai	<i>time</i> [ti:mə]	<i>time</i>
	<i>ftnden</i> ['findən]	<i>find</i>
e: i:	<i>kepen</i> l'ke:pən]	<i>keep</i>
	<i>field</i> ['fe:ld]	<i>field</i>
ɛ: e: i:	<i>street</i> [stre:t]	<i>street</i>
	<i>east</i> [ɛ:st]	<i>east</i>
	<i>stelen</i> ['stɛ:lən]	<i>steal</i>
a: ei	<i>maken</i> ['ma:kən]	<i>make</i>
	<i>table</i> ['ta:blə]	<i>table</i>
ə: o: ou	<i>stone</i> ['sto:n]	<i>stone</i>
	<i>open</i> l'o:pən]	<i>open</i>
	<i>soo</i> [so:]	<i>so</i>
o: u:	<i>moon</i> [mo:n]	<i>moon</i>
	<i>goos</i> [go:s]	<i>goose</i>
u: au	<i>mous</i> [mu:s]	<i>mouse</i>
	<i>founden</i> ['fu.ndən]	<i>found</i>
	<i>now</i> [nu:]	<i>now</i>
au o:	<i>cause</i> ['kauzə]	<i>cause</i>
	<i>drawen</i> ['drauən]	<i>draw</i>

Vocalisation of r and Associated Vowel Changes

Change illustrated			Example	
	ME	NE	ME	NE
After short vowels	o + r	o:	<i>for</i> [for]	<i>for</i>
			<i>thorn</i> [torn]	<i>thorn</i>
	a+r	a:	<i>bar</i> [bar]	<i>bar</i>
			<i>dark</i> [dark]	<i>dark</i>
	i + r		<i>first</i> [first]	<i>first</i>
	e + r }	ə:	<i>serven</i> ['servant]	<i>serve</i>
	u + r		<i>fur</i> [fur]	<i>fur</i>
	ə + r	ə	<i>brother</i> ['broðər]	<i>brother</i>
After long vowels	i+r	aiə	<i>shire</i> ['Si:ra]	<i>shire</i>
	e: + r	iə	<i>beer</i> [be:r]	<i>beer</i>
	ɛ: + r	iə	<i>ere</i> ['e:r(ə)]	<i>ear</i>
	ɛ: + r	ɛə	<i>there</i> ['θɛr(ə)]	<i>there</i>
			<i>beren</i> ['berən]	<i>bear</i>
	a: + r	ɛə	<i>hare</i> ['ha:rə]	<i>hare</i>
	o: + r	oə/o:	<i>floor</i> [flo:r]	<i>floor</i>
	o: + r	uə	<i>moor</i> [mo:r]	<i>moor</i>
	u: + r	auə	<i>flour</i> [flu:r]	<i>flower</i>



Principal Quantitative Vowel Changes

	Early ME	Early NE
Lengthening	before <i>ld, nd, mb</i> in open syllables	before <i>ss, st, nt, ft</i>
Shortening	before other consonant clusters	before [θ, d, t, k]

Development of Sibilants and Affricates in Early Middle English

Change illustrated		Examples		
OE	ME	OE	ME	NE
<i>k'</i>	<i>tʃ</i>	<i>cild</i>	<i>child</i> [tʃi:ld]	<i>child</i>
<i>g'</i>	<i>dʒ</i>	<i>tæcan</i>	<i>techen</i> [tɛ:tʃən]	<i>teach</i>
		<i>ecse</i>	[ˈedʒə]	<i>edge</i>
		<i>brycge</i>	<i>bridge</i> [ˈbrɪdʒə]	<i>bridge</i>
<i>sk'</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>fisc</i>	<i>fish</i> [fɪʃ]	<i>fish</i>
		<i>sceap</i>	<i>sheep</i> [ʃi:p]	<i>sheep</i>

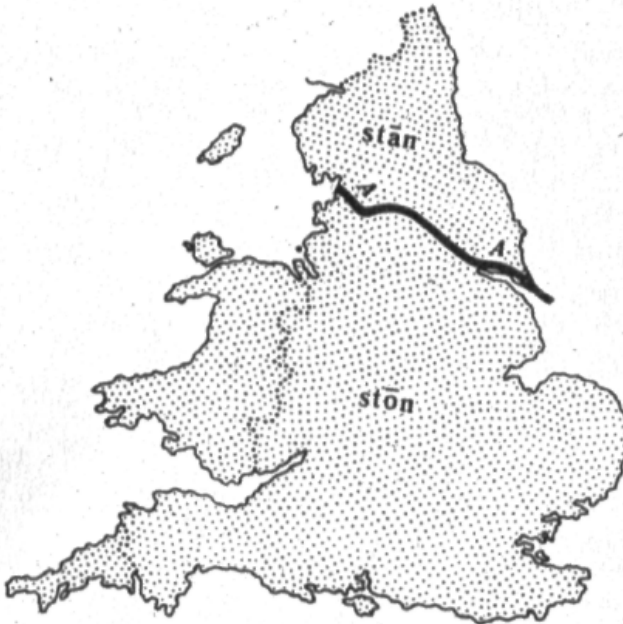
Development of Sibilants and Affricates in Early New English

Change illustrated	Examples		
	Late ME	NE	ME
<i>sj</i>	S	<i>condicioun</i> [kondi'sju:n] <i>commissioun</i> [komi'sju:n]	<i>condition</i> <i>commission</i>
<i>zj</i>	ʒ	<i>plesure</i> [ple'zju:r(ə)] <i>visioun</i> [vi'zju:n]	<i>pleasure</i> <i>vision</i>
<i>tj</i>	tʃ	<i>nature</i> [na'tju:r(ə)] <i>culture</i> [kul'tju:r(ə)]	<i>nature</i> <i>culture</i>
<i>dj</i>	dʒ	<i>souldier</i> [soul'djer] <i>procedure</i> [prose'dju:rə]	<i>soldier</i> <i>procedure</i>

Voicing of Consonants in Early New English

Change illustrated	Examples		
	ME	NE	ME
s	z	<i>resemblen</i> [rə'semblən]	<i>resemble</i>
		<i>foxes</i> [foksəs]	<i>foxes</i>
		<i>was</i> [was]	<i>was</i>
		<i>is</i> [is]	<i>is</i>
		<i>his</i> [his]	<i>his</i>
f	v	<i>pensif</i> [pen'sif]	<i>pensive</i>
		<i>of</i> [of]	<i>of</i>
θ	ð	<i>there</i> [θe:rə]	<i>there</i>
		<i>they</i> [θei]	<i>they</i>
		<i>with</i> [wiθ]	<i>with</i>
ks	gz	<i>anxietie</i> [aŋksie'tiə]	<i>anxiety</i>

		<i>luxurious</i> [luksju:r'iu:s]	<i>luxurious*</i>
tj	d ₃	<i>knowleche</i> ['knoulətS]	<i>knowledge</i>
		<i>Greenwich</i> ['gre:nwitS]	<i>Greenwich</i> ['gri:nidʒ]



Development of Old English [a:] in Middle English dialects

Development of monophthongs: [y] and [y:], [a:] and [ã] in Middle English dialects. Development of diphthongs: contraction to monophthongs. Growth of new diphthongs with *i*-glides and *u*-glides in Middle English due to vocalisation of [j] and [ɣ], [w] and [x]. Middle English vowel system.

The Great Vowel Shift. Some interpretations of the Great Vowel Shift. Changes of short vowels [a] and [u]. Growth of long monophthongs and diphthongs in Early New English due to the vocalisation of consonants. Development of [r] and associated vowel changes. Quantitative vowel changes in Early New English.



Evolution of consonants in Middle English and Early New English. Growth of sibilants and affricates from Old English palatal plosives. Appearance of sibilants and affricates due to the phonetic assimilation of loan-words in Early New English. Treatment of fricatives in Middle English and Early New English. Phonologisation of [f] and [v] in Middle English. Voicing of [s], [f], [θ], [ks], [tʃ] in Early New English. Voicing of consonants in many form-words. Loss of consonants.



Lecture 9. Evolution of the Grammatical System from 11th to 18th c.

Plan

1. The Noun.
2. The pronoun.
3. The adjective.
4. The verb: simplifying changes.
5. The verb: growth of new forms.
6. Syntax.

Literature

1. Rastorgueva T.A. A History of English. М.,1983; М.,2005. - p.220-294.
2. Ilyish B. History of the English language. Л. 1972. – p 174-227, 274-298.
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Morphology

The Noun. Decay of noun declensions in Middle English. Development of the grammatical categories of the noun: gender, case, number.

The pronoun. Personal and possessive pronouns. Replacement of *hēo*, *hīe* and *þū*. The reduction of pronoun paradigm. Demonstrative pronouns. Development of articles. Other classes of pronouns.

The adjective. Decay of declensions and grammatical



categories. Degrees of comparison: the growth of analytical forms.

The verb. Simplifying changes in verb conjugation. Verbals: the Infinitive, the Participle, development of the Gerund. Strong verbs. Weak verbs. Minor groups of verbs.

Growth of new forms. The Future tense. New forms of the Subjunctive Mood. Interrogative and negative forms with do (do-periphrasis).

Development of new grammatical categories. Passive Voice and the category of Voice. Perfect forms and the category of Time-Correlation. Continuous forms and the category of Aspect. Development of verbal grammatical categories.

Syntax

The simple sentence. Stabilization and fixation of the word order. Growth of predicative constructions (Complex Object, Complex Subject, Absolute constructions, Gerundial complexes, for-phrase with the Infinitive).

Compound and complex sentences.

Causes of grammatical changes.



Lecture 10. Development of the English Vocabulary in Middle English

Early New English

2 hours

Plan

1. Scandinavian influence on the English vocabulary.
2. French borrowings in the English language.
3. Latin borrowings of different periods.
4. Borrowings from contemporary languages.

Literature

1. Rastorgueva T.A. A History of English. М.,1983; М.,2005. - р.296-328
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Scandinavian influence. French influence. Borrowings from classical languages. Borrowings from contemporary languages in New English.

Словарь терминов (глоссарий).

В данном разделе термины учебной дисциплины должны быть сгруппированы по алфавиту и темам учебного курса.

Ablaut – independent vowel changes series, used as form-building and word-building means, Indo-European ablaut is inherited by the Germanic languages as means of building forms of strong



verbs, preterite-present verbs and word-derivation means. Qualitative ablaut in IE languages is based on $e \sim o$ interchange, while Germanic ablaut is based on $e/i \sim a$ interchange. Quantitative ablaut is the interchange of short and long vowels, i.e. $o \sim \bar{o}$, $a \sim \bar{a}$, $e \sim \bar{e}$ in IE, $a \sim \bar{o}$ in Germanic.

Palatal mutation (umlaut) – a type of assimilative changes in the root vowel under the influence of the vowel $-i-$ in the suffix. The vowel in the root becomes narrower and fronter as the organs of speech are prepared for the articulation of $-i-$. When the conditions are eliminated the allophones phonologize – new phonemes appear. This phenomenon fixes the difference in the root vowel in many relative words: blood - bleed, man - men, tell – tale, talk, etc.

Preterite-present verbs expressed not an action, but an attitude to an action. They built their forms of the Present tense with the help of ablaut, the Past forms – adding the dental suffix; most of them had no verbal forms; conjugation in the Present tense is based on the pattern of conjugation in the Past tense in strong verbs.

Strong verbs – verbs that build the forms of Preterite and Past Participle with the help of ablaut. Classes 1-5 build their forms of Preterite and Participle II on the pattern of qualitative ablaut, Class 6 - on the pattern of quantitative ablaut, Class 7 is the class of reduplication – the root morpheme is doubled in Preterite and in Participle II forms.

Weak verbs- that built their past forms adding the dental suffix. In Old English there are three classes of weak verbs, differing in the way the dental suffix is added: Class 1 –between the root and the dental suffix there is the thematic vowel $-i-$, which causes palatal mutation of the root vowel, Class II includes verbs with the thematic vowel $-o-$, Class III is athematic, the dental suffix is added directly to the root. This is a declining class including only three verbs.

Примеры фонетического и морфологического анализа предложения.:

Ohthere sǣde his hlāforde ÆlfrEDE cyninge þæt he ēalra Norðmanna norpmest būde.

MODEL OF PHONETIC ANALYSIS

Word from the text	Analysis	Related words in Germanic languages	Translation
s`æde	[s] – voiceless initially [æ:]–lengthening of [æ] due to the loss of [g]: sægde < secgan [æ:] ⇒ [e:] in ME ⇒ [e] in ENE	OE sægde	said
ealva	[ea]- breaking of [æ] before l + consonant [æ]- from PG [a] [ea] ⇒ [a] in ME. , ⇒ [o;] before-ll in ENE	Gt. alls	all
ðeah	[ea:] - development of PG [au] [ea:] ⇒ [ei] before [h] in East Midlands; superceded by þōh O.Sc. ⇒ though [u] appears before [χ] in ME final [χ] was lost in ENE	Gt. ðauh	though
stycce	[y] – palatal mutation of [u] under the influence of [i], later reduced to [e]	OHG stukki	rel. to stock
fiscap	[f] ← PG [p]- under the Grimm's law [sc] ⇒ [ʃ] – development of sibilants and affricates from palatal velar consonants in EME	R. нескаръ	rel. to fish

**MODEL OF MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

Word from the text	Analysis	Related words in Germanic languages	Translation Or NE equivalent
Ohthere [o':xtxere]	Noun, proper name, Nom.,Sg.; subject;		Ohthere
sæede	Weak verb, class 3, (also sægde), secgan, Preterite predicate;	say	Said
His	Personal pronoun hē, 3d person, Sg., Masc., Gen.;	his	To his
Hlāforde	Noun, Masc., a-stem, hlāford , Dat., Sg.;	lord	Lord
Ælfrede	Noun, proper name, Dat., Sg.;	Alfred	Alfred
Cyninge	Noun, Masc., a-stem, cyning; Dat., Sg.;	king	King
Pæt	Conjunction	that	That
He	Pers. Pronoun,, he, 3d person, Sg., Masc.,Nom.; subject;	he	He
Ealra	Def. Pronoun eal, Gen., Pl.	all	(of) all



Norð manna	Noun, Masc., root decl., Nor mann; Gen., Pl.;	Northman	Northmen (Scandinavians)
norpmest	Adverb	norpmost	To the North
bude	Irr. Verb buan; Preterite or Sub- junctive;	rel. to to be	lived (or had lived)

Etymology: All words belong to the Germanic group of IE.
They have parallels in non- Germanic languages

OE sæde, secgan NE say – Lith sakyt;

OE his, hē NE he -R сей

OE cyning NE king – L. Genus

OE Nordmanna, man NE man – Sankr. manu



РАЗДЕЛ 3. СЕМИНАРСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ.

QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS FOR SEMINARS

Seminar 1. Germanic languages. Early history of Britain.

6 hours

Questions and assignments:

1. Name the closest linguistic relations of English. Speak on the classification of old and modern Germanic languages.

2. Analyse the shifting of word stress in word-building and form-building and point out words which can illustrate the original Germanic way of word accentuation.: *read, reading, re-read, readable; bear, bearer, unbearable; satisfy, satisfaction, unsatisfactory.*

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

R боль	OE balu 'mischief'
R соль	G Salz 'salt'
L gena	OE cin [kin] (NE chin)
L pecus	Gt faihu OE fech (NE fee)
R нагой	NE naked G nackt
R приятель	NE friend
R дерево	Gt triu NE tree
L domare	NE tame

4. Classify the following Mod. E verbs into the descendants of the strong verbs and the weak verbs: *sing, live, rise, look, answer, speak, run, shake, warn.*

5. What languages were spoken on the British Isles prior to the Germanic invasion? Which of their descendants have survived today? Give the classification of this group of languages.

6. What historical events account for the influence of Latin on OE?

7. Describe the linguistic situation on the British Isles after the Germanic invasion.



Text for analysis: "Oththere's and Wulfstan's Story":

Oththere **sáede þæt** sīo **scīr** hātte Halgoland þe hē on būde. He cwæð þæt nān **man** ne būde benorðan him. Þonne is ān **port** on sūðewardum þæm **lande**, þone man hæt Sciringes heal. Þyder he cwæð þæt man **mihte geseglian** on **ānum** mōnde, **gyf** man on niht wicode, and **ælc**e dæge hæfde ambyrne wind; and ealle ða hwīle hē sceal seglian be lande, and on þæt stēorbord him bið árest Íraland, and þonne ðā igland þe synd betux Íralande and þissum lande.

(Words in bold type are for phonetic analyses).

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
2. Расторгуева Т.А. A History of English. М., 1983.
3. Ильиш Б.А. История английского языка (на английском языке). М., 1973.
4. Арсеньева М.Г. , Балашова С.П. , Соловьева , Берков и др. Введение в германскую филологию М. 1980;
5. Иванова И.П. , Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)

Seminar 2. Old English phonetics. 6 hours

Questions and assignments:

1. Did word stress in OE always fall on the first syllable? Recall some regular shifts of stress in word-building and give similar examples from present-day English.
2. Account for the difference between the vowels in OE *þæt*, *eal*, *monn*, all going back to PG words with [a] (Gt: *þata*, *manna*, *alls*). Account for the interchange of vowels in OE *dæge* - *dagas* (NE *day* – Dat. Sg and Nom. Pl.); *bæð* - *badian* (NE *bath*, *bathe*).
3. Explain the term "mutation" and innumeratr the changes referred to the mutations in Late PG and in Early OE. What do they all have in common?
4. Define the sound values of the letters *f*, *ð*, *s* and comment on the system of OE consonant phonemes: OE heofon, faran, gefaran, hæfde, offrung, ofer (NE *heaven*, *fare*, *had*, *offering*,



Основы теории: история английского языка

over); *odde*, *oder*, *Nord*, *ðanne* ('*or*', *other*, *North*, *then*); *sæ*, *wisse*, *cēosan*, *cēas* (*NE sea*, '*knew*', *choose*, *chose*).

5. What consonant and vowel changes are illustrated by the following pairs of words:

Gt *maiza* - OE *māra* (NE *more*)

Gt *kunþian* - OE *cyðan* ('*inform*')

Gt *daups* - OE *dēad* (NE *dead*)

Gt *saljan* - OE *sellan* (NE *sell*)

OE *þyncan* - OE *þūhte* (NE *think*.-*thought*)

OE *mægden* - *mæden* (NE *maiden*)

Gt *kinnus* - OE *cinn* (NS *chin*)

OHG *isarn* - OE *īren* (NE *iron*)

Gt *hausjan* - OE *hīeren* (NE *hear*)

O.Scand. *skaft* - OE *scaft* (NE *shaft*)

Text for analysis: "Cura Pastoralis"

Ælfred **kyning** hāteð **grētan** Wærfed **biscep** his **wordum luflice** ond **freondlice** ond ðe cyðan hāte ðæt mē com swiðe oft on **gemynd**, **hwelce** wiotan iu wæron giond Angelcynn ægðer gē godcundra hāda gē worulgcundra; ond hū gesæligīca **tīda** ðā wæron giond Angelcynn; ... (But now there are very few learned men in England).

(Words in bold type are for phonetic analysis).

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
2. Расторгуева Т.А. A History of English. М., 1983.
3. Ильиш Б.А. История английского языка (на английском языке). М., 1973.



- Иванова И.П. , Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)

Seminar 3. Old English grammar. 6 hours

Questions and assignments:

1. Explain why OE can be called a "synthetic" or "inflected" language. What form-building means were used in OE?
2. Why are noun declensions in OE referred to as "stems"? Point out relics of the stem-suffixes in the forms of nouns.
3. Explain the difference between the grouping of nouns into declensions and the two declensions of adjectives. Which forms of adjectives, weak or strong, should be used in the following contexts? Fill in the blanks with the appropriate endings: *and þā þone hālġ__ mann atuġon ūt of his hūse* 'and they drove that holy man out of his house'; *ic eom gōd__ hierde* 'I am a good shepherd'.
4. Prove that suppletion is an ancient way of form-building that can be traced to PIE.
5. Build the principal forms of the verbs *drīfan* (str.1), *weorpan* (str.3), *forlēosan* (str.2) and explain the interchange of vowels and consonants (NE *drive*, 'throw', *lose*). Speak on the classification of strong verbs.
6. What traces of palatal mutation can be found in weak verbs? Speak on the classification if weak verbs.

Text for analysis: "Beowulf" (837-841. 863-868)

837-841: þā wæs on morgen, **mīne** gefræge,
 ymb dā gif-healle gūð-rinc **monig**;
 fērdon folc-togan feorran ond nēa(h)a)n
 geond **wīd-wegas** wundor scēawian,
 lāþes lastas.

863-368: Nē **hīe** hūru wine-drihten wiht nē lōgon,
glædne Hrōðgar, ac þæt wæs **gōd** cyning.
 Hwillum heaþo-rōfe hleapan lēton,
 On geflit faran fealwe **mēaras**,
 dæc him fold-wegas fægere **þūhton**,



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cystum **cūde**; **hwillum** cyninges begn,
 guma gilp-hlæden, gidda gemyndig.
(Words in bold type are for phonetic analysis).

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
2. Расторгуева Т.А. A History of English. М., 1983.
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4. Иванова И.П., Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)

Seminar 4. Old English, Middle English and New English Lexic.

6 hours

Questions and assignments:

1. Why does the OE vocabulary contain so few borrowings from the Celtic languages of Britain? Why do place-names constitute a substantial part of Celtic element?
2. From lists of Latin loan-words in OE speculate on the kind of contacts the English had with Rome at different historical periods.
3. What historical conditions account for increased dialectal divergence in Early Middle English?
4. Compare on the position of the Old Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman in Early Middle English (comment on the geographical, social and linguistic differences).
5. Describe the events of external and internal history which favoured the growth of the national literary language.
6. Speak about varieties of English in Britain in 19th-21st c..

Text for analysis: "The vision of Piers Plowman":

In a **sommer seson** **whan** soft **was the sonne**,
 I shope me in **shroudes** as I shepe were,



In habite as an heremite	vnholly of workes,
Went wyde in this world	wondres to here.
Ac on a May mornynge	on Maluerne hulles ,
Me byfel a ferly of fairy,	me thoughte ;
I was very forwanded	and went me to reste
Vnder a brode banke	bi a bornes side,
And as I lay and lened	and loked in the wateres ,
I slombred in a sleping	it sweyued so merye.

(Words in bold type are for phonetic analysis).

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
2. Расторгуева Т.А. A History of English. М., 1983.
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4. Иванова И.П., Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)

Seminar 5. Middle English and New English phonetics

Questions and assignments:

1. Prove, by instances of phonetic changes, that ME was divided into a number of dialects.
2. Point out some changes preceding the Great Vowel Shift which display the same direction of evolution.
3. How could the vowels in OE *talū*, *findan* ultimately develop into diphthongs, though originally they were short monophthongs (NE *tale*, *find*).
4. Account for the vowel interchanges in NE *child-children*, *wild-wilderness*, *bewilder*; *behind-hindrance*.
5. What is meant by "discrepancy" between pronunciation and spelling in Mod. E? Give examples of phonetic and conventional spelling. Prove that the written form of the word usually lags behind its spoken form and indicates its earlier pronunciation.
6. Recall the development of [y] and [y:] and explain the differences in pronunciation and spelling of *merry*, *hill*, *busy*, *buy*, *evil*, *bury* (all descending from OE words with short



Основы теории: история английского языка

- [y]) and *sleeve, fist, mice, sundry* (descending from OE words with long [y:]).
7. *Reconstruct the phonetic changes so as to prove that the words have descended from a single root: *listen* and *loud*, *deep* and *depth*, *husband* and *house*, *foul* and *filth*, *long* and *length*, *sheep* and *shepherd*, *tell*, *tale* and *talk*, *thief* and *theft*, *person* and *parson*.
 8. *Account for the mute letters in *late*, *sight*, *wrong*, *often*, *bomb*, *autumn*, *course*, *knowledge*, *honour*, *what*, *whole*, *guest*, *pneumonia*, *psalm*.

Text for analysis: "The prologue" ("Canterbury Tales")

Whan that Aprille with his **shoures** sote
 The **droghte** of Marche hath **perced** to the rote
 And bathed every veyne in **swich** licour,
 Of which **vertu** engendred is the **flour**;
 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 halfe cours y-ronne,
 And **smalle** fowles maken melodye.
 That slepen al the night with open ye,
 (So priketh hem nature in hir courages):
 Than llingen folk to **goon** on pilgrimages
 And palmers for to seken straunge strondes
 To ferne halwes, couthe in sondry londes;...

(Words in bold type are for phonetic analysis).

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
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4. Иванова И.П., Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)



Seminar 6. Middle English grammar.

4 hours

Questions and assignments:

1. Describe the sources of the modern pl. Forms of nouns and the spread of the ending –(e)s.
2. What is the connection between the growth of articles, the history of pronouns and the decline of adjectival declensions.
3. Make a list of verb inflections in Mod. E and trace their origin (show their grammatical and dialectal sources).
4. Why would it be incorrect to apply the terms “strong” and “weak” to Mod. E standard and non-standard verbs?

Text for analysis: "A Treatise for Astrolabe"

Litel Lowis my sone, I have percieved wel by **certeyne** evidences thyn abilite to **lerne** sciences **touchinge** noumbres and proportions; and as wel I considere I thy **bisy** preyere in special to lerne the Tretise of the Astrolabe. Than, fir as mechel as a phillosophre seith, "he **wrappeth** him in his **frend**, that condescendeth to the **rightful** prayers of his frend" ther-for have I **geven** thee a suffisaunt Astrolabie as for **oure** orizonte, compowned **after** the latitude of Oxenford; up-on which by mediacion of this litel tretise, I purpose to teche thee a certain nombre of conclusions apertening to the same instrument.

(Words in bold type are for phonetic analysis).

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
2. Расторгуева Т.А. A History of English. М., 1983.
3. Ильиш Б.А. История английского языка (на английском языке). М., 1973.
4. Иванова И.П., Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории ан-



глийского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)

Seminar 7. New English grammar.

4 hours

Questions and assignments:

1.Trace the history of the pronouns *she, they, their, him, you, its*.

2. Point out the traces of OE pret.-pres. verbs in modern modal verbs.

3.Have all the phrases consisting of *have* plus Part.II, *be* plus Part.II, *shall/will* plus *Inf* become grammatical forms? Describe their histories asm instances of splitting.

4. Use the following quotations to describe the history of the Cont. forms:

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

The clock struck ten while the tranks *were carrying* down (J.Austin, late 18th c.)

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

"Madam, my interpreter , what *says she*? Where upon *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).

Text for analysis:W. Shakespeare, Sonnet 2.

*When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
thy youth's proud livery, so gaz'd on now,
Will be a tatler'd weed, of small worth held.
Then being ask'd where all thy beauty lies,
Where all the treasure of thy lusty daus
To say, within thineown deep-sunkeneyes,
were an all-eating shame, and thriftless praise
How much more praise deserv'd thy beauty's use,
If thou couldst answer |This fair child of mine*



Основы теории: история английского языка

Shall sum my count, and make my old excuse",

Proving his beauty by *siccession* thine!

This *were* to be new made when thou art *old*,

And see thy *blood warm* when thou *fell'st* it cold

Suuply a historical explanation for the underlined words:
probable origin, spelling, prinunciation, grammatical forms and their meanings.

Литература:

1. Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., История английского языка. Учебник. Хрестоматия. Словарь. – СПб., 1998.
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4. Иванова И.П. , Беляева Т.М. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка. М. 1980 (М. 1973)

Итого семинарских занятий 38 часов.



РАЗДЕЛ 4. ГЛОССАРИЙ

Ablaut (vowel gradation) – an alternation of vowels in one and the same root or suffix – чередование гласных

Affix – a morpheme used in word-building and changing the meaning of the word – аффикс

Allophone – аллофона (вариант фонемы) – Разновидность, конкретная манифестация фонемы – *О.С.Ахманова Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969.*

Analytical languages – those languages, in which grammatical relations between words in a sentence are expressed by auxiliary words, word order, and intonation – аналитические языки

Agreement – the type of syntactical connection in which the subordinate word takes a form similar to that of the word to which it is subordinate (e.g. agreement in number, gender and case) – согласование

Anomalous verbs – the verbs whose principal forms do not correspond to those of the strong, weak or preterit-present verbs – неправильные, аномальные глаголы

Assimilative change – a change, which happens under the influence of the consonantal environment (succeeding or preceding consonants) – ассимилятивное изменение

Breaking (fructure) – a change, in which a diphthong develops from a monophthong under the influence of the succeeding consonant – преломление

Back-formation – away of word-building based on analogy in which a simple verb is formed from a noun coinciding in form with a derivative – восстановление по аналогии

Category – see Morphologic category

Combinative change – see: Dependent change

Contraction – a change of a diphthong into a monophthong – стяжение

Conversion – a way of word-building in which the word changes its paradigm without changing its initial form; a new word belongs to a different part of speech – конверсия

Declension, strong declension, weak declension – Склонение – Парадигма словоизменения существительных и других субстантивных слов по падежам, обычно характеризующаяся теми или другими специфическими флективными свойствами слов данного типа; Склонение сильное – Местоименное (неопределенное) склонение прилагательных и склонение существительных с основой на гласную в германских языках; Склонение слабое –



Разновидность склонения существительных с основой на согласную и именное склонение прилагательных в германских языках. – *О.С.Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969*

Dependent (positional, combinative) change – a change which takes place under certain phonetic conditions – обусловленное (позиционное) изменение

Derivation – the way of word-building by means of adding affixes (suffixes and prefixes) to the word stem – словообразование

Diachronic study – the study of the historic development of separate linguistic phenomena and of the whole system of the language – диахроническое изучение

Diacritic – a sign showing that a letter should be pronounced differently – диакритический знак

Diphthongisation – a change, in which a diphthong develops from a monophthong under the influence of the preceding consonant – дифтонгизация

Doubling – see: Gemination

Dual number – Двойственное число – Категориальная форма числа, выделяющая два предмета как по отношению к единичному, так и к раздельно-множественным предметам, недифференцированно представляемым как «больше чем один», «несколько», «много». – *О.С.Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969*

External – something existing beyond a language – внешний, экстралингвистический

Extralinguistic – see: external

Fronting / Palatalization of vowels – изменение места артикуляции гласного звука: по горизонтально гласная становится более передней, по вертикали она произносится при большем подъеме языка.

Fructure – see: Breaking

Gemination (doubling) – lengthening of consonants after a short vowel before [j] – удвоение согласных

Government – the type of syntactical connection in which the head word requires the use of a certain form of the subordinate word, but this form does not coincide with the form of the head word – управление

Gradation, vowel – see: Ablaut

Grammatical ending – Морфема, стоящая на конце слова и служащая для выражения морфо-синтаксических отношений – *О.С.Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969*

Great Vowel Shift – see: Shift



Hardening – a consonant change in which a fricative transforms into a plosive – отверждение

Independent (spontaneous, regular) change – a change taking place irrespective of phonetic condition – независимое, самостоятельное (спонтанное) изменение

Internal - belonging to a language – внутриязыковой

Irregular verbs – see: Anomalous verbs

Loan words – words that enter the language vocabulary as a result of borrowing – заимствованные слова

Metathesis – Метатеза (перестановка, пермутация, транспозиция) – Взаимное перемещение звуков или слогов в составе слова на ассимилятивной или диссимилятивной основе – *О.С.Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969*

Morphologic category – Common features of words belonging to a certain part of speech – морфологическая категория

Merger, merging – a change in which two or more units are replaced by one – слияние

Mutation – is a change of one vowel into another under the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable. See: Palatal mutation, Velar mutation – перегласовка

Oblique case – Косвенный падеж – Общее название для всех категориальных форм падежа кроме именительного, объединяемых значением предметности, поставленной в какое-либо отношение к чему-то другому в речи, т.е. значением несамостоятельной предметности, противопоставляемой значению самостоятельной (безотносительной) предметности, характеризующей именительный падеж. – *Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М, 1969*

Opposition – a correlation of forms or units that possess both common and differential features. Common features serve as the basis of contrast, while differential features express the meaning – Опозиция – “различие двух (или более) однородных единиц языка, способных выполнять семиологическую функцию, т.е. быть семиологически релевантным – опозиция” - *Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов - М, 1969; (see also: semiologically relevant)*

Palatal mutation – a change, in which vowels are fronted and raised through the influence of [i] or [j] in the succeeding syllable – перегласовка на i

Parataxis – the type of syntactical connection in which the head word and the subordinate word are connected by position – примыкание



Основы теории: история английского языка

Penultimate – Предпоследний слог, выделяемый как особая позиция в отношении ударения и других фонетических процессов

Phonemic – фонемический, фонологический – прилагательное к «фонология» - (словоразличительный)

(Фонология – Раздел языкознания, изучающий звуки речи как средство различения звуковых оболочек(звуковой стороны выражения) слов и морфем, исследующий семиологическую релевантность и функциональные свойства звуков, звукосочетаний и просодических средств. *О.С.Ахманова Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969.*)

Positional change – see: Dependent change

Prefix – приставочная морфема – *О.С.Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969*

Preterite-Present verbs – the verbs whose present tense forms correspond in formation to the past forms of the strong verbs – претерито-презентные глаголы

Productive – продуктивный – Пригодный для образования новых слов и форм, понятных говорящим на данном языке – *Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М, 1969*

Proto-Germanic, Common or Primitive Germanic, Proto-Teutonic – the ancient common Germanic language from which all the Germanic languages originated – Прото-германский язык

Proto-Germanic Consonant – regular changes of Indo-European consonants in the Germanic languages – первый перебой согласных, первое передвижение согласных

Qualitative change – a change in which a sound acquires features of another phoneme – качественные изменения

Quantitative change – a change of the length of a sound – изменение долготы

Regular changes – see: Independent change

Rhotacism – a change, in which [r] replaces [z] – ротацизм

Shift, Great Vowel – the independent change of long vowels in late ME and early NE – сдвиг гласных

Semiologically relevant – семиологически релевантный: служащий для различения единиц семантического уровня (морфем, слов и т.п.), дифференцирующий единицы семантического уровня в плане выражения. – *Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов - М, 1969*

Split, splitting – a change in which one unit is replaced by two or more distinct units – расщепление

Sound interchange – Чередование звуков, альтернация – Факт различия звуков, занимающих одно и то же место в зву-



ковой оболочке одной и той же морфемы в разных случаях ее употребления – *О.С.Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов, М, 1969*

Spontaneous change – sec: Independent change

Strong verbs – the verbs whose principal forms were formed by means of vowel gradation and suffixes – сильные глаголы

Suppletion – Suppletive formation – the way of form-building in which the forms of one and the same word have different roots or stems – супплетивное словообразование

Synchronic study – the study of a language at a definite stage of its development as a system of lexical, grammatical and phonetic elements – синхроническое изучение

Synthetic form – Синтетическая форма характеризуется цельнооформленностью – основа и аффиксальные элементы соединены в цельнооформленную (неделимую) словоформу

Synthetic languages – languages in which grammatical relations between words in a sentence are expressed within a word, by means of affixes, stress, that is by means of word forms – синтетические языки

Ultimate – конечный (слог)

Velar mutation – a change of the transition of a root vowel into a diphthong through the influence of a back vowel in the succeeding syllable – задняя (велярная) перегласовка

Vocalization – change of a consonant into a vowel - вокализация

Weak verbs – the verbs whose principal forms were formed by means of the dental suffix -d- or -t- - слабые глаголы

Word-composition – combining two or more root morphemes to build a new word – словосложение.



РАЗДЕЛ 5. ТЕСТЫ.

ТЕСТ 1.

1. Формы прошедшего времени и причастия II сильные глаголы образовывали:

- чередованием корневой гласной,
- прибавлением дентального суффикса,
- прибавлением суффикса -ing;

2. Слабые глаголы подразделялись на:

- два класса,
- три класса,
- семь классов;

3. Окончание -en во множественном числе существительных oxen, children унаследовано от окончания множественного числа существительных:

- корневого склонения,
- сильного склонения,
- слабого склонения;

4. Аблаут - это:

- чередование корневой гласной,
- изменение гласной под влиянием гласной в следующем слоге;

5. Современное прочтение гласных в открытом типе слога - результат влияния:

- палатальной мутации,
- преломления и дифтонгизации,
- Великого сдвига долгих гласных;



6. Современные модальные глаголы развились из древних:

- претерито-презентных глаголов,
- сильных глаголов,
- неправильных субстантивных глаголов;

7. Древний английский язык являлся языком:

- флективным,
- аналитическим;

8. Ударение в английском языке является:

- форсированным,
- тоническим;
- фиксированным,
- свободным.

9. Фиксация ударения на первом слоге привела к:

- нейтрализации и отпадению большинства окончаний,
- выравниванию парадигмы сильных глаголов,
- исчезновению звука [y, y:];

10. В результате Нормандского завоевания английский язык пополнился огромным количеством

- скандинавских,
- французских,
- латинских заимствований.

11. Современные регулярные глаголы происходят от:

- сильных глаголов,
- слабых глаголов,
- претерито-презентных глаголов,
- неправильных глаголов.



12. Древние английские существительные имели:

- 7 падежей,
- 4 падежа,
- не имели падежной системы.

13. Лондонский диалект сложился на основе:

- восточно-центрального,
- юго-западного,
- юго-восточного,
- северного.

14. Сдвиг долгих гласных в английском языке имел место –

- в новоанглийский период,
- в среднеанглийский период,
- в древнеанглийский период.

15. Наиболее молодой безличной формой глагола является:

- инфинитив,
- причастие,
- герундий.

16. Слова с начальным сочетанием sk- :

- французского,
- скандинавского,
- английского происхождения.

17. В германском завоевании Британских островов не принимали участия:

- саксы,
- Англи,
- франки.



18. Древнеанглийское стихосложение строится на:

- силлабо-тоническом стихосложении,
- на аллитерационном стихосложении.

19. Король Альфред был королем:

- Уэссекса,
- Мерсии,
- Нортумбрии,
- Кента.

20. Первый перебой германских согласных носит имя:

- К. Р. Раска,
- Я. Грима,
- К. Вернера.

ТЕСТ 2

Вариант 1

ЗАДАНИЕ 1. Выберите один вариант ответа

1. What is another name for [Old English](#)?

- A. Middle English;
- B. Anglo-Saxon;
- C. Celtic;

2. Which one of the following texts was composed during the Old English period?

- A. *The Canterbury Tales*;
- B. *Beowulf*;
- C. *Fyrst Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge*;

3. In Late Proto – Germanic word stress was ...

- A. free;
- B. free and movable;
- C. stabilized;



4. The language from which the words " Themes, London" were borrowed was...

1. Latin;
2. Scandinavian;
3. Celtic;

5. The tribes of Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians belonged to the... division of the Germanic speech community.

- A. Western;
- B. Eastern;
- C. Northern;

6. According to the Grimm's Law Indo-European [b, d, g] developed in PG into

- A [p, t, k];
- B [bh, dh, gh];
- C. [b, d, g];

7. OE weak verbs formed their past tense and participle II by means of

8. A. vowel interchange;
9. B. suffixes "- d, t";
10. C. umlaut;

8. Two types of syntactical bond in the word phrase that played an important role in OE are...

- A. agreement and enclosure;
- B. agreement and government;
- C. government and enclosure 18;

9. The most numerous etymological layer of OE vocabulary is

- A. native words ;
- B. words of Indo-European layer;
- C. words of Germanic layer;

10. The means of word-formation not found in Old English is...

- A. conversion;
- B. suffixation;
- C. prefixation;

12. Grimm's law was first formulated in



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- A. 1066 ;
- B. 1822 ;
- C. 1877;

13. Karl Verner explained that Grimm's law "fails" because

- A. of different morphological factors;
- B. of the length of the word;
- C. the sound quality depends upon the position of the accent

in the EU word;

14. The Old English verbs *beon* and *wesan* are

- A. weak ;
- B. strong ;
- C. anomalous;

15. The infinitive in Old English was originally of

- A. nominal character ;
- B. verbal character ;
- C. pronominal character;

16. What was the most powerful of the Old Scandinavian kingdoms?

- A. Wessex ;
- B. Norwegian;
- C. Denmark;

17. Old English period lasted till ...

- A. the 7th century;
- B. the 11th century;
- C. the 15th century;

18. How many grammatical categories did the OE noun have?

- A. 2;
- B. 3;
- C. 4;

19. A change in which two or more units are replaced by one.

- A. merging;
- B. hardening ;
- C. mutation;

20. ... study is the study of the historic development of



separate linguistic phenomena and of the whole system of the language.

- A. synchronic;
- B. diachronic ;
- C. internal;

21. Middle English is called the period of....

- A. lost endings;
- B. reduced endings;
- C. full endings;

22. The indefinite article developed from ...

- A. the ME demonstrative pronoun
- B. the OE demonstrative pronoun
- C. the OE numeral

23. The... dialect is the foundation of the English national language

- A. Kentish
- B. Southern
- C. London

24. The OE class of verbs that is a prototype of Modern English modal verbs is

- A. strong
- B. anomalous
- C. preterit-present

25. The OE Genitive case of nouns developed into ...

- A. common case
- B. possessive case
- C. prepositional case

26. The phonetic process characterizing the change of OE diphthongs in Middle English is

- A. palatalization
- B. monophthongization
- C. reduction

27. OE *se* is in which CASE?

- A. Nominative



- B. Genitive
- C. Dative

Задание 2 Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) OE number: singular, plural, and ___ ?
- 2) What part of speech has lost the greatest number of grammatical categories?
- 3) Point out traces of OE preterit-present verbs in modern verbs.
- 4) Describe the sources of the modern pl. Forms of nouns and the spread of the ending -(e)s.
- 5) Elements of what language can be distinguished in such loan-word as *Stratford? Derby?*

Вариант 2

ЗАДАНИЕ 1. Выберите один вариант ответа

1. Where do Gothic speakers live?
 - A. Nowhere. They are dead;
 - B. Sweden;
 - C. Wales;

2. The *ultimate* origins of the English language lie in which [language family](#)?
 - A. Indo-European;
 - B. Latin;
 - C. North American;

3. The first English written records have come down from the ... century.
 - A. first;
 - B. fifth;
 - C. seventh;

- 4... N-stem nouns are declined according to the ...type of declension.
 - A. minor;
 - B. weak;



- C. strong;
5. OE verbs did not have a grammatical category of ...
A. Present tense;
B. Future tense;
C. Past tense;
6. The Germanic tribes started their invasion of the British Isles in the... century AD.
A. first;
B. third;
C. fifth;
7. OE strong verbs are divided into... classes
A six;
B. seven;
C. eight;
8. The way of forming degrees of comparison of adjectives from different roots is termed ...
A. suffixation;
B. affixation ;
C suppletion;
9. The words "*school, scholar, hymn*"
A. Latin;
B. Celtic;
C. French;
10. Ruthwell Cross and French Casket are the two best known ... inscriptions
A. Latin;
B. Celtic;
C. Runic;
11. What language doesn't belong to the Indo-European family of languages?
A. Italian ;
B. Finnish ;
C. Lithuanian;
12. What layer of language changes quicker and more easily than the others?
A. lexical ;



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- B. grammatical ;
C. phonetic;
13. Unlike nouns practically all adjectives in Old English
A. could be declined both strong and weak;
B. didn't express the category of number;
C. could express only feminine and masculine gender;
14. Which information is not true to fact:
A. Preterite-Present verbs were grouped into three classes;
B. The preterite tenses of Preterite-Present verbs are new weak formation, inflected like other weak preterits;
C. Preterite-Present verbs were used like modal verbs;
15. OE *se* is in which CASE?
A. Nominative;
B. Accusative;
C. Genitive;
16. The adoption of Christianity gave the English language ...
A. runic alphabet
B. Latin alphabet
C. Celtic borrowings
17. Which of the languages belonged to the North Germanic branch?
A. Old High German
B. Old Danish
C. Gothic
18. Which of the following tribes belongs to East Germanic subgroup?
A. Angles
B. Jutes
C. Goths
19. Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian are ...
A. Old Scandinavian dialects
B. OE dialects
C. Celtic dialects
20. A change in which one unit is replaced by two or more distinct units is ...



- A. shift
 - B. split
 - C. breaking
21. Which dialect is not referred to the regional Middle English dialects?
- A. Northern
 - B. Midland
 - C. Southern West Saxon
22. The way of forming degrees of comparison of adjectives from different roots is termed
- A. suffixation
 - B. prefixation
 - C. suppletion
23. The letter "O" is used for OE [u] in Middle English before the letters
- A. m, n
 - B. v, f
 - C. f, t t, d
24. OE [a:] developed into... during Middle English
- A. [u:]
 - B. [o:]
 - C. [æ:]
25. . . . cases in the OE system of nouns are merged into Common case during Middle English
- A. nominative, genitive, dative
 - B. genitive, dative, accusative
 - C. dative, accusative, nominative
26. A new non-finite verb that developed during Middle English is ...
- A. gerund
 - B. participle I
 - C. participle II
27. OE *his* is in which CASE?
- A. Accusative
 - B. Dative



C. Nominative

Задание 2 Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is the name of the runic alphabet?
- 2). What is the connection between the growth of articles, the history of pronouns and the decline of adjectival declensions?
- 3). Why would it be incorrect to apply the terms "strong" and "weak" to Mod. E "standard" and "non-standard" verbs?
- 4). What class of OE verbs is the main source of Modern English:
a) regular verbs, в) modal verbs?
- 5). Elements of what language can be distinguished in such loan-word as *Winchester*.

**Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету.****QUESTIONS TO THE CREDIT TEST:**

1. The classification of old Germanic tribes and languages. Modern Germanic languages.
2. The Germanic phonetic system. Word stress. Consonants. The first consonant shift. Verner's law. Gemination.
3. The evolution of consonants in OE.
4. OE vowel system. The evolution of vowels in OE.
5. The Noun. Its morphological categories in OE. The development in ME & ENE.
6. Personal pronouns. Their development of personal pronouns from OE to NE.
7. Demonstrative pronouns. The development of articles.
8. The development of adjectives in the history of English.
9. The Germanic ablaut system. Strong verbs in OE.
10. Weak Verbs in the history of English.
11. The history of preferite- present and anomalous verbs.
12. ME sound system. Word stress. Vowels. Qualitative and quantitative changes.
13. The evolution of vowel system in ENE.
14. The development of strong verbs in NE & ENE.
15. The growth of new analytical forms of the Future Tense and the Passive Voice.
16. The growth of new analytical forms: the Perfect & the Continuous. Tenses.
17. The development of the national literary language.
18. The Scandinavian invasion. It's impact on the English language.
19. The influence of the Norman conquest on ME language.
20. Latin borrowings in the history of English.



Примерные задания на зачёте:

#1

1. The Scandinavian invasion. Its impact on the English language.
2. *Translate and give grammatical and lexical analysis of the following text:*

“And eft æfter dagum hē ēode into Cafarnaum, and hit wæs **ge-hyred** þæt hē wæs on **hūse**.”

The words in bold type are for phonetic analysis.

#2

1. The Germanic ablaut system. Strong verbs in OE.
2. *Translate and give grammatical and lexical analysis of the following text:*

“And shortly, whan the **sonne** was to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everichon,
That I was of hir felawshipe anon,
And made forward **erly** for to ryse,

To take our way ther as I yow devyse”. *The words in bold type are for phonetic analysis.*



ПРИМЕР ЭТИМОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА

Этимологический анализ предложения.

Используемые сокращения

ME	Middle English
OE	Old English
ON	Old Norse
OIr	Old Irland
OHG	Old High German
OS	Old Saxon
Lat	Latin
OF	Old French
Gk	Greek
Gth	Gothic
MnF	Modern French



The first flowers appear at the end of April .

Анализируемое слово	Эквивалент в ОЕ, МЕ и других языках	Перевод на русский язык	Часть речи. Грамматический анализ	Фонетические изменения и их причины.
the	в МЕ the от ОЕ se (указат. местоим.) se ⇒ pe ⇒ the	—	определенный артикль	se⇒pe⇒ the se ⇒ pe (выравнивание парадигмы, замена s на ð). В МЕ ð на письме обозначается как th. В МЕ – озвончение глухих щелевых после безударного слога и перед ударными и в служебных словах. [θe:] > [ðe:], оосле великого сдвига [e:] > [i:] ⇒ [e:] _[i:]
first	в МЕ от first (adj) МЕ от ОЕ fyrst OHG and OS furist ON fyrstr Lat prima	первый (первые)	Порядковые числительные	В МЕ [y] ⇒ [i] - в восточно-центральной диалекте; fyrst ⇒ first [first] r –вокализровалась в МЕ first [fɜ:st], т.к. i+r = [ɜ:]
flowers	в ОЕ flour, flur от OF flour, flor MnF fleur Lat flōrem, flos	цветок (цветы)	Сущ. flow-ers-pl от flower неодуш., Nominative обозначает подлежащее	При великом сдвиге гласных в МЕ [u:] ⇒ [au] , на письме обозначается как ou или ow. В 16 в. R – вокализровалась. Если нейтральный r стоял после дифтонга, то образовывался трифтонг



appear	ME apperen, aperen от OF araroir, Lat apparēre, Gk reparein	появляются	Appear – слабый глагол	<p>apperen</p> <p>В р.н.а. <i>l</i> отпадает</p> <p>Apperen ⇒ appere</p> <p>Appere [epi: re], т.к. слог открытый. В р.н.а. <i>r</i> – вокализовалась : i: +r e ⇒ ie</p> <p>Appear [e`pi e] (на письме – <i>ea</i>)</p>
at	ME ende от OE æt OHG <i>az</i> , ON and Gth <i>at</i> , Lat <i>ad</i> OIr <i>ad</i>	в	предлог	<p>æt _ at [a] _ at [æt]</p> <p>В р.с.а. период произошли некоторые качественные изменения в том числе: ж ⇒ <i>a</i></p> <p>В р.н.ф. период происходит изменение кратких гласных , т.е. [a] ⇒ [ж]</p>
end	ME ende от OE ende OHG enti; ON endir Gth andies Lat ante Skt anta	конец (конце)	End – неодуш. сущ. Common Case ME ende Common Case OE – ср.р, на - ja	В ME происходит редукция окончаний у сущ. ende ⇒ end



of	ME of, off от OE of OHG aba, ON af Gth af, Lat ab	___ (принадлежность к сущ. April)	предлог	of [of] ⇒ of [o v] Происходит озвончение глухих щелевых согл. В 16 в., если перед ними – безуд. Гласн т.к. of – предлог, то обычно неударный
April	ME Aprille	апрель (апреля)	собств. сущ	е – редуциров. к р.н.а. К концу ME гласная а в открытом слоге читается как [ei] - Великий сдвиг долгих гласных

Примерная тематика рефератов для самостоятельной работ студентов.

1. Краткие сведения о хозяйственном быте и общественном строе древнегерманских племен, культура, верования. История восточно-германских и северо-германских племен.

2. Христианизация Англии в VII веке. Первый слой латинских заимствований в английском языке.

3. Местоимение в д.а. языке. Личные местоимения. Указательные местоимения. Возникновение притяжательных местоимений. Местоимения как один из наиболее устойчивых элементов словарного состава языка. Сравнение с русским, немецким, шведским языком.

4. Сравнение образования множественного числа существительных в д.а. и других языках германской группы (немецкий, шведский, норвежский).

5. Сравнение морфологических особенностей сильных и слабых глаголов в языках германской группы (английский, немецкий, норвежский, шведский).

6. Имя числительное. Количественные - простые и производные. Числительные порядковые.

7. Наречие. Образование наречий посредством суффиксов. Непроизводные наречия.

8. Смешанный характер Лондонского диалекта.

9. Постепенное отмирание французского языка в Англии.



Последствия двуязычия.

10. Образование английского языка на основе лондонского диалекта.

11. Распространение письменной нормы английского языка с введением книгопечатания.

12. Развитие английского литературного языка в XVII - XIX веках.

13. Распространение английского языка в связи с колониальной экспансией Англии.

Заимствования из различных языков (итальянские, испанские, американо-индейские и др.)



РАЗДЕЛ 6. ЛИТЕРАТУРА.

Рекомендуемая литература учебные издания: учебники и учебные пособия, включая (при наличии) их электронные версии:

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