

Е. В. Михайлова

**ИСТОРИЯ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ТАБЛИЦАХ
HISTORY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TABLES**

Учебно-методическое пособие

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«СЕВАСТОПОЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ИНСТИТУТ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ НАУК И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Кафедра «Теория и практика перевода»

Е. В. Михайлова

ИСТОРИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ТАБЛИЦАХ HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TABLES

Учебно-методическое пособие

к лекционно-практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«История первого иностранного языка и введение в спецфилологию»

для студентов специальностей

45.05.01 – Перевод и переводоведение

и 45.03.02 – Лингвистика

дневной формы обучения

Севастополь
СевГУ
2024

УДК 811.111(091)(075.8)
ББК 81.2Англ-03я73
М690

Р е ц е н з е н т ы :

Н.С. Руденко – канд. филолог. наук, доцент, зав. кафедрой
«Теория и практика перевода» Севастопольского государственного университета
Ю.А. Иванцова – канд. филолог. наук, доцент кафедры
«Иностранные языки» Севастопольского государственного университета

Михайлова, Евгения Владимировна

М690 История английского языка в таблицах = History of the English Language in Tables : учебно-методическое пособие к лекционно-практическим занятиям по дисциплине «История первого иностранного языка и введение в спецфилологию» для студентов специальностей 45.05.01 – Перевод и переводоведение и 45.03.02 – Лингвистика дневной формы обучения / Е. В. Михайлова ; Севастопольский государственный университет, Институт общественных наук и международных отношений, кафедра «Теория и практика перевода». – Севастополь : СевГУ, 2024. – 50 с. – Текст : электронный.

Цель учебно-методического пособия для студентов, изучающих английский язык как первый иностранный, состоит в том, чтобы помочь студентам усвоить наиболее важные моменты фонологического, грамматического и словарного строя английского языка на различных этапах его развития в систематическом порядке, что обеспечивает повышение профессионального мастерства студентов языковых специальностей. Пособие предназначено для студентов специальностей 45.05.01 - Перевод и переводоведение и 45.03.02 - Лингвистика дневной формы обучения.

УДК 811.111(091)(075.8)
ББК 81.2Англ-03я73

Учебно-методическое пособие рассмотрено и рекомендовано к изданию на заседании кафедры «Теория и практика перевода», протокол № 5 от 18 февраля 2024 г.

© Михайлова Е.В., 2024
© ФГАОУ ВО «Севастопольский
государственный университет», 2024

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	5
List of Abbreviation	6
Table 1. Branches of Indo-European Family of Languages	7
Table 2. Old and Modern Germanic Languages	7
Table 3. Comparative Linguists of the XIX Century	8
Table 4. Periodization of the History of the English Language	8
Table 5. Ancient History of Britain. The Earliest Inhabitants. Old English Kingdoms and Dialects	9
Table 6. The Earliest Written Records of Germanic Languages	10
Table 7. Grimm's Law. Verner's Law	11
Table 8. Scandinavian Invasion	12
Table 9. Linguistic Consequences of Scandinavian Invasion	13
Table 10. Linguistic Consequences of the Norman Conquest. Borrowings from the Norman Dialect of French	14
Table 11. The development of Vowels in Old English	15
Table 12. The Development of Consonants in Old English	16
Table 13. Declination of Nouns in Old English	17
Table 14. Old English Adjectives. Strong Declension. Weak Declension	17
Table 15. Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives in Old English	18
Table 16. Old English Numerals	19
Table 17. Old English Pronouns	20
Table 18. Verb Categories in Old English	21
Table 19. Classes of Strong Verbs in Old English	22
Table 20. Weak Verbs in Old English	23
Table 21. Preterite-Present Verbs in Old English. Anomalous Verbs in Old English....	24
Table 22. Peculiarities of Middle English Spelling. Middle English Vowels	25
Table 23. Quantitative Changes of Stressed Vowels in Early Middle English	26
Table 24. Great Vowel Shift	27

Table 25. Development of Sibilants and Affricates in Early Middle English. Voicing of Consonants in Early New English. Simplification of Consonant Clusters.....	28
Table 26. Reduction of Unstressed Vowels and Syllables in Middle English	29
Table 27. Dialect Changes of Some Vowels in Middle English (y, ŷ)	29
Table 28. Weakening of Case Endings of Nouns in Early Middle English (XII – XIII centuries)	30
Table 29. Development of Personal Pronouns in Middle English and New English in Comparison with Old English	31
Table 30. Classes of Strong Verbs in Middle English	31
Table 31. Classes of Weak Verbs in Middle English as Compared with Old English .	32
Table 32. Enrichment of Vocabulary in XV-XIX cc. Loan-words from Classic Languages	33
Table 33. Enrichment of Vocabulary in XV-XIX cc. Loan-words from the Romanic Languages	34
Table 34. Enrichment of Vocabulary in XV-XIX cc. Loan-words from the Germanic Languages	36
Table 35. Enrichment of Vocabulary in XV-XIX cc. Loan-words from the Russian Language	37
Table 36. Enrichment of Vocabulary in XV-XIX cc. Loan-words from Non-European Languages	38
Table 37. Syntax of Old English. Phrases	39
Table 38. Syntax of Old English. Simple Sentences	40
Table 39. Syntax of Old English. Composite Sentences	40
TEST.....	41
БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК	50

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «История английского языка в таблицах = History of the English Language in Tables» предназначено для студентов II курса специальностей 45.05.01 Перевод и переводоведение и 45.03.02 Лингвистика дневной формы обучения для проведения лекционно-практических занятий по предмету «История первого иностранного языка и введение в спецфилологию». Данные методические указания могут также использоваться студентами старших курсов, аспирантами и преподавателями, специализирующимися в области английской филологии.

Цель учебно-методического пособия состоит в том, чтобы показать закономерности развития английского языка на разных уровнях языка (фонетика, морфология и синтаксис) с представлением в таблицах материала в краткой, сжатой форме и помочь студенту запомнить их.

Материал методических указаний построен таким образом, чтобы выделить основные проблемы в истории английского языка в синхронии и диахронии. В тридцати девяти таблицах кратко представлена следующая информация: история сложения английского языка, начиная от племенных германских диалектов, и заканчивая установлением нормы национального языка; памятники письменности; словарный состав языка в разные исторические периоды; история звукового строя; историческая морфология; исторический синтаксис.

Фактический материал, представленный в таблицах, может использоваться студентами для работы на практических занятиях по изучению истории английского языка, а также для самостоятельной подготовки по изучаемому предмету.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

A.D.	Anno Domini	M., Masc., m.	Masculine
A., Acc.	Accusative	ME	Middle English
adj.	adjective	Mod. E	Modern English
adv.	adverb	N., Neut., n.	Neuter
Am E	American English	NE	New English
Angl.	Anglian	Nom., N.	Nominative
Br E	British English	Obj.	Object
B.C.	Before Christ	OE	Old English
c.	century	p.	person
Celt.	Celtic	Part.	Participle
CG	Common Germanic	PL., pl.	Plural
Dat., D.	Dative	prep.	Preposition
E	English	R	Russian
EME	Early Middle English	Sanscr.	Sanskrit
ENE	Early New English	SG., sg.	singular
EOE	Early Old English	Sw.	Swedish
F., Fem., f.	Feminine	syl.	syllable
Fr.	French	WS	West Saxon
G	Germanic		
Germ.	German		
Gen., G.	Genitive		
Goth.,	Gothic		
IE	Indo-European		
Instr.	Instrumental		
L.	Latin		
LME	Late Middle English		
LNE	Late New English		
LOE	Late Old English		

Table 1

BRANCHES OF INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES

1.	Indian
2.	Iranian
3.	Baltic
4.	Slavonic
5.	Germanic
6.	Romanic
7.	Celtic
8.	Greek
9.	Albanian
10.	Armenian
11.	Hettish
12.	Tokharian

Table 2

OLD AND MODERN GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Old	Modern
North Germanic Old North (ON) = Old Icelandic (O Icel)	North Germanic Danish Swedish Norwegian Icelandic Faroese
West Germanic Old High German (OHG) Old Saxon (OS) = Old Low German (OLG) Old English (OE) Old Frisian (O Fris.)	West Germanic English Flemish Frisian German Afrikaans Yiddish
East Germanic Gothic Burgundian Vandalic	extinct

Table 3

COMPARATIVE LINGUISTS OF THE XIX CENTURY

The founders	Franz Bopp, a German scientist Rasmus Rask (1787 – 1832), a Danish scientist Jacob Grimm (1785 – 1863), a German scientist
The main method	comparison comparison of different languages;
The main procedures	establishment of correspondences in cognate languages; establishment of similarities and differences in cognate languages; reconstruction of initial forms (archetypes); comparison of forms at different stages of development; comparative description of a language
The main notions	comparison, archetype, parent language, cognate languages, genealogical classification, language family (branch, group, subgroup)

Table 4

PERIODIZATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Centuries	Period	Beginning	End
V (VII) – XI	Old English Period	The Germanic Settlement	The Norman Conquest
XII – XV	Middle English Period	The Norman Conquest	The Introduction of Printing (1475) – Chaucer's Age
XVI – present day	New English Period	Shakespeare's Time	

HENRY SWEET'S LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERIOD

OE – the period of full endings

ME – the period of leveled endings

NE – the period of lost endings

In case a more detailed diachronic analysis is needed, every period can be subdivided into Early and Late	OE	EOE	VII – VIII cc.
		LOE	IX – XI cc.
		EME	XII – XIII cc.
	ME	LME	XIV – XVI cc.
		ENE	XVII – XVIII cc.
	NE	LNE	XIX – XXI cc.

Table 5

ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS

The Iberians	3000 B.C.
The Scots, the Picts	2000 B.C.
The Gaels	700 B.C.
The Celts	The Britons 500 B.C.
The Belgae	100 B.C.
The Roman Conquest: J. Caesar	55 B.C. 54 B.C.
Claudius	43 B.C.
The Anglo-Saxon Conquest: Hengest and Horsa, two leaders of the invaders	449 A.D.

OLD ENGLISH KINGDOMS AND DIALECTS

The Tribes	The Parts of England	The Kingdoms	The Main Dialects
The Jutes (the Frisians)	Kent and the Isle of Wight	Kent	Kentish
The Saxons	south of the Thames	Wessex Essex Sussex	West Saxon
The Angles	north of the Thames	East Anglia Mercia Northumbria	Mercian Northumbrian

Table 6

**THE EARLIEST WRITTEN RECORDS
OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES**

#	Manuscript	Period	Dialect
1.	Runic inscriptions (The Ruthwell Cross, The Frank's Casket, etc.)	V – VIII cc.	West Germanic: Northumbrian
2.	The Insertions in Latin texts ("Bede's Death Song", "Cædmon's Hymn"); translation of the gospels	VIII c.	West Germanic: Northumbrian
3.	Anglo-Saxon Charters; translation of the Psalter; translation of Psalms (L – LXX)	VIII – IX cc.	West Germanic: Kentish, West-Saxon, Mercian
4.	The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles; King Alfred's translation of Orosius World History with insert.	IX c.	West Germanic: West Saxon
5.	King Alfred's translation of Pope Gregory the Great's Pastoral Care, a book of instructions for priests	IX c.	West Germanic: West Saxon
6.	Beowulf, an epic of the VII or the VIII c., composed in the Northumbrian or Mercian dialect	X c.	West Germanic: West Saxon copy
7.	Glosses to the Gospels	X – XI cc.	West Germanic: Mercian, Northumbrian
8.	Religious poems about lives of apostles; works of the abbot Ælfric; sermons of Wulfstan	X – XI cc.	West Germanic: West Saxon

GRIMM'S LAW

ACT I

IE voiceless stops correspond to CG voiceless fricatives

p > f	L p ater R папа	OE f æder “father”
t > þ	L t res R три	OE þ rēō “three”
k > h	Greek k ardiā	OE h eorte “heart”

ACT II

IE voiced stops correspond to CG voiceless stops

b > p	L l abrum	OE l ippa “lip”
d > t	L d uo R два	OE t wā “two”
g > k	L g enus	Goth. k uni “kin”

ACT III

IE voiced aspirated stops correspond to CG voiced stops

bh > b	Sanscr. b hrātar	Goth. brōþar “ b rother”
dh > d	Sanscr. M adhu R мѣд	OE me d u “mead”
gh > g	L h ostis R гость	Goth. g asts “guest”

VERNER'S LAW

But:	L pater	Goth. fadar	“father”
	Greek dekas	Goth. tigus	“ten”
	R мать	O Sax mōdru	“mother”

If IE voiceless stop was preceded by an unstressed vowel, the voiceless fricative which developed from it in accordance with Grimm's Law became voiced, and later this voiced fricative became a voiced stop.

So, **p,t,k** not> **f, þ, h** but>**b,d,g**

Table 8

SCANDINAVIAN INVASION

Years	Events
793	the ruthless destruction of the Lindisfarne Abbey
842	the Danes burnt London
850	the Danes stayed in England the whole winter
870	conquering of East Anglia
874	conquering of Mercia
876	conquering of Northumbria
879	the Wedmore Treaty and establishing of Danelaw (Danelaw), the territory ruled by the Danes
978 – 1077	the reign of Æthelred of the Unready, who renewed the raids
1017 – 1035	the reign of King Canute, who made England a part of the Danish Kingdom
1035	Canute's death, restoration of the old English line of the Godvins

LINGUISTIC CONSEQUENCES OF SCANDINAVIAN INVASION

OE	NE					
<i>laƷu</i> <i>outlaƷu</i> <i>feōlaƷa</i> <i>Ʒriþ</i> <i>liþ</i> <i>windoƷe</i> <i>husband</i> <i>laƷe</i> <i>skin</i>	<i>law</i> <i>outlaw</i> <i>fellow</i> <i>peace</i> <i>fleet</i> <i>window</i> <i>husband</i> <i>leg</i> <i>skin</i>					
Among them: nouns	<i>anger</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>wing</i>	<i>gate</i>	<i>egg</i>	
	<i>bull</i>	<i>root</i>	<i>seat</i>	<i>sister</i>	<i>skirt</i>	
	<i>calf</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>smile</i>	<i>window</i>	<i>steak</i>	
adjectives	<i>flat</i>	<i>odd</i>	<i>wrong</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>ugly</i>	
	<i>ill</i>	<i>rotten</i>	<i>loose</i>	<i>scant</i>		
verbs	<i>cast</i>	<i>droop</i>	<i>raise</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>give</i>	
	<i>call</i>	<i>guest</i>	<i>scream</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>get</i>	
	<i>seem</i>	<i>drown</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>smile</i>		
pronouns	<i>they</i>	<i>(thai)</i>	<i>theire</i>	<i>same</i>		
	<i>theym</i>	<i>(theime)</i>		<i>bathe</i>	<i>(both)</i>	

Scandinavian suffixes in geographical names		
-by	(O Sc <i>byr</i> – “town”)	Derby, Kirkby, Whitby
-dale	(O Sc <i>dalr</i> – “valley”)	Lonsdale, Avondale
-toft	(O Sc <i>toft</i> – “a grassy spot”)	Langtoft
-ness	(O Sc <i>nes</i> – “cape”)	Inverness, Earthness
-beck	(O Sc <i>bakkr</i> – “rivulet”)	Troutbeck
-wick, -wich	(O Sc <i>vik</i> – “bay”)	Greenwich, Wicklow

LINGUISTIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST **BORROWINGS FROM THE NORMAN DIALECT OF FRENCH**

Semantic spheres	Examples			
Government and administration	<i>crown</i> <i>country</i> <i>state</i> <i>power</i>		<i>government</i> <i>minister</i> <i>reign</i> <i>parliament</i>	
Social relations	<i>people</i>		<i>nation</i>	
Feudal system	<i>feudal</i>		<i>vassal</i>	
Names of titles	<i>prince</i> <i>marquise</i> <i>peer</i> <i>baron</i>		<i>duke</i> <i>viscount</i>	
Military terms	<i>army</i> <i>battle</i> <i>siege</i> <i>admiral</i>	<i>arms</i> <i>march</i> <i>officer</i> <i>enemy</i>	<i>banner</i> <i>war</i> <i>soldier</i> <i>troops</i>	<i>force</i> <i>peace</i> <i>guard</i> <i>victory</i>
Law terms	<i>justice</i> <i>traitor</i> <i>accuse</i> <i>crime</i>	<i>court</i> <i>judge</i> <i>sentence</i> <i>jury</i>		
Church terms	<i>religion</i> <i>service</i> <i>sermon</i>	<i>angel</i> <i>saint</i> <i>chapel</i>	<i>abbey</i> <i>clergy</i>	<i>miracle</i> <i>pray</i>
Art and architecture	<i>image</i> <i>design</i>	<i>figure</i> <i>ornament</i>	<i>arch</i> <i>tower</i>	<i>column</i> <i>palace</i>
Town profession	<i>butcher</i>	<i>painter</i>	<i>tailor</i>	
Amusements	<i>pleasure</i>	<i>leisure</i>	<i>feast</i>	
Cuisine	<i>dinner</i> <i>souce</i>	<i>supper</i> <i>soup</i>	<i>roast</i> <i>sausage</i>	<i>toast</i> <i>dish</i>
Court life and other words	<i>noble</i> <i>courteous</i> <i>table</i> <i>large</i>	<i>fine</i> <i>refined</i> <i>chair</i> <i>change</i>	<i>honour</i> <i>place</i> <i>air</i> <i>commence</i>	<i>glory</i> <i>cloth</i> <i>river</i> <i>search</i>

Some objects had two different names of English and French origin:

ox, cow – *beef*

calf – *veal*

sheep – *mutton*

swine, boar – *pork, bacon*

deer – *venison*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOWELS IN OLD ENGLISH

Processes	Changes	Examples
Splitting	a a > æ ā ǣ ē > ea	daȝos > daȝos þata > þæt mann > mǣn slēpan > slǣpan jēr > ȝear
Breaking	æ > ea before the groups r+cons., l+cons., h+cons., h final e > eo before the groups r+cons., lc, lh, h+cons., h final	ærm > earm æld > eald æhta > eahta sæh > seah herte > heorte melcan > meolcan selh > seolh feh > feoh
Diphthongization due to initial palatal consonants (ȝ, c which influence only front vowels and sc which influences all vowels)	e > ie æ > ea ǣ > ēā a > ea o > eo	ȝefan > ȝiefan ȝef > ȝeaf ȝefon > ȝēāfon scacan > sceacan scort > sceort
Umlaut (i - mutation)	under the influence i (or j) the preceeding back vowel moved to a higher front position, then they disappeared	sandian > sendan
Back mutation (u, o, a - mutation)	i > io e > eo a > ea	hira > hiora silufr > siolufr hefon > heofon saru > searu
Contraction	ah+vowel > eah+vowel > ēa eh(ih)+vowel > ēō oh+vowel > ō	slahan > sleahan > slēan sehan > seohan > sēōn fōhan > fōn

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSONANTS
IN OLD ENGLISH**

Processes	Changes	Examples
Palatalization	k, g, ȝ changed into palatal after or before a front vowel [k] > [k'] [g] > [g'] [ȝ] > [j]	<i>cweðan</i> , but: <i>c'eak</i> <i>god</i> , but: <i>senȝean</i> <i>draȝan</i> , but <i>ȝear</i>
Assibilation	palatal consonants became affricates and sibilants [k'] > [tʃ] [g'] > [dʒ] [sc'] > [ʃ]	<i>cild</i> > <i>child</i> <i>bryȝe</i> > <i>bridge</i> <i>scirt</i> > <i>shirt</i>
Rhotacism	The consonant s is affected by Verner's law and changes into z , this z becomes r in the Western Germanic and Northern Germanic languages	<i>hausȝian</i> > <i>hīēran</i>
Metathesis	r + vowel > vowel + r	<i>hros</i> > <i>hors</i> <i>þrida</i> > <i>þirda</i>
Change of consonant group	[xs] > [ks]	<i>waȝsȝian</i> > <i>weaxan</i>
Shortening of long consonants in the final position		<i>mann</i> > <i>man</i> but: <i>manna</i>

Table 13

DECLINATION OF NOUNS IN OLD ENGLISH

a – stem nouns			
sg., M	pl., M	sg., N	pl., N
N.c. <i>fisc</i>	N.c. <i>fiscas</i>	N.c. <i>scip</i>	N.c. <i>scipu</i>
G.c. <i>fisces</i>	G.c. <i>fisca</i>	G.c. <i>scipes</i>	G.c. <i>scipa</i>
D.c. <i>fisce</i>	D.c. <i>fiscum</i>	D.c. <i>scipe</i>	D.c. <i>scipum</i>
Acc.c. <i>fisc</i>	Acc.c. <i>fiscas</i>	Acc.c. <i>scip</i>	Acc.c. <i>scipu</i>

n – stem nouns			
sg., M	pl., M	sg., F	pl., F
N.c. <i>nama</i>	N.c. <i>naman</i>	N.c. <i>cwene</i>	N.c. <i>cwenan</i>
G.c. <i>naman</i>	G.c. <i>namena</i>	G.c. <i>cwenan</i>	G.c. <i>cwenena</i>
D.c. <i>naman</i>	D.c. <i>namum</i>	D.c. <i>cwenan</i>	D.c. <i>cwenum</i>
Acc.c. <i>naman</i>	Acc.c. <i>naman</i>	Acc.c. <i>cwenan</i>	Acc.c. <i>cwenan</i>

root – stem nouns			
sg., M	pl., M	sg., M	pl., M
N.c. <i>fōt</i>	N.c. <i>fēt</i>	N.c. <i>mann</i>	N.c. <i>menn</i>
G.c. <i>fōtes</i>	G.c. <i>fōta</i>	G.c. <i>mannes</i>	G.c. <i>manna</i>
D.c. <i>fēt</i>	D.c. <i>fōtum</i>	D.c. <i>menn</i>	D.c. <i>mannum</i>
Acc.c. <i>fōt</i>	Acc.c. <i>fēt</i>	Acc.c. <i>mann</i>	Acc.c. <i>menn</i>

Table 14

OLD ENGLISH ADJECTIVES STRONG DECLENSION

Singular				Plural		
Case	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom.	3ōd	3ōd	3ōd	3ōde	3ōda/e	3ōd
Gen.	3ōdes	3ōdre	3ōdes	3ōdra	3ōdra	3ōdra
Dat.	3ōdum	3ōdre	3ōdum	3ōdum	3ōdum	3ōdum
Acc.	3ōdne	3ōde	3ōd	3ōde	3ōda/e	3ōd
Instr.	3ōde	–	3ōde	–	–	–

WEAK DECLENSION

Case	M	F	N	M F N
Nom.	3ōda	3ōde	3ōde	3ōdan
Gen.	3ōdan	3ōdan	3ōdan	3ōdra
Dat.	3ōdan	3ōdan	3ōdan	3ōdum
Acc.	3ōdan	3ōdan	3ōde	3ōdan
Instr	3ōdan	3ōdan	3ōdan	–

**DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES
IN OLD ENGLISH**

Degrees of Comparison		
Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
	-ra	-ost
blæc “black”	blæcra	blacost
heard “hard”	heardra	hardest
lonȝ “long”	lenȝra	lenȝest
eald “old”	ieldra	ieldest
hēah “high”	hīerra, hēāhra	hīēhst, hȳhst
sceort “short”	scyrtra	scyrtest
Suppletive Degrees of Comparison		
ȝōd “good”	betera sēlra	betst sēlest
yfel “evil”	wiersa	wierest
micel “large”	māra	mǣst
lȳtel “little”	lǣssa	lǣst

OLD ENGLISH NUMERALS

Numerals from 1 to 3 were declined, from 4 to 19 were usually invariable, if used as attributes to a noun, but they were declined if used without a noun. Numerals denoting tens had their Gen. in -es or in -a, -ra, their Dat. in -um. They also had the category of gender (M F N). The numeral 1 – ān was declined as a strong adjective.			
Cardinal Numerals			
1 – ān	6 – six	11 – endlefan	16 – siextīene
2 – twā	7 – seofon	12 – twelf	17 – siofontīene
3 – þreo	8 – eahta	13 – þrīotīene	18 – eahtatīene
4 – fēower	9 – niȝon	14 – fēowertīene	19 – niȝontīene
5 – fif	10 – tēn, tīen, tȳn	15 – fiftīene	20 – twentiȝ
30 – þrītiȝ		90 – hundniȝontiȝ	
40 – fēowertiȝ		100 – hundtēontiȝ, hund, hundred	
50 – fiftiȝ		200 – tū hund	
60 – siextiȝ, sixtiȝ		300 – þrēo hund	
70 – hundsiofontiȝ		1000 – þūsend	
80 – hundeahtatiȝ		2000 – tū þūsendu	
22 – twā and twentiȝ		110 – hundælleftiȝ	
48 – eahta and fēowertiȝ		120 – hundtwelftiȝ	
Ordinal Numerals			
1 – forma, fyresta	11 – endlefta	30 – þrittiȝoþa	
2 – oþer, ætterra	12 – twelfta	40 – fēowertiȝoþa	
3 – þrida, þirda	13 – þreotēoþa	50 – fiftiȝoþa	
4 – fēorþa	14 – fēowertēoþa	60 – siextiȝoþa	
5 – fifta	15 – fiftēoþa	70 – hundslofontiȝoþa	
6 – siexta, sixta, syxta	16 – sixtēoþa	80 – hundeahtatiȝoþa	
7 – siofoþa	17 – siofontēoþa	90 – hundniȝontiȝoþa	
8 – eahtoþa	18 – eahtatēoþa	100 – hundtēontiȝoþa	
9 – niȝoþa	19 – niȝontēoþa	110 – hundælleftiȝoþa	
10 – tēoþa	20 – twentiȝoþa	120 – hundtwelftiȝoþa	
22 nd – twā and twentiȝoþa	or	oþer ēac twentiȝum	
48 th – eahta and feortiȝoþa	or	eahtoþa ēac fēowertiȝum	

OLD ENGLISH PRONOUNS

Types of Pronouns																									
personal	<table><tr><td></td><td>sg.</td><td>dual</td><td>pl.</td></tr><tr><td>1 person:</td><td>ic – “I”</td><td>wit</td><td>wē – “we”</td></tr><tr><td>2 person:</td><td>þū – “thou”</td><td>3it</td><td>3ē – “you”</td></tr><tr><td>3 person:</td><td>hē – “he”</td><td></td><td>hīe – “they”</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>hēo – “she”</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>hit – “it”</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		sg.	dual	pl.	1 person:	ic – “I”	wit	wē – “we”	2 person:	þū – “thou”	3it	3ē – “you”	3 person:	hē – “he”		hīe – “they”		hēo – “she”				hit – “it”		
	sg.	dual	pl.																						
1 person:	ic – “I”	wit	wē – “we”																						
2 person:	þū – “thou”	3it	3ē – “you”																						
3 person:	hē – “he”		hīe – “they”																						
	hēo – “she”																								
	hit – “it”																								
possessive	These are derived from <i>the genitive case</i> of the personal pronouns of all persons and numbers: <table><tr><td></td><td>sg.</td><td>dual</td><td>pl.</td></tr><tr><td>1 person:</td><td>mīn– “my”</td><td></td><td>uncerūre – “our”</td></tr><tr><td>2 person:</td><td>þīn – “thy”</td><td>incer</td><td>ēower – “your”</td></tr><tr><td>3 person:</td><td>his – “his”</td><td></td><td>hiera– “their”</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>hire – “her”</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>his– “its”</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		sg.	dual	pl.	1 person:	mīn – “my”		uncerūre – “our”	2 person:	þīn – “thy”	incer	ēower – “your”	3 person:	his – “his”		hiera – “their”		hire – “her”				his – “its”		
	sg.	dual	pl.																						
1 person:	mīn – “my”		uncerūre – “our”																						
2 person:	þīn – “thy”	incer	ēower – “your”																						
3 person:	his – “his”		hiera – “their”																						
	hire – “her”																								
	his – “its”																								
demonstrative	<table><tr><td></td><td>sg.</td><td>pl.</td></tr><tr><td>I group:</td><td>M F N sē sēo þæt</td><td>þā</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">this group became the source of the definite article the.</td></tr><tr><td>II group:</td><td>þēs þēōs þis</td><td>þās</td></tr></table>		sg.	pl.	I group:	M F N sē sēo þæt	þā		this group became the source of the definite article the .		II group:	þēs þēōs þis	þās												
	sg.	pl.																							
I group:	M F N sē sēo þæt	þā																							
	this group became the source of the definite article the .																								
II group:	þēs þēōs þis	þās																							
interrogative	hwā? – “who?” and hwæt? – “what” have only sg. forms hwilc? – “which” is declined as a strong adj.																								
definite	3ehwā – “every” is declined in the same way as hwā 3ehwilc – “each”, ǣ3per – “either”, ǣlc – “each”, swilc – “such” are declined as strong adj. and sē ilca – “the same” as a weak adj.																								
indefinite	sum – “some” and ǣni3 – “any” are declined as strong adj.																								
negative	nān – “no” and nǣni3 – “none” are declined as strong adj.																								

Table 18

VERB CATEGORIES IN OLD ENGLISH

Categories	Examples	Notes
Number: sg. pl.	wīte, macia wītaþ, macaþ	
Person: 1 2 3	wīte, macia wītest, macast wīte3, maca3	No person distinctions in the plural
Tense: present past	þæt Estland is swyðe mycel icarise and ic fare to minimum fæder... He wæs mid þæm fyrstum mannum	No future tense forms: present is used to render future
Mood: Indic. Subj. Imper.	þæt Estland is swyðe mycel He sæde þæt þæt land sie swiðe lan3 norþ þonan Cwæð hē: “Sin3 mē frum-sceaft”	
Voice	þa bōc þe is on læden Pastoralis 3enemned	No grammatical category of Passive Voice meaning is rendered by free word-combination

CLASSES OF STRONG VERBS IN OLD ENGLISH

Class	Infinitive	Past Singular	Past Plural	Participle II
I	-ī- wrītan	-ā- Wrāt	-i- writon	-i- writen
II	-ēō- cēōsan	-ēā- cēās	-u- curon	-o- coren
III	-i- drincan	-a- drank	-u- druncon	-u- drunken
a)	-e- helpan	-ea- healp	-u- hulpon	-o- holpen
b)	-eo- feohtan	-ea- feaht	-u- fuhton	-o- fohten
c)				
IV	-e- beran stelan	-æ- bær stæł	-ǣ- bǣron stǣlon	-o- boren stolen
V	-e- tredan sprecan	-æ- træd spræc	-ǣ- trǣdon sprǣcon	-e- treden sprecen
VI	-a- standan faran	-ō- stōd fōr	-ō- stōdon fōron	-a- standen faren
VII	-a(eo)- hātan feollan cnāwan	-e(ea)- heht feal cnēāw	-e(ea)- hehton fealon cnēāwon	-a(eo)- hāten feolen cnawen

Table 20

WEAK VERBS IN OLD ENGLISH

Class	Infinitive	Past	Participle II
I class:	-an	-ede	-ed / -d / -t
regular	deman	demedede	demed
	cēpan	cepte	cept
irregular	brinȝan	brohte	broht
	tecan	tohte	toht
	sēcan	sohte	soht
	þincan	þohte	þoht
	sellan	seolde	seold
	tellan	teolde	teold
II class	-ian	-ode	-od
	smocian	smocode	smocod
	macian	macode	macod
	lufian	lufode	lufod
III class	-an	-de	-d
	habban	hæfde	hæfd
	libban	lifde	lifd
	secȝan	se(ȝ)de	seȝd

PRETERITE-PRESENT VERBS IN OLD ENGLISH

Class	Inf.	Pres.Sg.	Pres.Pl.	Past	Part.II
I	witan āʒan	wāt āʒ	witon āʒon	wiste āhte	ʒewiten āʒen
II	duʒan	dēāʒ	duʒon	dohte	-
III	cunnan - unnan þurfan	cann dearr ann þearf	cunnon durron unnon þurfon	cūðe dorste uðe þorfte	cūð - ʒeunnen -
IV	sculan munan	sceall mon, man	sculon munon	sceolde, scolde munde	- ʒemunen
V	maʒan	mæʒ	maʒon	mihte, meahte	
VI	-	mōt	mōto	mōste	-
VII	-	ʒeneah	ʒenuʒon	ʒenohte	-

ANOMALOUS VERBS IN OLD ENGLISH

No Infinitive	wesan (sv 5)	bēon	
Present, sg.	Past, sg.	Present, sg.	Past, sg.
eom eart is	wæs wære wæs	bēo bist biþ	1, 2, 3 bēo
Present, pl.	Past, pl.	Present, pl.	Past, pl.
1, 2, 3 sind	1, 2, 3 wæron	1, 2, 3 bēoþ	1,2,3 bēoþ

PECULIARITIES OF MIDDLE ENGLISH SPELLING

Letters indicating vowels	Letters indicating consonants
Single letters	
a [a] y as well as i [i] o [o] or [u]	c [s] or [k] f [f] g [dg] or [g] j [dg] k [k] s [s] or [z] v (often spelt as u) [v] y [j]
Diagraphes	
ee [e:] or [ɛ:] ie [e:] oo [o:] or [ɔ:] ou [u:] or [ou] ow [u:] or [ou]	ch, tch [tʃ] dg [dʒ] gh [x] or [x'] qu [kw] th [θ] or [ð] sh, sch, ssh [ʃ] wh [hw]

MIDDLE ENGLISH VOWELS

	Monophthongs	Diphthongs
Short	[i][e][a][o/ɔ][u]	[ei] [ai] [oi] [au] [ou]
Long	[i:] [e:] [ɛ:] [a:] [ɔ] [o:] [u:]	

**QUANTITATIVE CHANGES OF STRESSED VOWELS
IN EARLY MIDDLE ENGLISH**

Phonetic conditions	Change illustrated	OE	ME	NE
Before consonant sequences: sonorant plus plosive ld, nd, mb, ng, rd	All short vowels became long	<i>Cild</i> <i>findan</i> <i>climban</i> <i>cald</i> <i>feld</i> <i>fundon</i>	<i>child</i> [tʃi:ld] <i>finden</i> [ˈfi:nden] <i>climben</i> [ˈkli:mbɔn] <i>cold</i> [kɔ:ld] <i>field</i> [fe:ld] <i>founden</i> [ˈfu:ndən]	<i>child</i> <i>find</i> <i>climb</i> <i>cold</i> <i>field</i> <i>found</i>
Before other consonant sequences	All vowels became short	<i>cēpte</i> <i>blǣst</i> <i>wisdom</i>	<i>kepte</i> [kepte] <i>blast</i> [blast] <i>wisdom</i> [ˈwizdəm]	<i>kept</i> <i>blast</i> <i>wisdom</i>
In open syllables	 e > ɛ: a > a: ɔ > ɔ:	<i>mete</i> <i>stelan</i> <i>macian</i> <i>talū</i> <i>open</i> <i>stolen</i>	<i>mete</i> [ˈmɛ:tə] <i>stelen</i> [ˈstɛ:lən] <i>maken</i> [ˈma:kən] <i>tale</i> [ˈta:lə] <i>open</i> [ˈɔ:pən] <i>stolen</i> [ˈstɔ:lən]	<i>meat</i> <i>steal</i> <i>make</i> <i>tale</i> <i>open</i> <i>stolen</i>

Table 24

GREAT VOWEL SHIFT

Change illustrated			Examples	
ME	(Intermediate stage)	NE	ME	NE
i:	(ei)	ai	tyme ['ti:mə] finden ['fi:ndən]	time find
e:i:			kepen ['ke:pen] field [fe:ld]	keep field
ɛ:	(e:)	i:	street[stre:t] eest [ɛ:st] stelen ['stɛ:lən]	street east steal
a:	(ɛ:)	ei	maken ['ma:kən] table ['ta:blə]	make table
ɔ:	(o:)	ou	stone ['stɔ:nə] boot [bɔ:t] cold [kɔ:ld]	stone boat cold
o:		u:	moon [mo:n] goos [go:s]	moon goose
u:	(ou)	au	mous [mu:s] founden ['fu:ndən]	mouse found
au		ɔ:	cause ['kauzə] drawen ['drauən]	cause draw

**DEVELOPMENT OF SIBILANTS AND AFFRICATES
IN EARLY MIDDLE ENGLISH**

Change illustrated		Examples		
OE	ME	OE	ME	NE
k'	tʃ	cild	child [tʃi:ld]	child
		tæcan	teachen ['tɛ:tʃən]	teach
g'	dʒ	ecʒe	edge ['edʒə]	edge
		brycʒe	bridge ['bridʒə]	bridge
sk'	ʃ	fisc	fish [fiʃ]	fish
		scēap	sheep [ʃɛ:p]	sheep

**DEVELOPMENT OF SIBILANTS AND AFFRICATES
IN EARLY NEW ENGLISH**

ME	NE	ME		NE
sj	ʃ	condicioun	[kondi'sju:n]	condition
		commissioun	[komi'sju:n]	commission
zj	ʒ	pleasure	[ple'zju:r]	pleasure
		visioun	[vi'zju:n]	vision
tj	tʃ	nature	[na'tju:rə]	nature
		culture	[kul'tju:rə]	culture
		souldier	[soul'djər]	soldier
dj	dʒ	procedure	[prose'dju:r]	procedure

VOICING OF CONSONANTS IN EARLY NEW ENGLISH

ME	NE	Late ME		NE
s	z	was	[was]	was
f	v	of	[of]	of
θ	ð	they	[θei]	they
ks	gz	anxietie	[aŋ'ksi:əti]	anxiety
tʃ	dʒ	knowleche	['knoulətʃ]	knowledge

SIMPLIFICATION OF CONSONANT CLUSTERS

OE	ME	OE	ME	NE
hl	l	hlæne	leene [lɛ:nə]	lean
	kn n	cnāwan	knownen ['knouən]	know
	gn n	gnæt	gnat [gnat]	gnat
	hw w	hwŋnnə	when [hwen]	when

Table 26

**REDUCTION OF UNSTRESSED VOWELS AND
SYLLABLES IN MIDDLE ENGLISH**

Changes	OE words	ME words
-a > e	tima	time
-u > e	sunu	sune
-o > e	medo	mede
-an > -en	helpan	helpen
-ian > -en, e	timbrian	timbre
-um > -en, e	stanum	stamen, stane
	hwilum	while
-on > -en	heofon	heven
	rison	risen
-od > -ed	heafod	hefed
-ord > -erd	hlaforð	laverd, loverd
-iʒ > -y	maniʒ	many, meny
	fiftiʒ	fifty
-as > -es	tunas	townes
-a > -e	drifa	driveth

Table 27

**DIALECT CHANGES OF SOME VOWELS
IN MIDDLE ENGLISH**

(y, ÿ)

y ———	i	Northern East Midland	ME <i>fillen</i>
	u	West Midland South-Western	OE <i>fyllan</i> ——— ME <i>fullen</i>
	e	South-Eastern (Kentish)	ME <i>fellēn</i>
ÿ ———	ī	Northern East Midland	ME <i>mīs</i>
	ū	West Midland South-Western	OE <i>mÿs</i> ——— ME <i>mūs</i>
	ē	South-Eastern (Kentish)	ME <i>mēs</i>

**WEAKENING OF CASE ENDINGS OF NOUNS IN EARLY
MIDDLE ENGLISH (XII – XIII CENTURIES)**

Stem	Gender	Numb.	Case	OE	ME
-a	Masc.	Sg.	N G D Acc.	stān stānes stāne stān	ston stones stone ston
		Pl.	N G D Acc.	stānas stāna stānum stānas	stones stone stonen stones
-a	Neut.	Sg.	N G D Acc.	sceap, scip sceapes, scipus sceape, scipe sceap, scip	sheep, ship sheepes, shippes sheepe, shipe sheep, shipe
			N G D Acc.	sceap, scipu sceapes, scipes sceapum, scipe sceap, scipu	sheep, shippes sheepes, shippes shepen, shippen sheep, shippes
-o	Masc. and Fem.	Sg.	N G D Acc.	caru cara cara cara	care care care care
		Pl.	N G D Acc.	cara cara carum cara	care care caren care
-n	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Sg.	N G D Acc.	nama naman naman naman	name namen namen namen
			N G D Acc.	nama namena namun naman	namen namen (e) namen namen

Table 29

**DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN MIDDLE
ENGLISH AND NEW ENGLISH IN COMPARISON
WITH OLD ENGLISH**

Pers.	Sing.			Plur.		
	OE	ME	NE	OE	ME	NE
1-st	N ic A mec, mē G mē D min	ich, I mē mine, my	I me my, mine	wē ūsic, ūs ūs ūre	we us our	we us our, ours
2-nd	N þū A þec, þē D þē G þīn	thou thee thine, thy	obs.	Ʒē Ʒēowic ēow, ēōw ēower	ye you your	you you your, yours
3-rd	N hē, hēo, hit A hine, hīe, hit D him, hire, him G his, hire, his	he, she, it him, hir, him his, hir, his	he, she, it him, her, it his, her, its his, hers, its	hiē hie him hiera	they them, hem their	they them their, theirs

Table 30

CLASSES OF STRONG VERBS IN MIDDLE ENGLISH
Development of Basic Forms

Classes	Basic Forms			
	Infinitive	Past Sing.	Past Plur.	Part. II
Class I	writen	wrote	writen	writen
Class II	chesen	chees	chosen	chosen
Class III	finden	fand	founden	founden
Class IV	beren	bar	beren	boren
Class V	speken	spak	speken	speken
Class VI	knownen	knew	knewen	knownen
Class VII	shaken	shok	shoken	shaken

Went out of use: OE *Ʒewitan* – to go
liðan – to go
hatan – to call
beodan – to order

**CLASSES OF WEAK VERBS IN MIDDLE ENGLISH
AS COMPARED WITH OLD ENGLISH**

	OE	ME
	I class	
Infinitive Past Participle II	deman, cepan, tellan demde, cepte, tealde demd, cept, teald	demen, kepen, tellen demde, kepte, tolde demd, kept, told In some verbs of this class d > t (XIV c.)
	II class	
Infinitive Past Participle II	lufian, macian, hopian lufode, macode, hopode lufod, macod, hoped	loven, maken, hopen lovede, makede, hapede loved, maked, hoped
	III class	
Infinitive Past Participle II	habban, libban, sec3an hæfde, lifde, sæ3de hæfd, lifd, sæ3d	habban, wv.3 > haven becomes irregular libban, wv.3 > liven wv.1 passes to class 1 sec3an, wv.3 > seyen, wv. becomes irregular

**ENRICHMENT OF VOCABULARY IN XV-XIX CC.
LOAN-WORDS FROM CLASSIC LANGUAGES**

Languages	Borrowings
Latin XV c.	<i>abstract notions:</i> aspiration, conception, communication, dexterity, expectation, idea, illusion, liberation, memory, necessity, supposition; <i>scientific terms:</i> atmosphere, acid, apparatus, appendix, axis, antenna, energy, fungus, formula, focus, hereditary, radius, vacuum, virus; <i>literary character:</i> add, animal, correct, connect, fact, expect, discuss, obstinate, picture, strict, student, suggest, timid, vote etc.
Greek XVI-XVII cc.	<i>scientific terms:</i> analysis, catastrophe, cosmos, comedy, dialogue, epilogue, episode, emphasis, elegy, lexicon, myth, phrase, petal, physics, philology, gymnastics, topic.
Latin and Greek XVIII-XIX cc.	<i>Chemistry:</i> creosol (Gr.); acetic, caustic, desiccator, silica, valence (Lat.); <i>Physics:</i> anode, cathode, electron, phase (Gr.); equilibrium, frequency, laminar, nucleus, quantum, transformation (Lat.); <i>technical terms:</i> comutator, diode, triode, microscope, microphone (Gr.); centrifugal, projector, radiator, torpedo (Lat.)

**ENRICHMENT OF VOCABULARY IN XV-XIX CC.
LOAN-WORDS FROM THE ROMANIC LANGUAGES**

Languages	Borrowings
Italian	<i>arts and literature:</i> bust, cartoon, costume, profile, torso, studio, replica, model, motto, improvise, scenario, sonnet, stanza; <i>architecture:</i> balcony, cornice, cupola, corridor, fresco, grotto, pedestal, portico; <i>music:</i> aria, bass, cantata, concerto, allegro, finale, falsetto, operetta, duet, opera, quartet, piano, solo, soprano, tenor, trio, sonata, violoncello; <i>miscellaneous words:</i> balloon, carnival, gazette, gondola, lagoon, macaroni, umbrella, parasol, volcano.
French XIX c.	<i>(after revolution XVIII c.):</i> aristocrat, conscription, commune, democrat, guillotine, regime (<i>through newspapers and magazines</i>); <i>diplomacy and social life:</i> attaché, cortege, communiqué, doyen, dossier, etiquette, picnic, secretariat; <i>military words:</i> brigade, bivouac, corps, espionage, manoeuvre, platoon, reconnaissance; <i>commerce:</i> commerce, currency, capital, dividend, discount, finance; <i>arts and literature:</i> attic, ballet, bas-relief, ensemble, genre, pastel, silhouette;

ENRICHMENT OF VOCABULARY IN XV-XIX CC. LOAN-WORDS FROM THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Languages	Borrowings
German XVI-XVIII cc.	<i>mineralogical and geological terms:</i> bismuth, cobalt, feldspar, gneiss, lehm, nickel, quartz, sinter, zink; <i>translation-loans:</i> class, struggle, superman, thing-in-itself, surplus value, world market, world outlook, master-piece, swansong, homesickness; <i>miscellaneous words:</i> iceberg, kindergarten, plunder, rucksack, poodle, schnaps, swindler, waltz; (II World War): blitzkrieg, Wehrmacht, Reichstag, fau, bunker, Nazi, gestapo, führer etc.
Dutch XIV-XVII cc.	<i>terms of weaving:</i> spool, nap, rock, scour, tuck; (war): bow, cruise, cruiser, boom, buoy, freight, dock, bowsprit, hull, hold, leak, reef, skipper, yacht;
XVI-XVII cc.	<i>painting:</i> easel, etch, landscape, sketch;
XVII c.	(struggle): drill, furlough, knapsack, onslaught.

**ENRICHMENT OF VOCABULARY IN XV-XIX CC.
LOAN-WORDS FROM THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

Languages	Borrowings
Russian XVI c.	<i>social relation:</i> boyar, muzhik, tzar; <i>nature:</i> steppe, taiga, tundra, beluga, starlet, suslic; <i>money:</i> copeck, rouble; <i>drink:</i> kvass, vodka; <i>miscellaneous words:</i> astrakhan, knout, samovar, shuba, telega, troika, verst, uralite; <i>(after Revolution):</i> Soviet, bolshevik, komsomol, kolkhoz, intelligentsia, activist, sputnik; <i>(as translation-loans):</i> collective farm, Communist labour, Five-Year Plan, forest-steppe, hero of labour, machine-and-tractor station, palace of culture, socialist emulation, social work, state farm, wall newspaper, walking excavator.

Table 36

**ENRICHMENT OF VOCABULARY IN XV-XIX CC.
LOAN-WORDS FROM NON-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**

Languages	Language of North American Indians
	moccasin, raccoon, squaw, skunk, toboggan, totem, tomahawk, tepee, wigwam.
	From Languages of Eastern and Middle Asia
Indian	bungalow, chintz, cot, rupee, cash-mere, jungle, jute, loot, khaki, sari, shampoo;
Chinese	china, ginseng, nankeen, tea;
Japanese	hara-kiri, geisha, jiu-jitsu, kimono, soy(a), tycoon
Persian	bazaar, caravan, dervish, scimitar;
Turkish	bey, caftan, effendi, horde, pasha, turkey, bosh, coffee;
	From Languages of the Pacific Region
Malayan	bamboo, cockatoo, gong, orang-outan,;
	From African Languages
Arabic	algebra, fakir, fellah, harem, mohair, minaret, sofa, sherbet, safari, zenith, zero;
Central and West African	baobab, chimpanzee, gorilla, zebra;
South African	gnu, strek.

Table 37

SYNTAX OF OLD ENGLISH PHRASES

Syntactic Relations	Examples	Explanations
Agreement	se cyng;	the noun is in the Nom. sg.; the pronoun is in the Nom. sg.;
	on hundeahta-ti ³ um spellum;	the noun is in the Dat. pl.; the ordinal numeral is in the Dat. pl.
Government	hē <i>hiē</i> ofer-wunnen hæfde;	the pronoun is in the Acc. – direct obj.
	þe <i>him</i> god befæste;	the pronoun is in the Dat. indirect obj.
	<i>Ʒodes</i> feoh;	the noun is in the Gen. sg.
Joining	...swīðe mycel;	an adv. and adj.
	...swī ðe oft;	an adv. and an adv.
	...hie hider over s ^æ common;	a verb and an adv.
Attribute precedes or follows the head noun	Ʒes ^æ li ³ lica tida; his suna twe ³ en;	
Apposition follows the head noun	Ælfred cyning; Wærfærd biscep;	
Negations are not limited in number	<i>Ne</i> con ic <i>noht</i> sin ³ an.	

Table 38

SYNTAX OF OLD ENGLISH SIMPLE SENTENCES

Parts of the sentence	the subject, the predicate, the object, the attribute, the adverbial modifier, the apposition	
Notions	Examples	Explanations
Word order: <i>direct</i>	Ælfred cyninȝ hateð gretan Wærferð biscep...	The sentence starts with the subject
<i>inverted</i>	þa sume dæȝe rad se cynȝ up...	The sentence starts with an adverbial modifier
<i>synthetic</i>	Ælfric wolde þas lytlan bōc awenden	The secondary parts are inserted between the subject and the predicate or its part

Table 39

SYNTAX OF OLD ENGLISH COMPOSITE SENTENCES

Kinds of Sentences	Features	Examples
Compound sentences	Conjunctions: <i>buton, and ac, oþþe, etc.</i>	Rape þæs hē ȝefeht wið þa Brettas on Centlonde, <i>and</i> hie wurdon ȝefliemedede.
Complex sentences	Clauses: Subject, Object, Attribute, Adverbial of different kinds. Conjunctions: <i>hwæþer, þe, ȝif, þanne, ar, forþ, on, etc.</i>	æfter þæm þe hē hiē overwunnen hæfde, hē fōr on Bretanie þæt Iȝlond.

TEST

1. Choose the group of words of Common Germanic origin:
 - A. *sister, night, stand, cheese, port*
 - B. *green, eye, water, man, pear*
 - C. *elephant, brother, water, river*
 - D. *man, earth, harm, hand, strong*
2. The best test of borrowed words of Scandinavian origin is sound-combination *sk* because ...
 - A. it was not characteristic of Old English at all
 - B. Old English [sk] was palatalized and turned into [ç]
 - C. Old English [sk] disappeared in Middle English
 - D. Old English [sk] was palatalized and turned into [tç]
3. Place-names *Derby, Whitby, Rugby, Grimsby* are of ... origin.
 - A. Norman
 - B. Latin
 - C. Scandinavian
 - D. German
4. Choose Old English word of the following ones:
 - A. *shower*
 - B. *shoures*
 - C. *scur*
 - D. *soote*
5. Letter **f** in OE *bufan* was pronounced as ...
 - A. [v]
 - B. [w]
 - C. [f]
 - D. [ff]
6. Forms *was/were* can serve as the example of ...
 - A. voicing
 - B. rhotacism
 - C. Verner's law
 - D. Gemination
7. Hybrids are words that are ...
 - A. formed in the result of compounding
 - B. non-assimilated borrowings
 - C. formed in the result of blending of words of different origin
 - D. derivatives or compounds formed of the element of different origin

8. *Violin, fresco, balcony, archipelago* are ... borrowings.
- A. Portuguese
 - B. Italian
 - C. Chinese
 - D. German
9. *Tornado, armada, matador* are borrowed in New English period from
- A. Spanish
 - B. Italian
 - C. French
 - A. German
10. William Caxton was famous for being
- A. the first English lexicographer
 - B. the founder of English Academy
 - C. the first book-publisher in England
 - D. the leader of Northmen
11. The number of borrowings in English is
- A. 70-80%
 - B. 40-50%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 50-60%
12. The result of conquests and invasions English vocabulary was
- A. diminished
 - B. growing due to loan words
 - C. growing due to loan words and word-building suffixes
 - D. growing due to loan words and derivatives
13. Toponyms such as *Usk, Avon, Esk, Loch* were ... by their etymology.
- A. Celtic
 - B. Germanic
 - C. Indo-European
 - D. Latin
14. *Cheese, plum, pepper, pound* are of ... origin.
- A. French
 - B. Celtic
 - C. Latin and Greek
 - D. Latin
15. Old English vocabulary consisted of ...
- A. 3 layers – Indo-European, Common Germanic, borrowings
 - B. 3 layers – Indo-European, Common Germanic, English proper

- C. 4 layers – Indo-European, Common Germanic, English proper, Borrowings
 - D. 3 layers – Indo-European, English proper, Borrowings
16. *To die, law, take, window, ugly* are ... loans.
- A. Scandinavian
 - B. French
 - C. Latin
 - D. Celtic
17. During Middle and New English the group of weak verbs ...
- A. was diminishing
 - B. was growing due to the introduction of borrowed verbs
 - C. was diminishing due to passing to the group of strong verbs
 - D. was growing due to the introduction of borrowed verbs and addition of originally strong verbs
18. The origin of modern irregular noun forms *ox-oxen* are ...
- A. nouns of n-stem declension preserving their plural form
 - B. the original s-stem declension word
 - C. remnants of the original root-stem declension
 - D. “foreign plurals”
19. Change of the vowel *ā* [a:] > [ei] in the word *make* was the result of ...
- A. Breaking
 - B. Palatal mutation
 - C. Great vowel shift
 - D. Verner’s law
20. Weak verbs in OE were represented by
- A. 6 classes
 - B. 7 classes
 - C. 3 classes
 - D. 4 classes
21. The grammatical category of tense in Old English was represented by the forms of
- A. present tense, past tense
 - B. present tense, past tense, future tense
 - C. present tense, past tense, future-in-the-past
 - D. present tense, future tense
22. Old English verb possessed 4 grammatical categories:
- A. number, case, tense, mood
 - B. person, number, tense, aspect
 - C. number, case, tense, aspect
 - D. person, number, tense, mood

23. The degrees of comparison Old English adjective expressed by means of
A. affixation, vowel gradation, suppletive forms
B. suffixation and suppletive forms
C. affixation and suppletive forms
D. suffixation, vowel gradation with suffixation, suppletive forms
24. Old English noun paradigm was composed by the following grammatical categories:
A. number and case
B. number and gender
C. case and gender
D. case, gender, number
25. Old English as a synthetic language did not use such grammatical means as
A. word order
B. suffixation and inflexions
C. vowel gradation
D. suppletive forms
26. Vowels under stress underwent
A. quantitative changes
B. qualitative changes
C. reduction
D. qualitative or quantitative changes
27. According to the H. Sweet's periodization of the English language history Middle English is called the period of
A. full endings
B. reduced endings
C. leveled endings
D. lost endings
28. The Scandinavian invasion began in :
A. 8th cent.
B. 9th cent.
C. 10th cent.
D. 11th cent.
29. English belongs to branch of Germanic languages:
A. West Germanic
B. North Germanic
C. Scandinavian
D. East Germanic

30. The rise of London dialect took place because ...
- A. London was the capital
 - B. of economic, socio-political, etc. predominance of London
 - C. all Middle English dialects were eliminated after Norman conquest
 - D. London was the only city where English was used
31. Choose pronoun of non-native origin:
- A. *he*
 - B. *she*
 - C. *their*
 - D. *our*
32. Choose English proper words:
- A. *bird, woman, lady, lord*
 - B. *fowl, woman, lady, deer, die*
 - C. *die, tree, candle, two*
 - D. *tiger, mill, autumn, pool*
33. The earliest population of Britain consisted of:
- A. the Germanic tribes (the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes);
 - B. the Celtic tribes (Britons and Gaels);
 - C. the Romans;
 - D. the Vikings.
34. The essence of the Great Vowel Shift is:
- A. the of all ME long vowels;
 - B. the diphthongization of the narrowest long vowels;
 - C. the diphthongization and narrowing of all stressed long vowels;
 - D. the root-vowel alternation.
35. What languages belong to the Germanic group of languages?
- A. Afrikaans, Swedish, Danish, Italian;
 - B. Norwegian, Yiddish, Dutch, English;
 - C. German, English, Spanish, French;
 - D. Icelandic, French, English, German.
36. The first constant shift (the correspondences between IE (Indo-European) and Germanic consonants):

<i>p – f</i>	<i>b – p</i>	<i>bh – b</i>	
<i>t – p</i>	<i>d – t</i>	<i>dh – d</i>	
<i>k – h</i>	<i>g – k</i>	<i>gh – g</i>	is also called:

- A. Grimm's Law;
- B. Verner's Law;
- C. Rask's Law;

D. Umlaut.

37. The modern English plural ending -s (-es) goes back to the plural ending of:
- A. **o** – stem nouns;
 - B. **n** – stem nouns;
 - C. **root** – stem nouns.
 - D. **a** – stem nouns.
38. What words were borrowed from French?
- A. *fellow, window, law, husband, sister*;
 - B. *painter, army, river, table, dinner*;
 - C. *devil, school, inch, cheese, wine*;
 - D. *pray, large, iceberg, kindergarten, nickel*.
39. What kind of verbs became the source of modern modal verbs?
- A. Preterite –Present Verbs,
 - B. Strong verbs;
 - C. Weak verbs;
 - D. Anomalous verbs.
40. An analytical form *the Present Perfect Passive* of the verb appeared from free combination:
- A. habban + eom + PII;
 - B. bēon +habban + PII;
 - C. habban +bēon + PII;
 - D. eom + PII.
41. The pronouns *they, them, their* are of :
- A. Celtic origin;
 - B. Scandinavian origin;
 - C. French origin;
 - D. Greek origin.
42. The historical event which affected the Middle English language was:
- A. the introduction of printing;
 - B. the Anglo-Saxon invasion;
 - C. the Norman Conquest;
 - D. the Wars of the Roses.
43. There were four main dialects in OE:
- A. Northumbrian, Midland, London, Kentish;
 - B. Northumbrian, Mercian, West-Saxon, Kentish;
 - C. Northumbrian, Mercian, East-Saxon, Kentish;
 - D. Northern, Southern, London, Midland.

44. The formation of plural number by means of a root vowel alternation (*foot – feet, tooth – teeth, goose – geese*) comes from the former:

- A. **a**-stem nouns;
- B. **o**-stem nouns;
- C. **n**-stem nouns;
- D. **root**-stem nouns

45. What kind of a phonetic change takes place in the following words:

pridda > *pirda* “third”

rinnan > *irnan* “run”

- A. rhotacism;
- B. metathesis;
- C. palatalization;
- D. breaking.

46. Old English, like all the Germanic languages, was:

- A. an inflective, analytical language;
- B. an inflective, synthetic language in which there were no analytical forms;
- C. a synthetic language in which there were some analytical forms;
- D. an analytical language.

47. Choose the main historical events which took place in OE period:

- A. the Roman invasion, the Hundred year war, introduction of printing;
- B. the Scandinavian raids, the Norman Conquest, plagues;
- C. the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, introduction of Christianity, the Scandinavian Conquest;
- D. the Celtic tribes, the Anglo-Saxon tribes, the Wars of the Roses.

48. Simplification of consonants took place in English words, such as:

- A. *listen, debt, often*;
- B. *child, bridge, ship*;
- C. *light, right, night*;
- D. *tooth, goose, foot*.

49. An analytical form *the Past Indefinite Passive* of the verb appeared from a free combination:

- A. *eom* + PII;
- B. *wesan* + PII;
- C. *bēon* + PII;
- D. *habban* + PII.

50. The history of the particle **to**, an indicator of the infinitive, goes back to:

- A. the infinitive in the Nominative case;

- B. the infinitive in the Genetive case;
- C. the infinitive in the Dative case;
- D. the infinitive in the Accusative case;

51. New diagraphes were used for denoting OE vowels, because length was not marked in ME texts. Such diagraphs like *oo, oa, ou, ow, ea, ee, ie, ei* appeared:

- A. under the influence of the Latin language;
- B. under the influence of the Greek language;
- C. under the influence of the Scandinavian language;
- D. under the influence of the French language.

52. Old English poetry is represented by the poem:

- A. Ormulum;
- B. King Horn;
- C. Cura Pastoralis;
- D. Beowulf.

53. Choose the Scandinavian borrowings:

- A. *skin, window, sky, husband, sister*;
- B. *mother, father, name, nose, flower*;
- C. *prince, baron, king, queen, victory*;
- D. *cruise, yacht, dock, fellow, skill*.

54. NE (New English) diphthongs appeared in the result of

- A. assimilation;
- B. palatalization;
- C. simplification;
- D. Great Vowel Shift

55. OE word-stress mostly falls:

- A. on the first syllable of a word;
- B. on the second syllable of a word;
- C. on the third syllable of a word;
- D. on the final syllable of a word.

56. The main historical and cultural events which took place in ENE period were:

- A. the Scandinavian Conquest, the Norman Conquest, the rise of capitalism;
- B. the Wars of the Roses, introduction of printing, flourishing of literature;
- C. the formation of a national language, the Roman Conquest, plagues;
- D. the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, religious movements, reformation.

57. In OE two alphabets were used: the Runic alphabet and the Latin alphabet. A few Runic documents have come down to us. The two most widely known are:

- A. The Runic Casket, Beowulf;

- B. Frank's Casket, the Anglo-Saxon chronicle;
- C. The Runic Casket, the Ruthwell Cross;
- D. Cura Pastoralis, Ormulum.

58. In the 7th c. Christianity spread all over England. It penetrated into England from:
- A. Scotland;
 - B. Ireland;
 - C. Ireland and Rome;
 - D. Rome.
59. Stressed vowel **ā** changed into **o** [o:] (e.g. **ā** – **o** [o:]
āld – **old**
cāld – **cold**) due to
- A. the Great Vowel Shift;
 - B. the qualitative changes;
 - C. the quantitative changes;
 - D. the merging process.
60. Choose the Greek borrowings:
- A. *balcony, pedestal, umbrella, piano*;
 - B. *cathode, phase, chemist, dialogue, philology*;
 - C. *cobalt, zink, quartz, waltz, bunker*;
 - D. *restaurant, genre, finance, menu, café*.

**КЛЮЧ К ТЕСТУ ПО ПРЕДМЕТУ
«ИСТОРИЯ ПЕРВОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫК
И ВВЕДЕНИЕ В СПЕЦФИЛОЛОГИЮ»**

1.	D	16.	A	31.	C	46.	B
2.	B	17.	D	32.	A	47.	C
3.	C	18.	A	33.	B	48.	A
4.	C	19.	C	34.	C	49.	B
5.	A	20.	C	35.	B	50.	C
6.	B	21.	A	36.	A	51.	D
7.	D	22.	D	37.	D	52.	D
8.	B	23.	B	38.	B	53.	A
9.	A	24.	D	39.	A	54.	D
10.	C	25.	A	40.	C	55.	A
11.	A	26.	D	41.	B	56.	B
12.	C	27.	C	42.	C	57.	C
13.	A	28.	A	43.	B	58.	C
14.	D	29.	A	44.	D	59.	B
15.	C	30.	B	45.	B	60.	B

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Аракин, В. Д. История английского языка : учеб. пособие / под ред. М. Д. Резвезовой. – 3-е изд., испр. – Москва : Физматлит, 2009. – 304 с.
2. Богородицкий, В. А. Введение в изучение современных романских и германских языков / В. А. Богородицкий ; под общей редакцией Н. С. Чемоданов. – Москва : Юрайт, 2020. – 187 с.
3. Иванова, И. П. История английского языка : учебник, хрестоматия, словарь / И. П. Иванова, Л. П. Чахоян, Т. М. Беляева. – Санкт Петербург : Лань, 2001. – 512 с.
4. Иванова, И. П. Практикум по истории английского языка : учебное пособие / И. П. Иванова, Т. М. Беляева, Л. П. Чахоян. – Санкт Петербург : Лань, 2001. – 160 с.
5. Ильиш, Б. А. История английского языка : учебник на англ. яз. / Б. А. Ильиш. – Ленинград : Просвещение, 1972. – 351 с.
6. История английского языка. Староанглийский период = The History of the English Language. Old English period : учебное пособие / сост. Е. В. Краснова ; науч. ред. В. В. Панкова. – 2-е изд., стер. – Москва : ФЛИНТА, 2017. – 88 с.
7. Смирницкий, А. И. Лекции по истории английского языка (средний и новый период) / А. И. Смирницкий. – Москва : Добросвет, 2000. – 238 с.
8. Телегин, Л. А. История английского языка : учебное пособие / Л. А. Телегин, Д. А. Телегина, Е. Д. Павлычева. – 4-е изд., стер. – Москва : Флинта, 2019. – 160 с.
9. Теренин, А. В. История английского языка : учебник и практикум для вузов / А. В. Теренин. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Москва : Юрайт, 2022. – 212 с.
10. Хлебникова, И. Б. Введение в германскую филологию и историю английского языка / И. Б. Хлебникова. – Москва : Высшая школа, 1996. – 156 с.

Учебное издание

Михайлова Евгения Владимировна

**ИСТОРИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ТАБЛИЦАХ
HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TABLES**

Учебно-методическое пособие

В авторской редакции

Изд. № 1/2024. Объем 3,25 п.л. Усл. печ. л. 3,02. Уч.-изд. л. 3,185.
РИИЦМ ФГАОУ ВО «Севастопольский государственный университет»