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імені Івана Франка

ВІРА СЛІПЕЦЬКА

ІСТОРІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ: ТЕОРІЯ І ПРАКТИКА

Навчальний посібник

Дрогобич 2024

Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University

VIRA SLIPETSKA

HISTORY OF ENGLISH: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Textbook

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У навчальному посібнику схарактеризовано еволюцію англійської мови, конкретизовано джерела, на основі яких навчальна дисципліна “Історія англійської мови” має бути засвоєна. До кожного семінарського заняття стисло подано теоретичний матеріал, з’ясовано основні поняття і терміни, укладено вправи на закріплення теоретичного матеріалу.

Посібник призначений для студентів факультету української та іноземної філології, слухачів факультету післядипломної освіти.

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In the textbook there is characterized the evolution of the English language, specified the sources on the basis of which the subject "History of the English Language" should be mastered. Theoretical material is concisely presented for each seminar, basic concepts and terms are clarified, and exercises are included to master the theoretical material.

The textbook is recommended for students of the faculty of Ukrainian and foreign philology, students of the faculty of a postgraduate education.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник укладено за програмою навчальної дисципліни “Історія англійської мови” для підготовки фахівців першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, Спеціальності: 014 «Середня освіта (Англійська мова і зарубіжна література)», 014 «Середня освіта (Мова і література (польська))», 014 «Середня освіта (Українська мова і література)».

У навчальному посібнику викладено теоретичний і практичний матеріал, що має бути засвоєний студентами у процесі вивчення цієї дисципліни.

Навчальний матеріал у посібнику структурований тематично. Питання для опрацювання на семінарських заняттях відповідають питанням, що є у робочій навчальній програмі дисципліни “Історія англійської мови”. Структура семінарських занять відзначається однотипністю, що повинно полегшити засвоєння матеріалу. До кожного семінару подано список рекомендованої літератури; розроблено практичні завдання та взірці контрольної роботи.

FOREWORD

The textbook is compiled according to the curriculum of the discipline "History of the English Language" for the training of specialists of the first (bachelor's) level of higher education, Specialties: 014 "Secondary Education (the English Language and World Literature)", 014 "Secondary Education (Language and Literature (Polish))", 014 "Secondary Education (the Ukrainian Language and Literature)", 035 Philology "Germanic Languages and Literatures (Translation included)".

The textbook contains theoretical and practical material that must be mastered by students in the process of studying this discipline.

In the textbook the educational material is structured thematically. The questions to be studied at the seminar classes correspond to the questions in the curriculum of the discipline "History of the English Language". The structure of the seminar exercises are characterized by uniformity, which should facilitate the material acquisition. A list of recommended literature is provided for each seminar; practical assignments and progress tests assignments sample were developed.

SEMINAR 1. Introduction to the Course

Outline

1. The Aim, Links of History of English with Other Disciplines.
2. Inner and Outer History of the Language.
3. Some Theoretical Aspects of Language History:
 - a) Evolution of Language;
 - b) Statics and Dynamics in Language History;
 - c) Concept of Linguistic Change;
 - d) Rate of Linguistic Changes;
 - e) Mechanism of Change. Role of Synchronic Variation.
4. Main Characteristics of the Germanic languages:
 - Phonetics;
 - Grammar;
 - Alphabet.
4. The Chronological Division of the English language.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. – Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
3. History of English. The Old English Period (the Vth-XIth centuries). Drohobych, 2001. 27 с.
4. Khaimovich B. A Short Outline of the History of English. Київ : Вища школа, 1975. 99 с.
5. Verba L. History of the English Language. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2006. 293 с.

1. One of the core classes that forms a philologist's linguistic background is English language history. It examines the origins, evolution, structure, historical quirks, resemblances to other languages in the family, and distinctive qualities of the English language. The goal of this diachronistic perspective on language is to

comprehend the fundamental qualities of the language which make it seem so distinct in certain ways even in the modern era.

Therefore, the following objectives are set before a student of the history of the English language:

1. to discuss the qualities of the language in its early phases of development;
2. to chart the language's evolution from the Old English era to the present;
3. to provide a historical explanation of the key elements in the evolution of the contemporary language.

The course's focus is on how language has evolved over the duration of more than fifteen hundred years. It begins with a close examination of the language's origins, which were originally the dialects of quite a few of related tribes that moved from the continent to the British Isles. These dialects are known as Indo-European dialects, and they are synthetic, inflected languages with a vocabulary that is almost entirely composed of words with native origins, a well-developed system of noun forms, and a somewhat underrepresented system of verbal categories. With a rigorous separation of vowels into long and short, very few diphthongs, and an undeveloped system of consonants, the language's phonological system was likewise far simpler.

2. The external history of a language is a series of incidents in the lives of those who speak it that have an impact on it; in other words, the language reflects the historical past of the people who speak it. The explanation of the alterations to the language's structure, including its phonetics, grammar, lexicon, and spelling, is known as its **inner history**.

It is commonly recognized that English is a member of the Indo-European language family's Germanic branch. It is known that Germanic tribes ruled over substantial portions of western, central, and northern Europe at the start of the AD. In general, there was great similarity between the tribes and the languages they spoke. It's usual to discuss the **East Germanic group of dialects**, which includes Gothic, Vandalic, and Burgundian, which are primarily spoken in central Europe;

Old Norwegian, Old Danish, Old Swedish, and Old Icelandic are among the dialects of the **North Germanic group**;

West Germanic dialects were formerly spoken in western Europe and include the dialects of the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians, and others. The first records of these tribes may be found in the works of Greek and Roman writers, which provide details about their linguistic diversity, social structures, and rituals.

3. Principal features of Germanic languages:

On the periphery of the Roman Empire resided the barbarian tribes, who included the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, Franks, Frisians, Teutons, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Scandinavians. Each of them spoke a Germanic language, which had distinct phonemes and structures.

3.1. Phonetics. All Germanic languages share a **strong dynamic stress** that is fixed on the first root syllable.

The so-called **Ablaut, or gradation**, is the most significant aspect of the Germanic vowel system. It is a naturally occurring, positionally independent change in vowels that the Germanic languages from the standard Indo-European era have adopted. This old phenomena involved changing the **vowels** in the root, suffix, or ending of a word based on its meaning or grammatical structure. Ablaut comes in two flavors: qualitative and quantitative.

The tendency of the root vowel to phonetically assimilate to the vowel in the ending, known as **Umlaut or mutation**, is another feature shared by all Germanic languages. There were other kinds of mutations, such as **palatal mutation or i-umlaut**, which occurs when the root vowels become more front and closed due to the effect of the sounds [i] or [j] in the suffix or ending. This procedure has to have happened in the 5th or 6th century. Goth *domjan*- OE *deman*.

Prior to discussing consonants, it is important to discuss the relationship between Indo-European and Germanic languages, as proposed and documented by German linguist Jacob Grimm in 1822.

If we compare the Latin words Danish linguist **Karl Verner** clarified the

exceptions to **Grimm's Law in 1877**. The Old English terms *broþor*, *modor*, *fæder* are comparable to the Latin words *frater*, *mater*, *pater*. By Grimm's Law the sound [t] in all Latin words should have corresponded to the sound [θ] in all Old English words [t > θ]. The voiced plosive [d] can be found in the other two words.

Verner explains that the Indo-European words' sound quality varied according to where the accent was placed: voiceless spirants [f, θ, h] and [s] were voiced after an unstressed vowel, and eventually became [b, d, g], and [z].

3.2. Grammar. The alteration of word structure was one of the primary steps in the evolution of the Germanic morphological system. Three components comprised the common Indo-European hypothetical word: stem-forming suffix, inflexion/ending, and root. Word structures in Germanic languages consist of two elements because the developing suffix often merges with the ending and becomes invisible.

4. The Three Periods of the History of English

Although English, like other languages, developed slowly and gradually, there are notable differences in vocabulary, grammatical structures, and phonetic quirks between the language of the 9th, 13th, and, let's say, 17th centuries. The history of the English language is therefore typically divided into three periods: Old English, Middle English, and New English. For ease of reference, the three periods correspond to significant historical occurrences that had a significant impact on English history. The Old English period is considered to have begun with the Anglo-Saxon invasion in the 5th century. The Middle English period is thought to have begun with the Norman Conquest in the eleventh century. The New English period is thought to have started with the invention of printing in the 15th century. As a result, OE spanned the period from the 5th century to the 11th century; ME from the 11th century to the 15th century; NE from the 15th century up to the present. Old English seems to have more developed endings than the succeeding phases of its history, which supports the moniker "the period of full endings" that renowned English philologist H. Sweet gave it; Middle English is the period.

I. Questions:

1. "What are the aims of studying History of English?"
2. What is meant by the outer and inner history of language?
3. Make a table showing the relationship of English to the other languages of the Indo-European family. Show the position of English among allied Germanic languages.
4. What do we mean by the statement that two languages are related?
5. What is called the pre-written and written period of a language?"

II. Choose the right answer:

1. North Germanic group of dialects includes:
 - a) Old Norse, Old Franconian, Old Danish;
 - b) Old Danish, Gothic, Old Norse;
 - c) Old Norse, Old Danish, Old Icelandic.
2. Runic alphabet consisted of ... letters:
 - a) 14;
 - b) 23;
 - c) 26.

III. Find proper words and underline consonants to illustrate Grimm's law:

Lat. pater, Gothic fulls, Gothic fadar, Lat. plenus, Germ. voll, Greek pater, Greek pente, Ukr. пина, OE fif, OE fom, Eng. foam.

IV. Find proper words and underline consonants to illustrate Grimm's law:

OE etan, Ukr. два, Ger. essen, OE twa, Ukr. яблуко, Ukr. їсти, Ger. Apfel, Lat. duo.

V. Provide examples of modern English words to illustrate a fixed dynamic stress.

SEMINAR 2. The Old English Period. The Vowel System.

Outline

1. Outer history.

1.1. Principal written records of the Old English period.

1.2 Old English written records: dialects.

1.2.1. The dialects in Old English.

2. Old English Phonetics. Old English vowels.

2.1. Origin of Old English vowel phonemes.

2.2. Changes in Old English vowel phonemes.

2.2.1. Breaking.

2.2.2. Palatal mutation.

2.2.3. Velar mutation.

2.2.4. Diphthongisation of vowels after palatal consonants.

2.2.5. The lengthening of short vowels before certain consonant clusters *mb, nd, ld*.

2.3. Unstressed vowels.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
3. History of English. The Old English Period (the Vth-XIth centuries). Drohobych, 2001. 27 с.
4. Khaimovich B. A short outline of the History of English. Київ : Вища школа, 1975. 99 с.
5. Verba L. History of the English Language. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2006. 293 с.

1. Outer history.

The brutal and barbarous Germanic tribes of the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians – who had previously resided in western Europe between the Elbe and the Rhine – began their invasion of the British Isles in **the fifth century AD**, marking the beginning of the history of the English language.

A group of Celts known as the "**romanized Celts**" lived in Britain during the invasion. These people had been under Roman rule for more than four centuries, had adopted Roman customs and culture, and had seen some changes to their language, primarily due to Latin borrowings. After initially arriving in Britain, the Celts progressively expanded to Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. These days, **Manx, Scottish Gaelic, and Irish** serve as representatives of their languages. Later Celtic tribes were driven westward by Germanic invaders after they had inhabited the core region of England for several centuries; today, **Welsh, Cornish, and Breton** are the languages of these tribes.

After Julius Caesar's army and others subjugated the isles in **55–54 BC**, **the Romans** invaded what was then known as Britannia. There was no creation of a centralized government; instead, local landlords controlled small principalities.

After the final Roman envoy, Constantine, left in **407 AD**, tensions amongst the English native tribes erupted once more. In an attempt to restore order, the chieftains of the area made appeals to powerful Germanic tribes residing on the continent, requesting their aid. As a result, in **449**, Germanic forces under the command of Hengest and Horsa arrived in Britain.

Generally referred to the Barbarians, the invaders that arrived in the Isles were from a civilization significantly lower than that of the Romans. The majority of the intruders originated from the most archaic and regressive Germanic tribes. Rather than being pastoralists, they were farmers. Their tribal structure was breaking down quickly. Regarding the start of the Old English period, which spans the **5th** and **7th centuries**, we have very little oblique evidence. Since the earliest **written records** date to the start of the **8th century**, the **5th** and **6th centuries** are typically referred to as "**the pre-written period**" of the English language.

1.1. Principal written records of the Old English period

The majority of the written documents that have been passed down to us over the ages originate as early as the **8th** century. The recognized "**Runic Alphabet**" was used to write them. There were about **26 letters** in this alphabet.

When Christianity was brought to the **7th** century, many Latin-speaking monks arrived, who also brought their own Latin alphabet. Most individuals, who were literate, used this alphabet. It replaced the runic script.

When **Christianity** first emerged in the **7th** century, a large number of Latin-speaking monks arrived, bringing their own Latin alphabet with them.

The term "insular writing" refers to the alphabet that is typical of the Isles and combines elements of the Latin alphabet along with runes and other innovations. This insular alphabet is used to write most Old English records. It is possible to learn a great deal about the early pronunciation of these records because the spelling is mostly phonetic and quite constant.

1.2.1. The dialects in Old English

The four main Germanic tribes – **the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, and the Frisians** – began invading England around the middle of the **4th** century, as we have already shown, and they finished conquering the country in around 150 years. Around the year **600 AD**, they founded their own independent kingdoms, the most important of which was:

- were constituted by **the Angles**, namely **East Anglia** (central eastern region of the country), **Mercia** (in the center of England), and **Northumbria** (north of the Humber River);
- those created by **the Saxons**, primarily in **Wessex, Sussex, and Essex**, which are located south of the Thames River;
- the one created by **the Jutes** – **Kent**.

The Frisians, on the other hand, intermarried with people from many tribes rather than forming their own country.

The **Wessex dialect** is the most significant of the main Old English dialects for us because most of the written records in Old English that we have come from that dialect.

1.2.2. Old English written records

The many Old English written records that exist today are usually categorized

either by the alphabet in use or by the dialect spoken by the scribe who penned the record.

Regarding the initial criterion, which is the alphabet (runic or insular), the first category is hardly represented (**Frank's casket, Ruthwell cross**), whereas the second category has a large body of written material. However, the records are generally categorized according to their dialect: **West Saxon** (The Anglo-Saxon chronicle, the translation of a philosophical treatise *Cura Pastoralis*, King Alfred's *Orosius* – a book on history), **Mercian** (translation of the Psalter), **Northumbrian** (Frank's casket, Ruthwell cross, Caedmon's hymns), and **Kentish** (psalms).

2. Old English vowels

Old English had the following vowel phonemes: short and **long monophthongs, diphthongs**

a æ e i o u y ea eo

2.1. Origin of Old English vowel phonemes

Vowel phonemes in Common Germanic are the ancestors of all vowel phonemes in Old English. The monophthongs of Old English are often a derivative of some monophthongs from Common German. As an illustration:

Old English from Common Germanic

[æ] *dǣȝ* [a] *dags*

[i] *bindan* [i] *bindan*

[o] *coren* [u] *cusans*

Common Germanic diphthongs gave rise to several Old English monophthongs:

Old English from Common Germanic

[a] [ai]

rās (*rose*) *rais*

2.2. Changes in Old English vowel phonemes

Assimilative and independent (non-assimilative) modifications were the two

categories of changes that occurred throughout the prehistoric era of the English language's development and explain the distinction between Old English and Common Germanic vowels.

Independent alterations don't rely on the surroundings surrounding the detected sound. They are just stated; they cannot be explained. The phonetic location of the sound in the word explains assimilative modifications, which can and should be explained. The most significant phonetic **assimilative alterations** that occurred throughout the ancient era of the English language's formation and which explain the differences between the Common Germanic vowel system and Old English vowel system are **palatal mutation and breaking**.

2.3. Unstressed Vowels

- a. All Germanic vowels had their unstressed long vowels gradually **reduced**.
- b. Changes resulting from the **weakening** of unstressed vowels included the modification of [ǣ] to [e], [i] to [e], [u] to [o]:
- c. There were instances when weakening caused an unstressed vowel to **disappear**:
Gt. *flodus* > OE *flod* (Eng. *flood*).
- d. Occasionally, additional unstressed vowels may emerge, particularly before **r, l, n**:
Gt. *wintrus* > OE *winter* (Eng. *winter*)", [Slipetska V., 2013].

I. Questions and assignments:

1. What alphabet employed in the history of the Germanic languages do you know?
2. What is meant by a 'phonetic law' and 'ablaut'?
3. Speak on "synthetic" and "analytical" languages.
4. What verbal and nominal categories existed in the Germanic languages?
5. What form-building means were used in the Germanic languages?

II. Choose the right answer:

1. The Angles established their kingdoms:

- a) Northumbrian, Wessex, East Anglia;
- b) Mercia, Essex, Kent;
- c) Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia.

2. Old Saxon became the essential constituent of modern:

- a) Dutch;
- b) Low German;
- c) Frisian.

3. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written in:

- a) Wessex dialect;
- b) Northumbrian dialect;
- c) Mercian dialect.

III. Find proper words and underline consonants to illustrate Grimm's law:

OHG *bin*, Lat. *hostis*, OE *beon*, Eng. *do*, Germ. *Gast*, Eng. *guest*.

IV. Explain some phonetic peculiarities within the following words:

Gt. *laisjan*, Gt. *fuljan*, Gt. *motjan*, OE *fyllan*, OE *metan*.

V. Explain some phonetic processes within the following words:

Gt. *domjan*, OE *deman*, Gt. *satjan*, OE *settan*, Gt. *taljan*, OE *tellan*.

SEMINAR 3. The Old English Period. The Consonant System

Outline

1. Old English consonants. 2. Grimm's law, Verner's law.
3. Gemination of consonants.
4. Velar Consonants in Early Old English. Growth of New Phonemes.
5. Loss of consonants in some positions.
6. Classification of Old English Consonants.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
3. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by Richard M. Hogg. – Vol. 1–6. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1992–2001.
4. History of English. The Old English Period (V–XI centuries). Drohobych, 2001. 27 с.
5. Khaimovich B. A short outline of the History of English. Київ : Вища школа, 1975. 99 с.
6. Verba L. History of the English Language. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2006. 293 с.

Old English consonants

There were about **14 phonemes** in the Old English consonant system, represented by the letters:

p, b, m, f, t, d, n, s, r, l, þ, c, ȝ, h.

Old English's consonant system displayed the following peculiarities:

1. There are just **14** consonant phonemes, which is a rather small quantity.
2. The language no longer has fricative consonants and affricates, which include [tS], [dʒ], [S], [ʒ].

3.2. Grimm's law & Verner's law

The relationship between some groups of Germanic and non-Germanic consonants is explained by **Grimm's law**. These correspondences often refer to three phases of Grimm's law since they involve three groups of Germanic consonants:

a. The Indo-European voiceless stops [p, t, k] and their aspirated parallels [p^h, t^h, k^h] changed into corresponding spirants:

-the labial [p, p^h] changed to the labial [f]: Ukr. **п**, G. *fünf*, Eng. *five*;

-the dental [t, t^h] > the dental [θ]: Ukr. **т**, Lat. *tres*, Gt. *prija*, E. *three*;

-the velar [k, k^h] > the velar [h]: Lat. *canis*, Gt. *hunds*, G. *Hund*, E. *hound*".

b. "The Indo-European voiced stops [b, d, g] became voiceless [p, t, k]:

-b > p: Ukr. **б**ОЛОТО, E. *pool*; R. *слаб*, E. *sleep*;

-d > t: Ukr. **д**ВА, E. *two*, Ukr. *вода*, E. *water*;

-g > k: Ukr. **г**О, E. *yoke*;

c. The Indo-European aspirated voiced stops [bh, dh, gh] changed into corresponding unaspirated stops [b, d, g]:

-b > b: Skt. *bhratar*, E. *brother*, G. *Bruder*;

-d > d: Skt. *vidhava*, E. *widow*;

-g > g: Lat. *hortus*, E. *garden*, G. *Garten*.

"Some **exceptions** to Grimm's Law.

1. The Indo-European [p, t, k] remained unchanged after the sound [s]: Ukr. **с**ТОЯТИ, Lat. *stare*, E. *stand*.

Only the first of a group of voiceless stops changed into a spirant: Lat. *octo*, Gt. *ahtau*, G. *acht*, E. *eight*" [Slipetska, 2013].

1. "The **Old English consonant system** consisted of some **14** phonemes denoted by the letters:

p, b, m, f, t, d, n, s, r, 1, þ, c, 3, h.

The consonant system in Old English manifested the following peculiarities:

1. The relatively small number of consonant phonemes – only **14** phonemes.
2. The absence of affricates and fricative consonants which we now find in the language such as

[tʃ], [dʒ], [ʃ], [ʒ]" [Slipetska, 2013].

2. Verner's law

Danish linguist **Karl Verner** clarified the exceptions to **Grimm's Law in 1877**. If we contrast the Latin words *frater*, *mater*, *pater* with their Old English equivalents *broðor*, *modor*, *fæder*. By Grimm's Law the sound [t] in all Latin words should have corresponded to the sound [θ] in all Old English words [t > θ]. In the two other words we find the voiced stop [d].

"The explanation given by Verner is that the sound quality depended upon the position of the accent in the Indo-European words: after an unstressed vowel the voiceless spirants [f, θ, h] and [s] were voiced and later on became [b, d, g] and [z]" [Slipetska, 2013].

I. Questions:

1. What is called the pre-written and written Old English?
2. What is Old English historical background?
3. What Old English written records do you know?
4. What is the time of Old English written records?
5. What is the dialect reflected in Old English runic inscriptions?

II. Choose the right answer:

1. East Germanic group of dialects includes:
 - a) Old Norse, Old Franconian, Old Danish;
 - b) Burgundian, Vandalic, Gothic;
 - c) Old Danish, Gothic, Old Norse.
2. Old Low Franconian became the basis of modern

- a) Norwegian;
- b) Frisian;
- c) Dutch.

III. Find proper words and underline consonants to illustrate Grimm's law:

Lat. *tu*, Eng. *three*, Germ. *Nacht*, Gothic *þu*, OE *þu*, UKr. *mu*, Lat. *tres*, Lat. *noctem*, Gothic *nahts*.

IV. Explain the origin of OE short diphthongs:

eald, *earm*, *feohtan*, *heorte*, *meolkan*, *seah*.

V. Explain the origin of OE short diphthongs:

OE *ceosan*, OE *ceas*.

SEMINAR 4. Old English Grammar. The Nominal System

Outline

1. General Survey of the Nominal System. The Noun.

1.1. Gender.

1.2. Number.

1.3. Case.

1.4. Homonymity of forms in Old English.

2. The Pronoun.

2.1. The personal pronoun.

2.2. Other pronouns.

3. The Adjective.

3.1. Declension of adjectives.

3.2. Degrees of comparison.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
3. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by Richard M. Hogg. Vol. 1–6. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1992–2001.
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5. Khaimovich B. A short outline of the History of English. Київ : Вища школа, 1975. 99 с.
6. Verba L. History of the English Language. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2006. 293 с.

1. General Survey of the Nominal System.

Due to the Old English language's **synthetic** nature, every major grammatical idea may be communicated by altering the word's form within its specific meaning. The English language mainly employed the following grammatical constructions:

- a) suffixation;
- b) vowel gradation;
- c) usage of suppletive forms.

The language of Old English was very inflected. There were many grammatical categories that formed the paradigms of declension and conjugation, which led to an abundance of inflections. Additionally, the once uniform paradigm was split in accordance with the original word structure, resulting in more than one declension in the system of declension and more than one conjugation in the system of conjugation.

In Old English, there were **five** declinable parts of speech: noun, pronoun, adjective, number, and participle. The grammatical categories listed below define the Old English noun paradigm.

The gender, number, and case grammatical categories made up the Old English noun paradigm.

Pronouns in Old English might be classified into the following classes: personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, and indefinite.

There were differences in the pronoun declension scheme between the classes. The declension of personal pronouns and the declension of other pronouns are two of its at least two subsystems that merit special attention. The amount of categorial forms that made up each subsystem's grammatical categories – gender, number, and case – varied even though they were all the same.

Adjectives follow the same paradigm as nouns and pronouns, consisting of Gender, Number, and Case (Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive, and Instrumental).

The Definite and Indefinite declensions were the two methods for declining adjectives. If the noun changed included additional characteristic, such as a demonstrative pronoun, the adjective followed the Definite declension; otherwise, they were declined as Indefinite.

In Old English, adjectives could convey superlative, comparative, and positive degrees of comparison. The comparative gradations were presented in an artificial manner:

- a) by means of suffixation: *heard – heardra – heardost (hard)*;
- b) by means of vowel gradation plus suffixation: *eald – ieldra – ieldest (old)*;
- c) by means of suppletive forms: *3od – bettra – betst (good)*" [Slipetska V., 2013].

I. Questions:

1. Analyse the differentiating features among Old English vowels (in quality and quantity).
2. Old English diphthongs: comment on their phonological status.
3. Explain the origin of Old English short diphthongs.
4. What are the phonetic conditions of palatal mutation?
5. What are the phonetic conditions of breaking?

II. Decline the following OE nouns:

wine (i-stem, m), *hnutu* (root-stem, f), *lamb* (s-stem, m), *fisc* (a-stem, m).

III. Explain phonetic peculiarities within the following pairs of words:

Gth. *sandjan* – OE *sendan*, Gth. *domjan* – *deman*, Gth. *satjan* – *settan*.

IV. Decline the following OE nouns:

stan (a-stem, m), *scip* (a-stem, m), *fisc* (a-stem, m).

V. Explain phonetic changes within the following OE words:

OE *hira* – *hiora*, OE *hefun* – *heofon*.

SEMINAR 5. Old English Verb

Outline

1. Non-finite forms of Old English Verb.
2. Grammatical categories.
 - 2.1. Person.
 - 2.2. Number.
 - 2.3. Tense.
 - 2.4. Mood.
3. Morphological classification of verbs.
 - 3.1. Strong verbs.
 - 3.2. Weak verbs.
 - 3.3. Irregular verbs.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
3. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by Richard M. Hogg. Vol. 1–6. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1992–2001.
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6. Verba L. History of the English Language. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2006. 293 с.

1. Non-finite forms of Old English Verb

Old English verbs had fewer forms, a less developed system than modern English verbs, and categories that differed slightly from those in modern English. The verb's standard forms were all artificial. Additionally, there were lexical structures that had non-finite verb forms that gave some grammatical meanings before evolving into analytical forms.

In Old English, the verb had two non-finite forms: **the Infinitive and the Participles**. There was a suffix **-an/ian** on the infinitive. Based on its verbal nature, the word was classified as a case noun. It may be found in two forms: Nominative and Dative. The Dative form is created by adding the suffix **-enne/anne**, meaning "to write." Similar to the Dative Case of Nouns, the infinitive in this form denoted the direction or purpose of an action and could be employed in impersonal phrases. It was also related with the preposition **to**.

When combined with verbs like "*willan*," "*sculan*," and "*weoráan*," the nominative (uninflected) form of the infinitive can convey a variety of grammatical meanings.

Participle I is formed by means of the suffix **-ende** added to the stem of the Infinitive: *writan* – *writende* (to write – writing), *specan* – *specende* (to speak – speaking), *yrnan* – *yrnende* (to run – running):

þæt scip wæs we3 yrnende under se3le (the ship was running under sail).

Like all nominal parts of speech Participle I had the categories of number, gender and case and was declined like a strong adjective" [Slipetska V.,2013].

2. Grammatical categories of the finite forms of the verb

As previously mentioned, the conjugation system primarily accepted the finite forms of the verb, with the non-finite forms being declined rather than conjugated. The Old English verb conjugation system was composed of four grammatical categories: **person, number, tense, and mood**.

Classes of the strong verbs

I. OE *risan* – *ras* – *rison* – *risen* (to rise)

Gt. *reisan* – *rais* – *risum* – *risans*

II. OE *ceosan* – *ceas* – *curon* – *coren* (to choose)

Gt. *kiusan* – *kaus* – *kusum* – *kusans*

III. OE *bindan* – *band* – *bundon* – *bunden* (to bind)

Gt. *bindan* – *band* – *bundum* – *bundans*

IV. OE *niman* – *nam*, *njm* – *nomon* – *numen* (to take)

V. *OE cweþan – cwæþ – cwædon – cweden (to say)*

VI. *OE scacan – scoc – scocon – scacen (to shake)*

VII. *OE hatan – het – heton – haten (to call)*" [Slipetska, 2013].

Irregular strong verbs

During the pre-written era, a set of powerful verbs maintained parts of their forms while altering their grammatical and lexical meaning. In meaning, I changed from the historical past to the present. Because these verbs construct their present tense forms from their original past (preterite) forms during the recorded period, they are known as preterite-present verbs. Similar to weak verbs, these verbs' new past tense forms in English are constructed with the aid of dental suffixation. Most preterite-present verbs are defective verbs because they lack some regular verb forms, have lost some of their connections to other forms, and were abandoned..

"The group of Old English **preterite-present verbs** are the following:

| Infinitive | Present | Present | Past | Participle |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|------------|
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | II |
| a3an | a3 | a3on | ahte | a3en |
| cunnan | cann | cunnon | cude | cunnen |
| sculan | sceal | sculon | scolde | |
| ma3an | ma3 | ma3on | meahte | |
| | mot | moton | moste" | |

[Slipetska, 2013].

I. Questions:

1. Make a list of Old English consonants and analyse the differentiating features among them.
2. Explain the essence of germination.
3. Explain the essence of Grimm's Law. Provide some examples.
4. Explain the essence of Verner's Law. Provide some examples.
5. Explain the essence of rhotacism. Provide some examples.

II. Conjugate OE *writan*, *fīndan*, *locian*, *rīsan*.

III. Define case, number and gender of the underlined nouns:

þa wildan hranas;

mine da3as;

earla Northmonna.

IV. Conjugate OE *habban*.

V. Decline OE demonstrative pronouns *se*, *seo*, *þā*.

SEMINAR 6. Phonetic System in Middle English

Outline

1. Changes in the phonetic system in Middle English
 - 1.1. Vowels in the unstressed position
 - 1.2. Vowels under stress
 - 1.2.1. Qualitative changes
 - 1.2.2. Quantitative changes
 - 1.3. Consonants
2. Changes in alphabet and spelling in Middle English.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
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6. Verba L. History of the English Language. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2006. 293 с.

1. Changes in the phonetic system in Middle English

The creation of the fricative consonant [ʃ] and the affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ] from Old English palatal consonants or consonant combinations is the most significant alteration in the consonant system that can be seen when comparing the Old English and the Middle English consonant systems. Thus:

| [kʰ] > [tʃ] Old English | Middle English |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| cild | child |
| benc | bench |
| cin | chin |

| | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| | cicen | chicken |
| [sk'] > [S] | scip | ship |
| | sceal | shall |
| [g'] > [dʒ] | brycʒ | bridge". |

As a result, we can see that various Old English consonant phoneme variations developed differently. For example:

The phoneme denoted in Old English by the letter **c** had two variants: [k] – hard and [k'] – palatal, the former remaining unchanged, the latter giving us a new phoneme, the phoneme [t].

The phoneme denoted by the letters **g** or **cʒ** and which existed in four variants: [g'], [g] – in spelling in spelling "cʒ" had the following development:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| [g'] > [dʒ] | bridge |
| [j], [ʒ] were vocalized: | dáʒ > dai, ʒiet > yet, |
| [g] remained unchanged: | ʒod > good. |

Particular attention should be paid to the evolution of consonant phonemes that in Old English had voiced and voiceless versions, including:

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| [f] – [v] | in spelling <i>f</i> |
| [s] – [z] | in spelling <i>s</i> |

voiceless and and voiced interdental sound [θ] – in spelling *th*

They became different phonemes in Middle English" [Slipetska V., 2013].

"Summary

Middle English

1. Levelling in the unstressed position.
2. No principally new monophthongs in the system of the language appeared, but the monophthongs of the [o] and [e] type may differ: they are either "open" – generally those developed from the Old English *a* (*stan* > *ston*) or "close" – developing from the Old English (*boc* > *bok* (book)).
3. The sounds [æ] and [y] disappeared from the system of the language.
4. There are no long diphthongs.

5. New diphthongs appeared with the glide **more close** than the nucleus (because of the origin) as contrasted to Old English with the glide **more open** than the nucleus.
 6. No parallelism exists between long and short monophthongs different only in their quantity.
 7. The quantity of the vowel depends upon its position in the word, (**a, o, e** – always long in an open syllable or before **ld, mb, nd**. All vowels are always short before two consonants, with the exception of **ld, mb, nd**).
- Only in one position – in a closed syllable before one consonant vowels of any quantity could be found.
8. New affricates and the fricative [S] appeared in the system of the language.
 9. The resonance (the voiced or the voiceless nature) of the consonants ([f], [v], [s], [z] and [θ]) became phonemic.

I. Questions:

1. Dwell on Old English nominal system?
2. Name the grammatical categories of OE Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns and state the difference among them.
3. Name Old English Noun paradigm.
4. Copy and learn the declension of a-stem, masculine (e. g. *stān*). Point out the forms or endings that survived in Modern English.
5. Explain the difference of between the two declensions of Adjectives.

II. Decline the following OE word combinations:

wīs mann, se wīsa mann.

III. Conjugate OE *beon/wesan*.

IV. Name the origin of the underlined diagraphs in the examples below:

with, that, shoures, droughte, bench, child, chin.

V. Trace the historical development of the following OE words. Give ME equivalents of these words:

OE rīsan, OE wrītan, OE sendan, OE bāt, OE stān, OE mōd, OE fōt, OE flōd, OE mētan, OE slēpan, OE fēt, OE mēte.

SEMINAR 7. Changes in the Nominal System in Middle English and New English

Outline

1. General survey of grammar changes in Middle and New English.
2. The Noun.
 - 2.1. Middle English
 - 2.1.1. Morphological classification
 - 2.1.2. Grammatical categories
 - 2.2. New English
 - 2.2.1. Morphological classification
 - 2.2.2. Origin of irregular noun forms
 - 2.2.3. Grammatical categories
3. The Adjective
4. The Pronoun
5. The Article.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
2. Костюченко Ю.П. Історія англійської мови. Київ : Радянська школа, 1963. 180 с.
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1. General survey of Grammar Changes in Middle and New English

During the Middle and New English eras, the language's grammatical system saw significant alterations. As we recall, the following were the main ways that Old

English expressed grammatical relations:

- suffixation
- vowel interchange
- use of suppletive forms

all these means being synthetic.

Many grammatical concepts that were previously articulated synthetically in Middle English and New English either vanished from the language's grammar system or were replaced with analytical expressions. Word order, the unique application of prepositions, and the usage of analytical forms – which are composed of a form word and a notional word—all emerged at this time – analytical techniques.

We see the process of many formerly declining parts of speech gradually losing their declension in Middle English and New English. Hence, of the five declinable parts of speech that existed in Old English (the aforementioned plus the infinitive and participle), only three remained in Middle English: the noun, the pronoun, and the adjective. The only speech elements that are declined in New English are the noun and the pronoun (mostly personal).

2. The Noun

2.1. Middle English

2.1.1. Morphological classification

There were three main categories of declensions in Old English: **a-**, **n-**, and **root-stem** declensions. There were also smaller declensions, such as **i-** and **u-stems**. Although Middle English retains these kinds, the quantity of nouns with the same declension in Old English and Middle English varies. The original **a-stem** declension expands in volume, gaining new words from the original **n-stem**, **root-stem** declensions, as well as various groups of minor declensions and borrowed words: ME *stōn* (*singular*), *stones* (*plural*). The **n-stem** declension, though preserved as a type, has lost many of the nouns belonging to it.

2.1.2. Grammatical categories

In contrast to the three grammatical categories in Old English – number and case – there are only two in the declension of nouns, with gender having vanished at the start of the Middle English era.

Number

There are two number forms in Middle English: Singular and Plural: ME fish, fishes (plural).

Case

Comparing Middle English to Old English, there are fewer cases. The Old English Nominative, Accusative, and Dative cases combined to form the Common case at the start of Middle English, leaving just the Common and Genitive cases.

2.2. New English

Beginning at the start of the New English era, the Middle English system of noun declension was still being simplified.

2.2.1. Morphological classification

There were numerous varieties of vowel and consonant declensions in Old English, with the **a-**, **n-**, and **root-stem** being the most common. There are just three declensions in Middle English: **a-stem**, **n-stem**, and **root-stem**. There are no distinct declensions in New English since the vast majority of nouns are declined according to the original male **a-stem** declension, with the possessive **-s** and plural form **-es** endings being traced back to this original masculine a-stem declension:

Old English

Nominative&Accusative

Plural-**as** ending

Genitive Singular **-es**

Middle English

Common Plural **-es**

Genitive Singular **-s**

We have isolated variants of the original **n-stem** and **root-stem** declensions in New

English, which are typically referred to as exceptions or irregular noun forms in modern grammar books.

2.2.2. Origin of modern irregular noun forms

Depending on where they came from, all contemporary irregular noun forms can be grouped into multiple categories:

a) nouns going back to the original a-stem declension, neuter gender, which had no ending in the nominative and accusative plural even in Old English, such as:

*sheep – sheep (OE *sceap – sceap*,) deer – deer (OE *deor – deor*);*

b) some nouns of the n-stem declension preserving their plural form, such as:

*(ox – oxen (OE *oxa – oxan*) c) the original s-stem declension word *child – children**

*(Old English *cild – cildru*) In Middle English the final vowel was neutralised and the ending -n added on analogy with the nouns of the original n-stem declension. This shows that the power of the n-stem declension was at the time still relatively strong;*

d) remnants of the original root-stem declension, such as:

*foot – feet (OE *fōt – fēt*)*

*tooth – teeth (OE *tōþ – tēþ*);*

e) foreign plurals" – words borrowed in Early New English from Latin. These words were borrowed by learned people from scientific books who alone used them, trying to preserve their original form and not attempting to adapt them to their native language. Among such words are:

datum -- data, automaton – automata, axis – axes, etc.

Noteworthy is the fact that these words gradually acquired regular plural endings as they became part of the common language over history, giving rise to such doublets as:

molecula – molculae and molculas,

formula – formulae and formulas,

antenna – antennae and antennas, the irregular form being reserved for the scientific style.

2.2.3. Grammatical categories

In Old English, the gender category is already formal and customary; nouns in Middle English and New English lack a gender category.

The number category is maintained, displaying the distinction between the singular and plural versions.

The number of case-forms in the category of case, which was first reduced to three and then to two forms, is the same in New English as it is in Middle English. The distinction is in the number of nouns used in the Genitive (or Possessive) case, which are primarily living things, and the meaning, which is primarily the quality or the individual who possesses something.

the boy's book

a women's magazine

a two miles' walk

Unanimated words are uncommon: the edge of the river, the razor's edge

But in Modern English, we see the ending -s of the Possessive case gradually spreading to nouns referring to inanimate objects, particularly certain geographical concepts; examples of this are cases where "England's prime minister" is the standard, particularly in political language.

3. The adjective

Declension and the category of number are the only two grammatical phenomena that remain in Middle English that were mirrored in the adjectival paradigm of Old English.

The zero ending for the former and the -e ending for the latter, although only in the singular, indicate the distinction between the Definite (weak) and the Indefinite (strong) declension. Similar ends distinguish the Definite and Indefinite declension forms in the plural.

Plural *yonge*

Singular

Indefinite *a yong squier*

Definite *the yonge sonne*

Only in the Indefinite (strong) declension, where the ending -e appears in the Plural but not in the Singular, does the distinction between the number forms become apparent.

The declension that remained in Middle English vanished entirely in New English, leaving us with the uninflected form of the adjective that is used for all purposes. In Old English, the adjective had a complex adjectival paradigm that included two number forms, five case forms, three gender forms, and two declensions.

As we've seen, in Middle and New English, all grammatical categories and declensions vanished. In contrast, Middle and New English not only retained but also expanded the adjective's degrees of comparison. As an illustration:

Degrees of Comparison

| <i>Degree</i> <i>Period</i> | <i>Positive</i> | <i>Comparat.</i> | <i>Superlative</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Old English</i> | <i>heard</i> | <i>heardra</i> | <i>heardost</i> |
| <i>Middle English</i> | <i>hard</i> | <i>hardre</i> | <i>hardest</i> |
| <i>New English</i> | <i>hard</i> | <i>harder</i> | <i>hardest</i> |
| <i>Old English</i> | <i>eald</i> | <i>ieldra/yldra</i> | <i>ieldest</i> |
| <i>Middle English</i> | <i>ald</i> | <i>eldre</i> | <i>eldest</i> |
| <i>New English</i> | <i>old</i> | <i>elder</i> | <i>eldest</i> |
| <i>Old English</i> | <i>3od</i> | <i>betera</i> | <i>betst</i> |
| <i>Middle English</i> | <i>3ood</i> | <i>bettre</i> | <i>best</i> |
| <i>New English</i> | <i>good</i> | <i>better</i> | <i>best</i> |

It should be noted, however, that only suffixation remained a productive means among the three main ways to produce degrees of comparison that existed in Old English: vowel interchange, suppletive forms, and suffixation. The other two ways were only observed in isolated forms. Simultaneously, a novel approach was

formulated and refined: the analytical method, which is evident in situations similar to those found, for example, in the writings of J. Chaucer, as more cozy and comfortable.

4. The pronoun

All pronouns were declined in Old English, and there were many complexities in the pronominal paradigm. The declension of the personal pronoun and, on a smaller scale, demonstrative and interrogative (relative) declensions constitute the majority of the pronominal declension that remains in modern Middle English, where the system was substantially simplified.

Case

In late Middle English and New English, the four-case Old English system gave way to a two-case system. The pronominal paradigm's scheme, which follows, serves as an illustration of the development.

Personal Pronouns

| Old English | Middle English | New English |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Nominative <i>ic</i> | => Nominative <i>I</i> | => Nominative <i>I</i> |
| Accusative <i>me</i> | Objective <i>me</i> | => Objective <i>me</i> |
| Dative <i>me</i> | Objective <i>me</i> | => Objective <i>me</i> |
| Genitive <i>min</i> | Objective <i>me</i> | => Objective <i>me</i> |

Possessive Pronouns=>*mine*=>*mine*".

Gender

Gender as a grammatical reality vanished in Middle English, with the pronouns *it* and *she* referring only to inanimate concepts and **he** and **she** to animate ones.

Number

A two-number system that was present in Late Old English replaced the three-

number system that was present in Early Old English (Singular, Dual, and Plural).

5. The article

The demonstrative pronoun's meaning was lessened in Old English, when the first components of the article category first arose, and in such sentences, it almost had the status of an article

as:

se mann (the man).

But if a category does not have at least two units of opposition, we are not allowed to discuss it. Only in Middle English did such antagonism surface upon the appearance of the indefinite article **an**.

The demonstrative pronoun *se* (that, masculine, singular) in Old English is where the definite article *the* got its form. Over time, it began to be used with all nouns, regardless of their gender or number, by analogy with forms of the same pronoun that began with the consonant [θ].

The Old English numeral *a* gave rise to the indefinite article. In Middle English, the word "**an**" split into two words: **the** numerical "one," which remained stressed as any other notional word, and the indefinite pronoun "**an**," which lost its unique emphasis and had its vowel reduced. Later, the definite article and the indefinite pronoun *a* combined to form the indefinite article **a/an**, which in turn created a new grammatical category known as the category of article or the category of determination.

Summary

The declinable components of speech system experienced significant simplification while gaining additional analytical features:

1. A decrease in the quantity of declinable speech components.
2. A decrease in the number of declensions (the masculine *a*-stem is followed by whatever is kept).
3. A decrease in the quantity of grammatical classifications.

4. A decrease in the quantity of all nominal portions of speech's categorial forms, which include the amount of personal pronouns and case.
5. The creation of the article word class.

I. Questions:

1. Speak on the role of foreign influence upon Middle English.
2. Comment on the peculiarities of Middle English borrowings, their character.
3. What new letters and diagraphs appeared in Middle English?
4. What caused the lengthening of vowels in Middle English?
5. Comment on new Middle English diphthongs.

II. Comment on the historical development of the following OE words:

feor, hrinz, rīsan, bītan, bīndan, beatan.

III. Define case, number and gender of the underlined OE noun:

þrim daȝum.

IV. Account for the underlined consonants in the following words:

ship, child, bridge, father, three, that.

V. Define case, number and gender of the underlined OE nouns:

on wintra, on sumera.

SEMINAR 8. Changes in the Phonetic System in New English

Outline

1. Changes in the phonetic system in Middle English
 - 1.1. Vowels in the unstressed position
 - 1.2. Vowels under stress
 - 1.2.1. Qualitative changes
 - 1.2.2. Quantitative changes
2. Consonants
3. Changes in alphabet and spelling in Middle and New English.

Literature Recommended:

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1.2. Vowels under stress

1.2.1. Qualitative changes

– Changes of monophthongs

In New English (the XVth and XVIIth centuries), all lengthy monophthongs experienced a transformation known as **The Great Vowel Shift**.

Due to this change the vowels became **more narrow** and **more front**. Thus:

| | Middle English | New English |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| [a:] > [ei] | make | make |
| [e:] > [i:] | see | see |

| | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| [o:] > [ou] | ston | stone |
| [o:] > [u:] | roote | root |
| | moon | moon. |

Two long close vowels: [u:] and [o:] at first also became more narrow and gave diphthongs of the [uw] or [ij] type. But those diphthongs were unstable because of the similarity between the glide and the nucleus.

Consequently the process of the dissimilation of the elements of the new diphthongs took place and eventually the vowels [u:] and [i:] gave us the diphthongs [ai] and [au], respectively. For instance:

Middle English New English

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| [u:] > [au] | hous |
| [i:] > [ai] | time. |

Influence of the consonant "r" upon the Great Vowel Shift

A word's long vowel that was followed by the consonant "r" did not stop **the Great Vowel Shift** from occurring, but the resultant vowel was more open than it would have been if the long vowel that underwent the shift had been followed by a consonant other than "r." For example:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| [ei] but [eə] | fate <i>but</i> fare |
| [i:] but [iə] | steep <i>but</i> steer |
| [ai] but [aiə] | time <i>but</i> tire |
| [u:] but [uə] | moon <i>but</i> moor |
| [au] but [auə] | house <i>but</i> hour ". |

The Great Vowel Shift prevented new sounds from emerging, although it did cause previously existing sounds to emerge in novel ways. For instance:

| | |
|---|---|
| The sound existed before the Shift | The sound appeared after the Shift |
|---|---|

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| [ei] | wey | make |
| [u:] | hous | moon |
| [i:] | time | see |

[Slipetska, 2013].

Changes of diphthongs

"Two out of the four Middle English diphthongs changed in New English, the diphthong [ai] becoming [ei] and the diphthong [au] contracted to [o:]. For example:

| | Middle English | New English, |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| [ai] > [ei] | dai | day |
| [au] > [o:] | lawe | law" |

[Slipetska, 2013].

2. Consonants

There haven't been many modifications to New English consonants. They are listed below.

1) Appearance of a new consonant in the system of English phonemes – [ʒ] and the development of the consonants [dʒ] and [tʃ] from palatal consonants.

Thus Middle English [sj], [zj], [tj], [dj] gave in New English the sounds [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ]. For example:

[sj] > [ʃ] Asia, ocean.

Summary – New English

The New English vowel and consonant systems underwent extensive and varied modifications.

Vowels – Qualitative changes:

1. The vowels in the word's unstressed position vanish at the conclusion.
2. "Changes of all long vowels – the Great Vowel Shift"
3. Two short vowel changes

Vowels – Quantitative changes:

4. Changes of two diphthongs: [ai] > [ei], [au] > [o:].
5. Lengthening of vowels before [r] – due to the vocalisation of consonants.

Consonants:

6. Appearance of the consonant [ʒ] and the consonants [tʃ], in new positions.
7. Disappearance or vocalisation of the consonant [r].

8. Voicing of consonants – Verner's Law in New English.

9. Positional disappearance:

R vocalised at the end of the word: far

W before **r** write

K before **n** knight

H before **t** light"

[Slipetska, 2013].

I. Questions:

1. What affricates appeared in Middle English?
2. What Old English consonants were vocalized in Middle English?
3. What new digraphs appeared in Middle English?
4. What changes in New English spelling were observed?
5. What changes were observed among unstressed vowels in New English?

II. Trace the historical development of the following OE words:

deor, draȝan, maza, cnāwan, cēpan, hnutu.

III. Define case, number and gender of the underlined OE nouns:

aȝnum lande, hwal huntan.

IV. What is the origin of ME diphthongs [ai], [au], [ou] in the following words:

day, now, owe, way, stone, rose, boat, wrote, foam, hope, house.

SEMINAR 9. "Changes in the Verbal System in Middle English and New English. New English wordstock".

Outline

1. ME, NE Infinitive.
2. ME, NE Participles.
3. ME, NE Verb.
4. Historical changes in English word-stock.
5. Etymological strata in NE vocabulary.
6. Latin and French word-building elements in English.

Literature Recommended:

1. Жлуктенко Ю.О., Яворська Т.А. Вступ до германського мовознавства. Київ : Вища школа, 1986. 228 с.
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I. Questions:

1. Speak on the origin of non-finite verb-forms in NE: the Infinitive, the Participles, Gerund.
2. What form-building means are used in NE as compared to those in OE?
3. What Latin borrowings date back to the 7 th century?
4. Provide examples of Greek borrowings that function in English.
5. What is the position of word-stress in French borrowings?

II. Analyse the word-building elements in the following words:

favourable, miscalled, nominally, recall, ultra-violet, pre-war, kind-hearted, ill-bred, imbalance, foliage, parliament, light-house, distribution.

III. Provide examples of native English words

IV. Choose Scandinavian borrowings from the words below:

cup, mill, low, kitchen, egg, ill, monk, skin, sky, weak, altar, whisky, mackintosh, to take, to get, window, skip, law, to want, many, thing, them, down, husband, tunnel, druid, whisky, to cast, to die, wine, street, cherry, loose, weak, wall, pear, plum, kitchen, pepper.

V. Find Celtic borrowings among the following words:

Cherry, pear, druid, mill, tunnel, the Esk, London, the Avon, wine, the Ux, the Thames, port, wall.

Progress Test

Variant I

I. Choose the right answer:

1. East Germanic group of dialects includes:

- a) Gothic, Old Icelandic, Old Frisian;
- b) Old Danish, Vandalic, Old Low Franconian;
- c) Burgundian, Vandalic, Gothic.

2. Old Low Franconian became the basis of modern...:

- a) Frisian;
- b) Dutch;
- c) Old High German.

3. The Angles established their separate kingdoms:

- a) Northumbria, Wessex, East Anglia;

- b) Mercia, Essex, Kent;
- c) Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia.

4. The inscriptions on Frank's casket, Ruthwell cross were written in:

- a) Mercian dialect;
- b) Northumbrian dialect;
- c) West Saxon dialect.

5. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is written in:

- a) West Saxon dialect;
- b) Mercian dialect.

II. a) Give the definition to Ablaut, enumerate its types and provide some examples;

b) Explain the essence of Verner's Law. Write down some illustrations of Verner's Law.

III. Find proper pairs of words to illustrate Grimm's law:

Lat.: tu, Eng. three, Gt.: þu, OE þu, Ukr.: ти, Lat.: tres, Lat.: noctem, OE þreo, Ger.: Nacht, Gt.: nahts, Eng.: three.

IV. Comment on some phonetic peculiarities within the following words:

- a) Gt.: anþar, OHG andar, OE oþer;
- b) OE hefun > heofon;
- c) Lat.: cerasus > OE cieres;
- d) Gt.: sandjan > OE sendan;
- e) ME mēte > Eng. meat;
- f) OE herte > heorte.

V. Decline OE hnutu (fem, r-stem) (6 points).

VI. Conjugate OE findan (6 points).

VII. Define case, number and gender of the underlined OE words (6 points):

on fiscap̥e, his yldran sunu.

VIII. Put down etymological characteristics of the following words:

to give, ill, London, husband, egg, tunnel, police, cherry, army, candle, weak, villa, son, care, love, parliament, battle, war, to get, egg, milk, wine, cathedral, the Avon, altar, colonel, government, crime, the jury, aunt, cup.

Progress Test

Variant II

I. Choose the right answer:

1. West Germanic group of dialects includes:

- a) Old High German, Old Icelandic, Vandalic;
- b) Old Saxon, Old High German, Old Frisian;
- c) Old English, Burgundian, Old Low Franconian.

2. Old Saxon became the essential constituent of modern...:

- a) Dutch;
- b) Low German;
- c) Flemish.

3. The Angles established their separate kingdoms:

- a) Northumbria, Wessex, East Anglia;
- b) Mercia, Essex, Kent;
- c) Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia.

4. Old Germanic languages belonged to...:

- a) the synthetic type of form-building;
- b) the analytic type of form-building.

5. The Common Indo-European notional word consisted of:

- a) the root, the ending;
- b) the root, the ending, the stem-forming suffix.

II. a) Give the definition to Umlaut, enumerate its types and provide some examples;

b) Explain the essence of Grimm's Law. Write down some illustrations of Grimm's Law.

III. Give the definition to Rhotacism, put down examples of Rhotacism in OE.

IV. Comment on some phonetic peculiarities within the following words:

a) OE: ealdira > ieldra;

b) OE hefun > heofon;

c) Lat.: cerasus > OE cieres;

d) Gt.: anpar, OHG andar, OE oper;

e) ME mete > Eng. meat;

f) OE silufr > siolufr.

V. Decline OE wine (m, i-stem) (6 points).

VI. Conjugate OE *deman* (6 points).

VII. Define case, number and gender of the underlined OE words (6 points):

þā wildan hranas, on lande.

VIII. Put down etymological characteristics of the following words (6 points):

to get, low, whisky, piano, regime, to take, plum, skin, altar, mill, window, cup, egg, husband, to rise, to die, to cast, government, aunt, the jury, loose, weak, sick, heart, pear, kitchen, wall, street, monk, justice, pepper.

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VIRA SLIPETSKA

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