

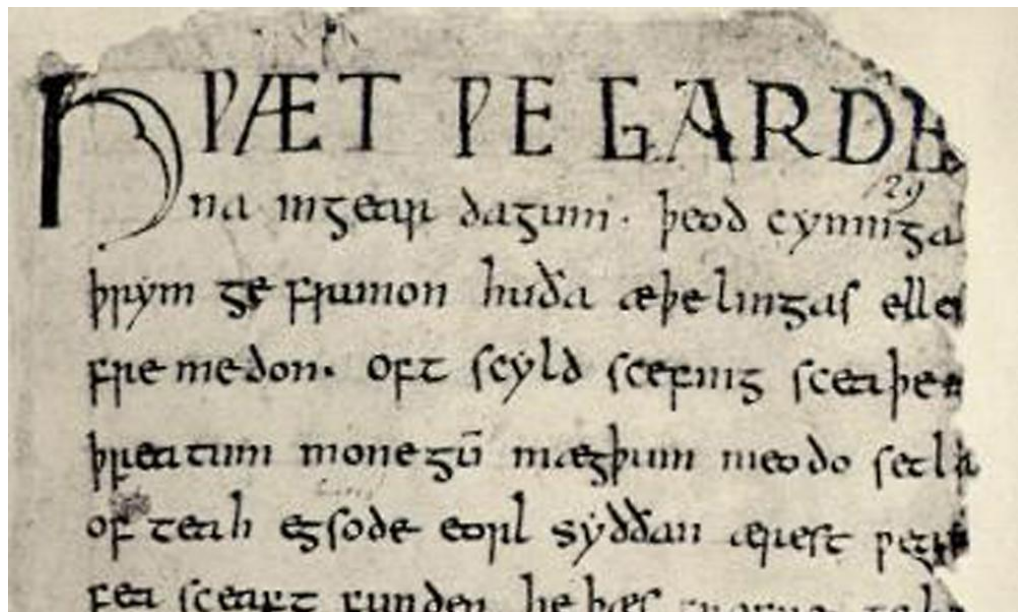
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ І
ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ

ГУМАНІТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
Кафедра іноземної філології і перекладу

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ДАВНЬОАНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Методичні рекомендації до виконання вправ (індуктивний метод)



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Метою рекомендацій є формування аналітичних компонентів інтелектуальної компетенції майбутніх перекладачів-філологів шляхом синхронічного вивчення історії розвитку англійської мови (англо-саксонський період). Індуктивний метод полягає у виведенні фонетично-граматичних правил через виконання спеціально підібраних вправ під керівництвом викладача. Робота із збірником передбачає індивідуальну, парну та фронтальну форми засвоєння матеріалу.

Вказівки укладено відповідно до програми з дисципліни «Історія англійської мови» для студентів ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальності 035 «Філологія».

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PRAFACE

The workbook corresponds to the curriculum of the History of the English Language for philological students of universities.

The book forms analytical components of the intellectual sub-competence included in the professional competence of would-be translators and interpreters as well as contains exercises to improve students' historical and linguistic knowledge, abilities and skills needed to use a more communicational approach and choose more pragmatic equivalents while translating / interpreting source texts.

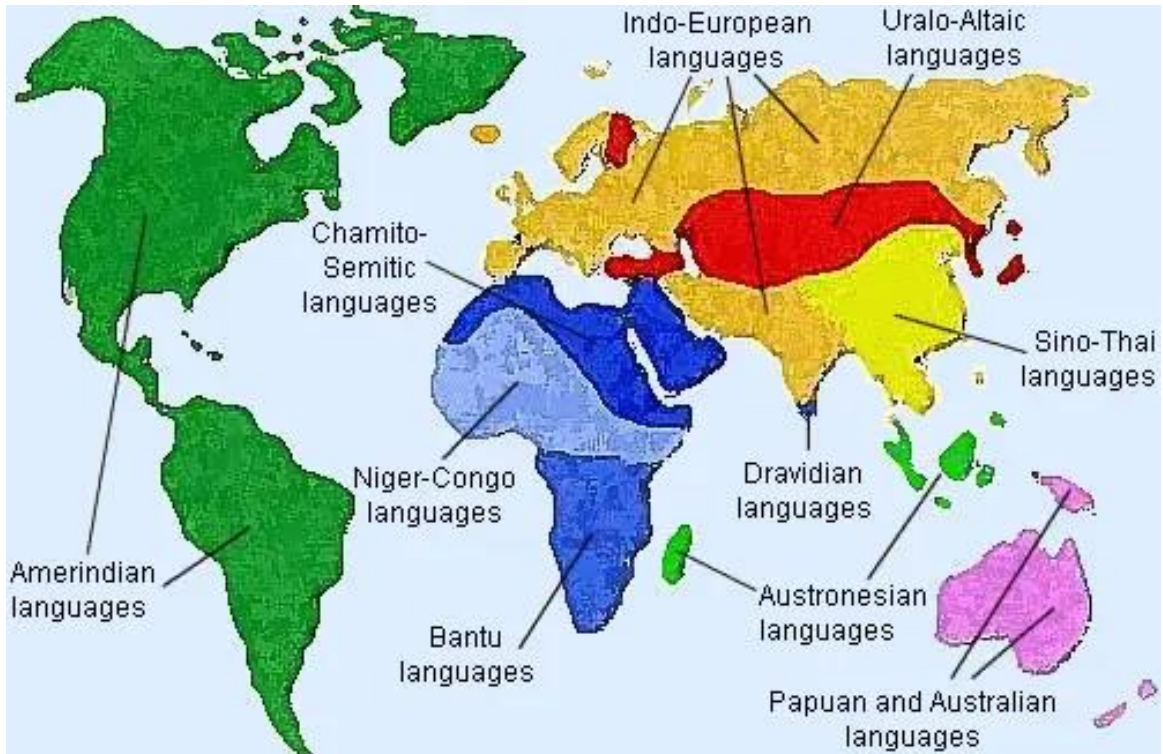
The inductive method is based on deriving grammar rules by doing exercises. Students are supposed to compare forms, detect differences and provide rules.

The minimalistic style of the workbook was chosen to make classes more active and useful for students' future professional activity.

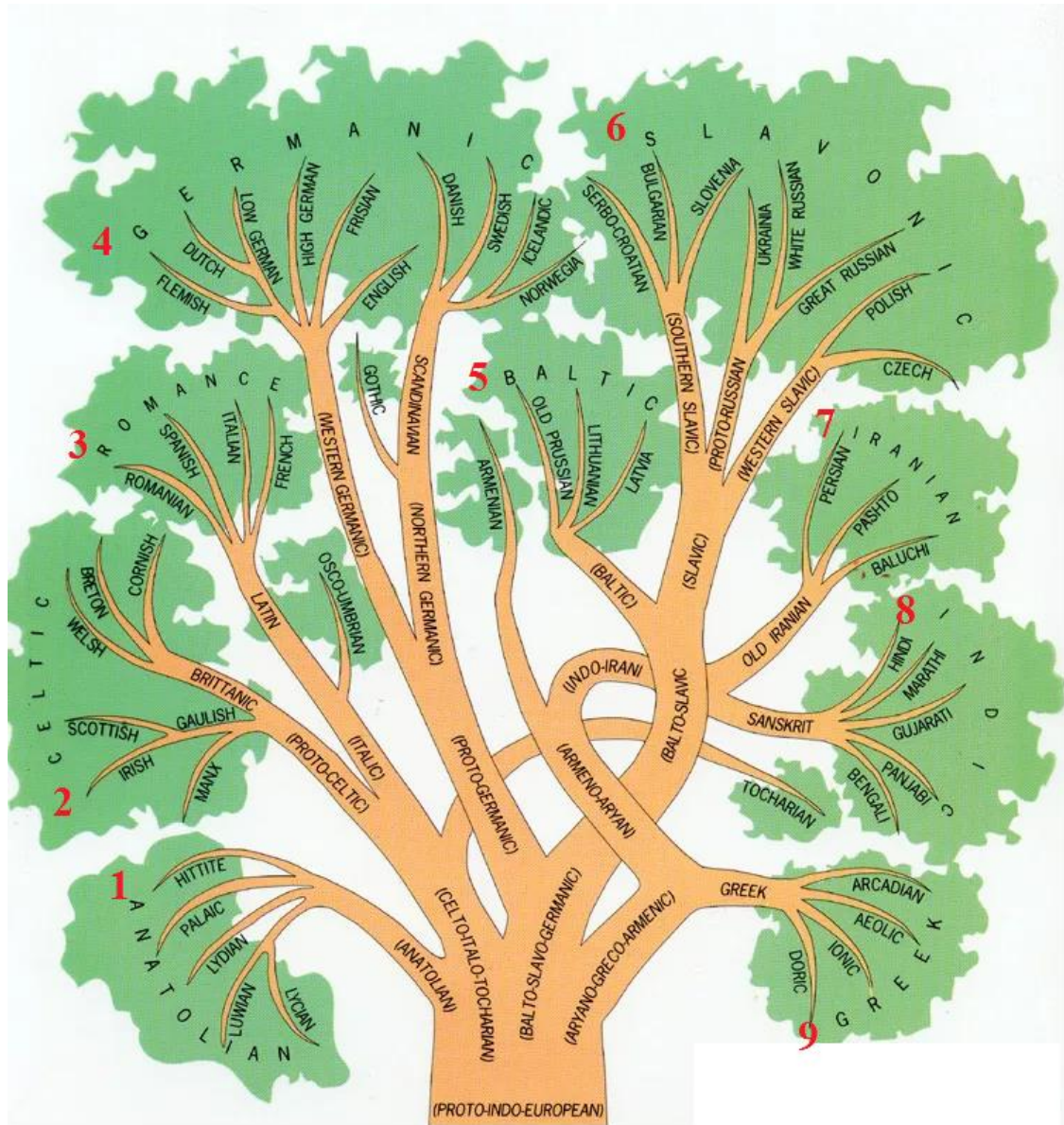
To help students memorize the archaic forms and correlate them to the modern ones we recommend teachers should make their classes more interactive and encourage their students to work in pairs.

PART I
Proto-Germanic
(c. 500 BC – 200 AD)

1. Watch the map and find the Indo-European family of languages. Which regions / countries of the planet does it include?



2. Find the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family.



3. Grimm's Law. Find Modern English equivalents to complete the boxes.

IE **bh* > PG *...

IE **dh* > PG *...

IE **gh* > PG *...

Old Indian *bhrātr* > ...

Old Indian *vidhava* > ...

Old Latin **ghostis* > ...

IE **b* > PG *...

IE **d* > PG *...

IE **g* > PG *...

Ukr. *болото* > ...

Latin *edere* > ...

Latin *granum* > ...

IE **p* > PG *...

IE **t* > PG *...

IE **k* > PG *...

Latin *pater* > ...

Latin *tres* > ...

Latin *cor* > ...

3. Find Modern English Correlatives and explain the phonetic changes.

Latin *decem* > ..., Latin *frater* > ..., Latin *mater* > ..., Latin *dens* > ..., Latin *sedere* > ..., Latin *piscis* > ..., Latin *tu* > ..., Latin *nox* > ..., Latin *jugum* > ..., Latin *pes (pedis)* >




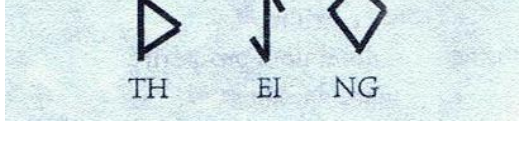
PART II

Old English (7th – 11th centuries)

UNIT 1

Old English Phonetics

4. Compare the two alphabets. Which two runic characters were included into the Old English alphabet?

<i>Runic Alphabet</i>	<i>Old English Alphabet</i>
 <p>A B D E F G H</p>	<p>Aa Ææ Bb Cc Dd Ðð</p> <p>a ash be c de eth [ɑ/ɑ:] [æ/æ:] [b/v] [k/tʃ] [d] [θ/ð]</p>
 <p>I J/Y K L M N O</p>	<p>Ee Ff Ʒ Hh Ii Ll</p> <p>e eff yogh há i ell [e/e:] [f/v] [g/ʝ/j] [x] [i/i:] [l]</p>
 <p>P R S T U V/W Z</p>	<p>Mm Nn Oo Pp Rr Ss</p> <p>emm enn o pe err ess [m] [n] [o/o:] [p] [r] [s/z]</p>
 <p>TH EI NG</p>	<p>Tt Uu ƿp Xx Rr Þþ</p> <p>te u wynn eks yr thorn [t] [u] [w] [ks] [y/y:] [θ/ð]</p>

2. Read the words after your teacher.

makian, habban, stān, hatan, staelon, haelan, dēman, bindan, niht, wītan (<prītan), coren, lūcan, gylden (<ʒylden), mys, monn, and, bān, caru, cild, mete, findan, hām, lytel, līf, lufu, mōna, riht, wyrcan (<pyrcan), sittan, tellan, ðæt (<þæt), oðer (<oþer), wudu (<puðu), fyllan.

3. Read the words in the box after your teacher and deduce the rules. Read the words below the box.

<i>/g/</i>	<i>/ɣ/</i>	<i>/j/</i>
1) ʒōd	1) draʒan	1) ʒēar, dæʒ

2) <i>sinzan</i>	2) <i>folzian, sorzian</i>	2) <i>friznan</i>
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zān, dazas, zod, wez, zielden, zēre, dazum, stīel, strenz, rinzan, zē, swezl, þeznas, cynin3, zar, sæzd, zesōht, bōz, burz.

Vowels

4. Breaking (> diphthongization). Use the information in the box and write Old English forms.

PG **æ* + a consonant cluster > OE *ea*

PG **e* + a consonant cluster > OE *eo*

*cæld > ..., *ærm > ..., *æld > ..., *æhta > ...

*herte > ..., *melcan > ..., *erl > ..., *fehtan > ...

5. Palatal mutation (= i-umlaut). Use the information in the box and write Old English forms.

PG **a* + ...*i* / *j* > OE *e*

PG **o* + ...*i* / *j* > OE *e*

PG **u* + ...*i* / *j* > OE *y*

*namnian > ..., *sandian > ..., *satian > ...

*wopjan > ..., *domian > ..., *ofstian > ...

*fullian > ..., *kuning > ..., *cuðian > ...

6. Contraction. Use the information in the box and write Old English forms.

PG **a* + *h* + vowel > OE *ēa*

PG **e* + *h* + vowel > OE *ēo*

PG **i* + *h* + vowel > OE *ēo*

PG **o* + *h* + vowel > OE *ō*

*slahan > ..., *sehen > ..., *tihan > ..., *fohan > ...

Consonants

7. Voicing of unvoiced fricatives in an intervocal position. Read the Old English forms.

ofer, hlāf – hlāfas, wīf – wīfe, wīfa, oðer, raðe, rīsan, baþian, heofon.

8. Palatalization (*Late Old English*). Use the information in the box and read the Old English forms.

*/k' / > /tʃ/

*/sk' / > /ʃ/

*/kg' / > /dʒ/

cild, ceosan, hwilc, sceal, sceotan, sceort, brycȝ, hrycȝ, wecȝ, cinn, ecȝ, scip, fisc.

UNIT 2
 Old English Grammar
 Noun
 The Strong Declension

4. *a-stems masculine*. Use the information in the box and decline *cynin*ʒ.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> stān	<i>Nom.</i> stānas
<i>Gen.</i> stānes	<i>Gen.</i> stāna
<i>Dat.</i> stāne	<i>Dat.</i> stānum
<i>Acc.</i> stān	<i>Acc.</i> stānas

2. *a-stems neuter*. Use the information in the box and decline *word*.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> scēap	<i>Nom.</i> scēap (scipu)
<i>Gen.</i> scēapes	<i>Gen.</i> scēapa
<i>Dat.</i> scēape	<i>Dat.</i> scēapum
<i>Acc.</i> scēap	<i>Acc.</i> scēap (scipu)

3. *ō-stems (feminine)*. Use the information in the box and decline *fōr*.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> caru	<i>Nom.</i> cara
<i>Gen.</i> care	<i>Gen.</i> cara
<i>Dat.</i> care	<i>Dat.</i> carum
<i>Acc.</i> care	<i>Acc.</i> cara

4. *i-stems (all genders)*. Decline *hyll* (*a-stems*) and *cwēn* (*ō-stems*).

5. *u-stems (masculine / feminine)*. Use the information in the box and decline *duru* (f).

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> sunu (m)	<i>Nom.</i> suna
<i>Gen.</i> suna	<i>Gen.</i> suna
<i>Dat.</i> suna	<i>Dat.</i> sunum
<i>Acc.</i> sunu	<i>Acc.</i> suna

The Weak Declension

6. *n-stems (all genders)*. Use the information in the box and decline *zuma* (m).

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> nama (m)	<i>Nom.</i> naman
<i>Gen.</i> naman	<i>Gen.</i> namena
<i>Dat.</i> naman	<i>Dat.</i> namum
<i>Acc.</i> naman	<i>Acc.</i> naman

7. *Root Stems (all genders)*. Use the information in the box and decline *fōt* (m).

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> mann (m)	<i>Nom.</i> menn
<i>Gen.</i> mannes	<i>Gen.</i> manna
<i>Dat.</i> menn	<i>Dat.</i> mannum
<i>Acc.</i> mann	<i>Acc.</i> menn

8. *r-stems (masculine / feminine)*. Use the information in the box and decline *sweostor (f)*.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> brōðor (m)	<i>Nom.</i> brōðor
<i>Gen.</i> brōðor	<i>Gen.</i> brōðra
<i>Dat.</i> brēðer	<i>Dat.</i> brōðrum
<i>Acc.</i> brōðor	<i>Acc.</i> brōðor

9. *s-stems (neuter)*. Use the information in the box and decline *cild*.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> lamb	<i>Nom.</i> lambru
<i>Gen.</i> lambes	<i>Gen.</i> lambra
<i>Dat.</i> lambe	<i>Dat.</i> lambrum
<i>Acc.</i> lamb	<i>Acc.</i> lambru

10. *nd-stems (masculine)*. Use the information in the box and decline *fēond*.

<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> frēond	<i>Nom.</i> frēondas
<i>Gen.</i> frēondes	<i>Gen.</i> frēonda
<i>Dat.</i> frēonde	<i>Dat.</i> frēondum
<i>Acc.</i> frēond	<i>Acc.</i> frēondas

Adjectives

11. Use the information in the box and decline *dol mann / sē dola mann*.

<i>Strong declension</i>	<i>Weak declension</i>
<i>Sg.</i>	<i>Sg.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> wīs ...	<i>Nom.</i> sē wīsa ...
<i>Gen.</i> wises ...	<i>Gen.</i> þæs wīsan ...
<i>Dat.</i> wīsum ...	<i>Dat.</i> þāem wīsan ...

<i>Acc.</i> wīsne ...	<i>Acc.</i> þone wīsan ...
<i>Instr.</i> wīse ...	<i>Instr.</i> þȳ wīsan ...
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> wīse ...	<i>Nom.</i> þā wīsan ...
<i>Gen.</i> wīsra ...	<i>Gen.</i> þāra wīsra ... / wīsenā ...
<i>Dat.</i> wīsum ...	<i>Dat.</i> þāem wīsum ...
<i>Acc.</i> wīse ...	<i>Acc.</i> þā wīsan ...
<i>Instr. = Dat.</i>	

12. *Degrees of comparison.* Use the information in the box and form degrees of comparison of *heard*.

soft – softra – softost

The Adverb

13. Use the information in the box and form an adverb of *heard*.

wīd – wīde

The Verb

14. Use the information in the table and conjugate *wrītan* (*Strong Verb Class I*) and *fremman – fremede – fremed* (*Weak Verb Class I*).

<i>Strong Verbs</i>	<i>Weak Verbs</i>
<i>The infinitive</i>	
<i>zrīpan (Class I)</i>	<i>dēman (Class I)</i>
<i>The Present</i>	
(ic) zrīpe	(ic) dēme
(ðū) zrīpest	(ðū) dēmst
(hē, hēo, hit) zrīpeð	(hē, hēo, hit) dēmð
(wē, zē, hīe) zrīpað	(wē, zē, hīe) dēmað

<i>The Present Subjunctive</i>	
ʒrīpe (<i>sg.</i>)	dēme (<i>sg.</i>)
ʒrīpen (<i>pl.</i>)	dēmen (<i>pl.</i>)
<i>The Imperative</i>	
ʒrīp (<i>sg.</i>)	dēm (<i>sg.</i>)
ʒrīpað (<i>pl.</i>)	
<i>Participle I</i>	
ʒrīpende	dēmende
<i>The Past</i>	
(ic) ʒrāp	(ic) dēmde
(ðū) ʒrīpe	(ðū) dēmdest
(hē, hēo, hit) ʒrap	(hē, hēo, hit) dēmde
(wē, ʒē, hīe) ʒripon	(wē, ʒē, hīe) dēmdon
<i>The Past Subjunctive</i>	
ʒrīpe (<i>sg.</i>)	dēmde (<i>sg.</i>)
ʒripen (<i>pl.</i>)	dēmden (<i>pl.</i>)
<i>Participle II</i>	
(ʒe)ʒripen	(ʒe)dēmed

15. Conjugate the following verbs:

<i>Strong Verbs</i>	<i>Weak Verbs</i>
rīsan – rās – rison – risen (Class I)	sellan – sealde – seald (Class I)
bēodan – bēad – budon – boden (Class II)	macian – macode – macod (Class II)
drīncan – dranc – druncon – druncen (Class III)	habban – hæfde – hæfd (Class III)
stelan – stæġ – stæġlon – stolen	

(Class IV)	
sprecan – spræc – spræcan – spreccen (Class V)	
faran – fōr – fōron – faren (class VI)	
hātan – hēten – hēton – hāten (Class VII)	

UNIT 3

Old English Lexis

1. Use the Internet / your instinct to sort the Old English words into the three etymological groups.

<i>Indo-European</i>	<i>Common Germanic</i>	<i>Latin</i>
.....

sā, mōnað, stræt, brinȝan, mūs, torr, modor, dōr, cyst, mūþ, deorc, sunu, pipor, healf, land, fīsc, swīn, blōd, ȝrēne, neowe, frēond, trēow, lēaf, bēte, wāpen, niht, cealc, dæȝ, sēoc, hond, snāw, lýtēl, wæter, bæc, castel, castel, meolc, sweord, rēad, liornian, cīres, etan, bæþ, bān, mīl, smæl, standan, ān, cēse, þrīe, ēaȝe, nama, finȝer, eorðe, wīn, sāwol, pund, nosu, drincan, cytel.

2. Identify Old English *noun-suffixes*.

wrītere, fīscere, bæcestre, spinnestre, frēond, dēmend, cyninȝ, æðelinȝ, lýtlinȝ, dēorlinȝ, ȝyden, mæȝden, ȝōdnis, swētnis, ȝeoȝuð, ðýfð, lenȝðu, strenȝðu, frēodōm, wīsōm, scīnlāc, wedlāc, frēondrāden, mannrāden, hlāfordscipe, folcscipe, cildhād, mæȝðhād.

3. Identify Old English *adjective-suffixes*.

hōcede, ðrīhēafdede, ȝylden, wyllen, manizfeald, ðrīefeald, sorhfull, carful, hāliz, busiz, ðyrnihte, stānihte, enȝlisc, Bryttisc, slæplēas, griðlēas, frēondlīc, ȝēarlīc, sibbsum, hīersum.

4. Identify Old English *verb-prefixes*.

ārīsan, ādræfan, ætwindan, ætwītan, bezān, besettan, ȝewrītan, ȝewīfian, forbēodan, fordbærnan, inbrinȝan, indūfan, mislīcian, mislimpan, ofslēan, ofsceamian, ofercuman, oferȝān, oncnāwan, onstellan, oðfeallan, oðsacan, underȝietan, underðēodan, ūtridan, ūtræsan, wiðcweðan, wiðhabban.

5. Identify the components of the composites.

sǣman, wintertīd, cwicseolfor, eoldorman, lustfullian, bōccræft, woruldþēawas, fyrzenholt, æfterfulzan, ryhtnorðanwind.

6. Translate the *kennings* (descriptive-metaphorical denotation) in a single word.

sǣ-mearh, brēost-hord, zār-berend, bān-hūs, lazu-flōd.

Part III

Reader

1. Listen, read, give a philological analysis and translate.

Ōhthere sǣde his hlāforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt hē ealra Norðmonna norþmest būde. Hē cwæð þæt hē būde on þǣm lande norþweardum wiþ þā Westsǣ. Hē sǣde þēah þæt þæt land sīe swīþe lang norþ þonan, ac hit is eal wēste, būton on fēawum stōwum styccemǣlum wīciað Finnas on huntoðe on wintra and on sumera on fiscapē be þǣre sǣ ... (“Historiae adversum paganos” translated by king Alfred the Great in the 9th century).

(<http://www.oegrammar.ca/texts/voyage-of-ohthere/>)

2. Listen, read, give a philological analysis, translate and recite.

Hwæt! Þē Gārdena in zeārdaȝum,
þēodcyninȝa, þrym zefrūnon,
hū ðā æpelinȝas ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Scefing sceaþena þrēatum,
moneȝum mæȝum, meodosetla oftēah,
eȝsode eorlas. Syððan ærest pearð
fēasceaft funden, hē þæs frōfre zebād,
pēox under polcnum, peorðmyndum þāh,
oððæt him æȝhpylc þāra ymb sittendra
ofer hronrāde hyran scolde,
ȝomban ȝyldan. Þæt þæs ȝōd cyninȝ! (“Beowulf” written in the 8th century).

(<https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/beginning-prologue-beowulf>)

3. Listen, read, give a philological analysis, translate and recite.

Hyge sceal þē heardra, heorte þē cenre,

Mōd sceal þē māre þē ūre mægen lýtlaþ.

Hēr ligeþ ūre ealdor eall forhēawen,

Gōd on grēote. Ā mæg gnornian

Sē þe nū fram þīs wīgplegan wendan þenceþ.

Ic eom frōd fēores; fram ic ne wille

Ac ic mē be healfe mīnum hlāforde,

Be swā lēofum mʒnn, licgan þence (“The Battle of Maldon” compiled in the 11th century).

<https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/birhtwolds-speech-battle-of-maldon>

4. Listen, read, give a philological analysis, translate and recite.

Nū sculon herizean heofonrīces Weard,

Meotodes meahte ond his mōdʒeþanc,

weorc Wuldorfæder, swā hē wundra zehwæs,

ēce Drihten, ōr onstealde.

Hē ārest scēōp eorðan bearnum

heofon tō hrōfe, hāliz Scyppend.

Þā middanzeard monncynnes Weard,

ēce Drihten, æfter tēode

fīrum foldan, Frēa ælmihtiz (Caedmon’s Hymn from “Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum” written in 731 by Beda Venerabilis and translated in the 9th century).

https://archive.org/details/caedmon_librivox

Old English Vocabulary

A

ac but, however

æ

æfter after, along

æghwylc each, every

ælmih̄tig almighty

ærest first

æðeling nobleman

B

be by, near

bearn child; warrior, fighting man,
soldier

bēon (**eom**, **eart**, **is**, **sind**, **sy**, **wæs**,
wæron) be

būan (**būde**) stay, dwell, live

būtan, **būton** outside of, except

C

cēne bold, brave

cweðan to say, to speak

cyning king

D

dæg day

Dene Danes

drihten lord, creator

E

ealdor chief, lord

eall all

ēce eternal

eze awe, fear, terror

ellen zeal, strength, courageom

eom *see* **bēon**

eorðe earth

eorl man, noble

F

fēa few

fēasceaft miserable, poor

feorh life, soul, spirit

findan find

firas men, mankind

fiscað fishing

folde ground, land, earth

forhēawan cut down, kill

fram from, away

frēa lord, ruler, master

fremman do, make, commit

frōd wise, old

frōfor consolation, joy, refuge

funden *pp of* **findan**

3 (G)

3ār spear

3ēar year

zebīdan expect; remain, experience,
endure

zefriſnan find out, hear, learn

zehwā each, every

znornian be sad, lament, mourn,
complain

ʒod god

ʒōd good

ʒombe tribute

ʒrēot sand, earth

ʒyldan yield

H

hāliſ holy

hē he

healfe half

heard hard, bitter, dire

heofon heaven

heofonrice kingdom of heaven

heorte heart

hēr here

herizean to praise

him *see sē, ðæt*

his *see hē, ðæt*

hlāford lord, master

hran whale

hrōf roof

hū how

huntoð hunting

hwæt what

hyge thought, mind

hyran to hear

I

ic I

-ing son

is *3 pers from bēon*

L

land land, country

lanſ, lonſ long

leof dear, favourite

liczan lie, lie dead

ligeð *see liczan*

lýtlian to lessen, shorten, decrease

M

mæzen force, power, strength

mæʒð clan, tribe

mazan (**mæʒ, mazon, mihte, meahte**)

may, is (am) able to

man, mon man

māre more

mē *dat, sg* to me

meaht, miht might, power, strength

meodoseþl mead-seat

metod, meotod fate, Creator, God

middanzeard the earth, the middle world-dwelling of men

mīn my, mine

mōd the inner spiritual part of man spirit, mind, disposition

mōdzeðanc thought of the mind, intention, purpose

moniȝ many

monncynn mankind

N

nē not

norð north

norðweard adv northward, to the north

Norðmenn *pl from* Norðman Norwegians

norðmest *superl* northmost

nū now

O

ofer over

ofteah (of + tēon) take away, withdraw

on in, on

ond = and

onstellan institute, establish, initiate

ōr beginning, onset, start

oððæt until

R

rād ride, journey

S

sǣ sea

sceal *see* **sculan**

sceaþa enemy

sceop *see* **scyppan, scieppan**

scoldon *see* **sculan**

sculan must, ought to, have to

scyppan, scieppan to form, create, shape

scyppend creator **Scyppend** God, the Creator

sē *masc* the, that

secȝan say, tell

sīe *pres, subj, 3, sg* is

sittan to sit

stōw place

styccemælum in pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal, here and there

sumor summer

swā so, as, so as

swiðe, swyðe very

syððan, siððan afterwards, since, after, when

T

teode *see tēon*

tēon to create

tō to, towards, until

ð (=þ)

ðā those

ðǣm *dat masc and neut sg & plur that*

ðǣre *gen dat and gen sg neut that*

ðæt *neut sg that*

ðah *see ðēah*

ðara *gen plur that*

ðat = ðæt

þe who, that

þē *see þȳ*

ðēah, ðeh though, although

ðencan think

ðēod people, nation

þēs this

ðonan, ðanon from that time or place,
away

ðrēat crowd, host

ðrym glory, power

þȳ *instr sg of sē*

þȳs *instr of þēs*

U

under under

ūre our

W (=ƿ)

wæs *see beēon*

wē we

weard guard, warder, watchman

wearð *see weorðan*

weaxan wax, grow, increase

wendan to turn, move, go, change

weorc work, task, deed

weorðan to become, to come to be, to
arise, to happen

weorðmynd honour, dignity

wēox *see weaxan*

wēste *adj waste, barren, desolate,
uninhabited, empty*

Westsæ Western Sea

wician dwell, lodge, camp

wīȝ battle, fight, war

wīȝpleȝa war-play, battle

willan wish, desire, will

winter winter

wið against, in return for, from, with

wolcen cloud; (in *pl.*) sky, heavens

wuldorfæder father of glory, glorious
father
wundor wonder, astonishing thing,
miracle, marvel, portent, horror

Y
ymb, ymbe about, around
ymb sittan surround

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

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