

**КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА
НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
Кафедра англійської філології
та міжкультурної комунікації**

**ВАЛЕРІЯ БОНДАРЕНКО
АНДРІЙ БОЦМАН
КАТЕРИНА КАРПОВА**

ІСТОРИЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
(візуалізація в таблицях і схемах)

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH
(visualization in tables and schemes)

Навчальний посібник

до навчальної дисципліни «Історія англійської мови»
для студентів 2, 3 курсів ОР «Бакалавр»

спеціальності 014 «Середня освіта»

за спеціалізацією 014.021 «Англійська мова і література»

ОП «Зарубіжна література та англійська мова: теорія і методика навчання»
спеціальності 035 «Філологія»

за спеціалізацією 035.01 «Українська мова і література»

ОП «Українська мова і література та західноєвропейська мова», «Літературна
творчість, українська мова і література та англійська мова», «Українська та
англійська мови: переклад та редагування»

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ОП «Класична філологія та іноземна мова»

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перша англійська)»

ОП «Англійська філологія та переклад, дві західноєвропейські мови», «Переклад з
англійської та другої західноєвропейської мови»

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РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

- Верба Л.Г.,** к.філол.н., професор, професор кафедри англійської філології та міжкультурної комунікації Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка
- Морякіна І.А.,** к.філол.н., доцент, доцент кафедри фонетики і практики англійської мови Київського національного лінгвістичного університету

Бондаренко В.В., Боцман А.В., Карпова К.С.

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Навчальний посібник для студентів 2, 3 курсів ОР «Бакалавр». Київ:
ВПЦ Київський університет. 133 с.

Навчальний посібник має на меті розглянути засади історії розвитку англійської мови, представлені у вигляді схем, таблиць та моделей, які не лише ілюструють окремі явища на певних етапах історичного розвитку, але й репрезентують усю сукупність процесів, що мали місце у послідовних трьох історичних періодах. Навчальний посібник розроблено для підготовки фахівців-філологів ОР «Бакалавр» у межах навчального процесу за спеціальністю 014 «Середня освіта» ОП «Зарубіжна література та англійська мова: теорія і методика навчання»; спеціальністю 035 «Філологія» ОП «Українська мова і література та західноєвропейська мова», «Літературна творчість, українська мова і література та англійська мова», «Українська та англійська мови: переклад та редагування», «Класична філологія та іноземна мова», «Англійська філологія та переклад, дві західноєвропейські мови», «Переклад з англійської та другої західноєвропейської мови».

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PREFACE

The work «The History of English (visualization in tables, schemes and diagrams)» is intended as a reference book for philology students majoring in English or other Indo-European languages.

The aim of the manuscript is threefold:

1. to acquaint the students with linguistic theories of the History of English;
2. to clarify the main distinctions between three periods of English development, underlining remarkable features of phonological, grammatical and lexical levels;
3. to suggest visual representation, illustrating all dynamic transformations in the English language from the Proto-Germanic period to modern one.

The manuscript systematically covers all important linguistic terminology needed for understanding linguistic phenomena on the subject. It is divided into five main parts, including «Part 1. History of English: Introduction to the course», «Part 2. Old English Period», «Part 3. Middle English Period», «Part 4. Modern English Period», «Part 5. Varieties of Modern English». Each part consists of a number of tables with basic information about linguistic phenomena in diachronic aspect as well as tasks for self-control. The final component of the work contains self-assessment tests, list of issues for final credit, references, appendices.

The changes transforming any language are always gradual and become conspicuous only after some time. They may be slow or rapid but nonetheless will be perceptible after several generations. For this reason it is difficult to determine even the approximate dates of the beginning and the end of any period in the history of any language. The usage of tables aim to boost the level of understanding the gradual changes in English and its further development.

Last our thanks to our colleagues who have read the working manuscript and made stylistic and graphical improvements.

LECTURE PLANS

Unit 1. History of English: Introduction to the Course

1. The aims and objectives of the course, its subject matter
2. The dawn of British History: the Celtic Britain
3. The invasion of Britain by Romans and Germanic tribes
4. The major periods in the history of the English language

Unit 2. Old English Period

1. The rise of English: dialects of Old English
2. Old English system of writing, spelling and pronunciation
3. Old English grammar: morphology and syntax
4. Old English vocabulary
5. The earlier influence of Christianity
6. The Old English corpus

Unit 3. Middle English Period

1. The Norman Conquest
2. Middle English system of writing and spelling
3. Middle English phonological system
4. Middle English grammar: morphology and syntax
5. Middle English vocabulary
6. The Middle English corpus
7. Middle English dialects
8. The origins of Standard English

Unit 4. Modern English Period

1. The beginning of Modern English
2. Phonetic changes in Early Modern English
3. English during the Renaissance
4. Early Modern English vocabulary, word-formation

5. Early Modern English grammar
6. Classical Modern English
7. Late Modern English. Standard English
8. Standard English versus regional dialects
9. English in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

Unit 5. Varieties of Modern English

1. British English versus American English
2. American English regional and social dialects

The History of English:

Unit 1. Introduction to the Course. Tables: 1-16.

Unit 2. Old English Period. Tables: 17-43.

Unit 3. Middle English Period. Tables: 44 – 86.

Unit 4. Modern English Period. Tables: 87 – 135.

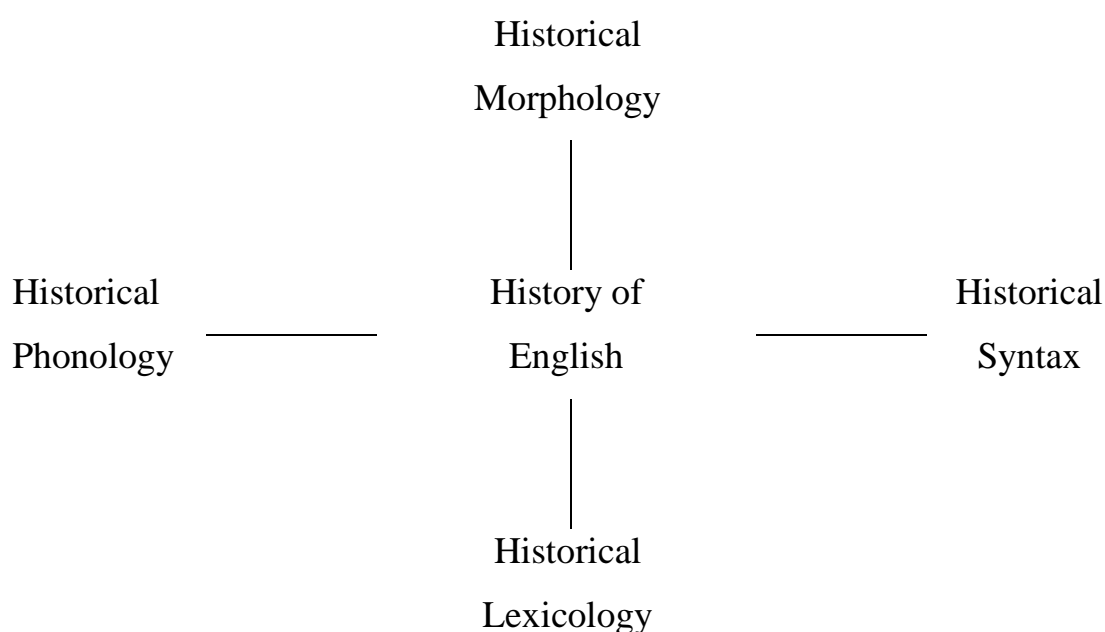
Unit 5. Varieties of Modern English. Tables: 136- 147.

**UNIT 1. HISTORY OF ENGLISH:
INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE**

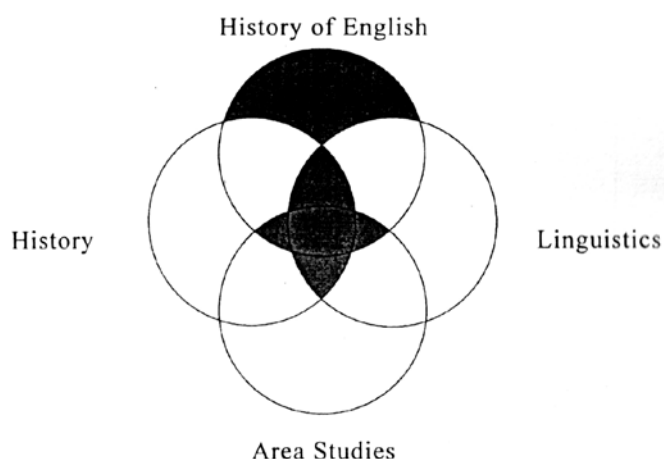
Tables (1-16)

<u>1. The Subject Matter of the Course</u>	"History of the English Language" studies:	
	• its structure and	• its similarity to other languages of the same family
	• the rise and development	• its unique, specific features
	It is a diachronic view of the English language	
<u>2. Aims and Objectives of the Course</u>	• to have a look at the major stages of development of the English language	
	• to investigate the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors on the English language	
	• to formulate what makes English a Lingua Franca, a means of communication on the global	

3. Changing Nature of English



4. Ties with Other Subjects

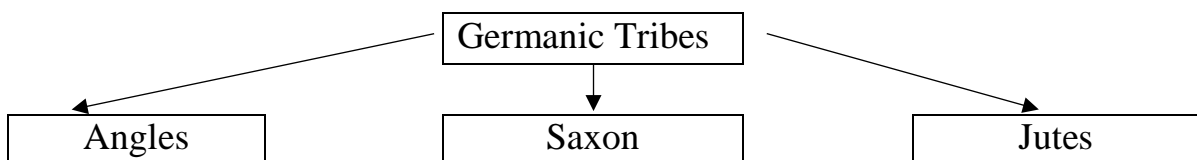


<u>5. First Inhabitants of the British Isles</u>	The Iberians (about 3000 years BC)		
	The Celts (6 th ~ 3 th centuries BC):		
	The Picts	The Scots → 'Scotland', northern part	The Britons → 'Britain', southern part
<u>6. First Mentioning of the British Isles</u>	• Herodotus (5 th century BC)	• Julius Caesar	
	The Phoenicians → 'The Tin Islands'	First invasion of Britain (55 BC)	
		Second invasion of Britain (54 BC)	

<u>7. Julius Caesar.</u> <u>Commentaries</u> <u>onthe Gallic War</u>	The Celts:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were tall and blueeyed, wore flowing moustaches but no beards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were acquainted with the use of copper, tin and iron
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lived in tribes and were ruled by chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kept large herds of the cattle and sheep
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had no towns, lived in villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultivated crops, especially corn
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worshipped Nature 	
<u>8. The Celtic</u> <u>Britain</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Celts were the only people in Britain for over 2,000 years 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their language, Celtic, became the language of Britain; today the people of Wales, Western Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall still call themselves ‘Celts’. 	
<u>9. Invasion of</u> <u>Britain by Romans</u>	The Roman Emperor Claudius (AD 43)	
	The Romans:	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • came from Italy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • built villas, roads and towns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • called the country 'Britannia' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spoke Latin
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stayed for 300 years (up to AD 410) 	
10. <u>Minimal Effect of Latin on Celtic</u>	Main reasons:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Romans lived in England 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Celts (Ancient Britons') lived in Scotland and Wales 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only a few Latin words entered the Celtic language, e.g. candle, master, port 	

11. Invasion of Britain by Germanic Tribes (449)



12. <u>Invasion of Britain by Germanic Tribes</u>	Germanic tribes:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • came from Holland, Denmark, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spoke 'Englisc' or Old

<u>(449)</u>	and Germany	English
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> called the country 'Angleland' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduced a new culture
<u>13. Anglo-Saxon England</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celtic → 'Englisc' or Old English 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Britain' → 'Angleland' 	
	Anglo-Saxon words: <i>sheep, earth, dog, field, the,</i>	
<u>14. Periods in the History of English</u>	Old English (449-1066)	Anglo-Saxon Conquest - the Norman Conquest
	Middle English (1066-1475)	The Norman Conquest - the invention of the printing press, the end of the Wars of the Roses
	New/Modern English (1475-up to day) Early Modern English	The period of Renaissance in the English culture (15 th - mid - 17 th century)
<u>15. Periods in the History of English</u>	Henry Sweet:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Period of the Full Endings/Inflections (Old English) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period of the Levelled Endings/Inflections (Middle English)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Period of Lost Endings/Inflections (New/Modern English)
<u>16. Periods in the History of English</u>	Early Old English-pre-written functioning (until the 8 th century)
	Old English - the language of Beowulf
	Middle English - the language of Chaucer
	Early English - Shakespeare's English

Task 1

Study the tables 1-16 and answer the following questions:

1. What is a diachronic view of the language?
2. What is the subject matter of the History of English?
3. What are the main components of History of English?
4. What are the main aims and objectives of History of English?
5. What are the ties of History of English with other academic disciplines?
6. What Celtic tribes invaded Britain and when? What were the consequences of that invasion?

7. Who were the first to mention the British Isles and the Celts? What did they write?
8. When did the Romans come to the British Isles? Where did they come from? What was the Roman influence on Britain?
9. What Germanic tribes invaded Britain and when? Where did they come from? What was the Germanic influence on Britain?
10. What are the major periods in the history of English?

Task 2

Give the appropriate word/s for the Britain

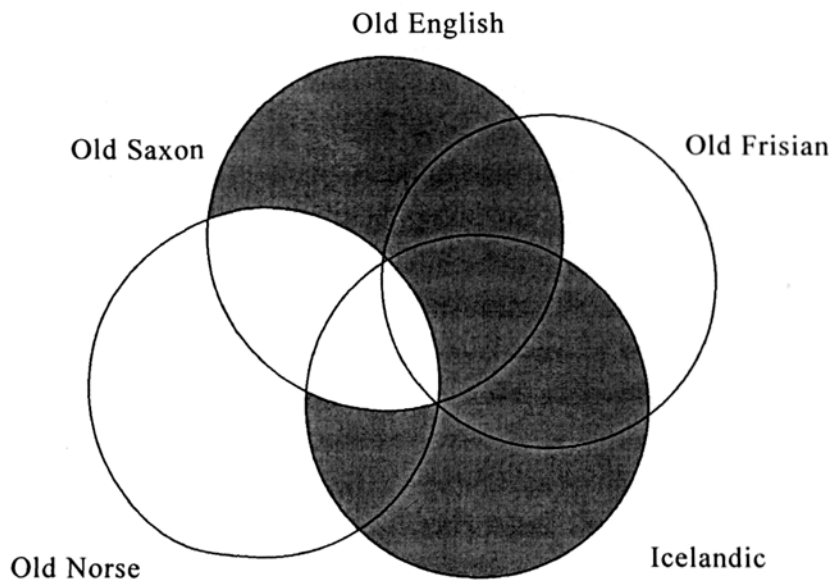
1. The first inhabitants of Britain.
2. The language that replaced the Celtic language.
3. The name of the tribe after which the northern part of Celtic Britain was called.
4. The name of the tribe after which the southern part of Celtic Britain was called.
5. The name given to the British Isles by the Phoenicians.
6. The name given to Britain by the Romans.
7. The name given to Britain by the Germanic tribes.
8. The origin of such words as *candle*, *master* and *port*.
9. The origin of such words as *earth*, *dog* and *field*.
10. The period of the pre-written functioning of the English language until the 8th century

UNIT 2. OLD ENGLISH PERIOD

Tables (17-43)

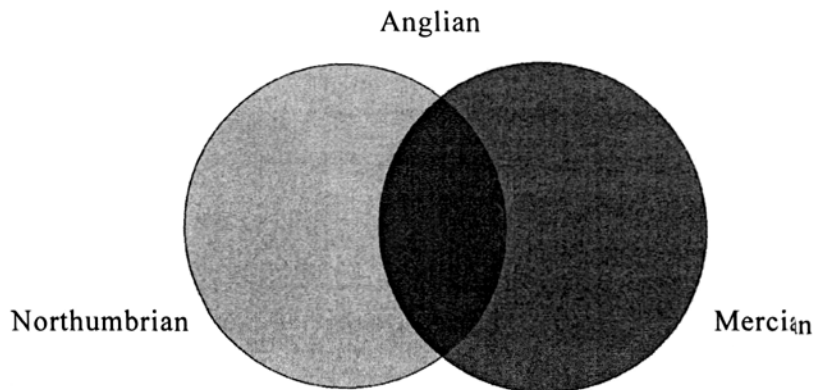
17. <u>English in the Old Days</u>	Old English / Englisc / Anglo-Saxon
	• Anglo-Saxon Conquest (449)
	• England and southern Scotland
	• West Germanic languages

18. English as a West Germanic Language



19. <u>History of English (AD 449)</u>	Dialects of Old English:	
	Northumbrian	Kentish
	Mercian	West Saxon
20. <u>Dialects of Old English</u>	The Angles	Northumbrian, Mercian
	The Jutes	Kentish
	The Saxons	West Saxon

21. Dialects of Old English



22. <u>Dialects of Old English</u>	West Saxon	
	• West Saxon Kingdom	
	• Nearly all of Old English Literature	
	• Something of the position of a literary	
23. <u>Old English System of Writing</u>	Until 8 th century	After 8 th century
	• Early Old English (pre-written functioning)	• Written Old English (or Anglo-Saxon Period)
24. <u>Old English System of Writing</u>	Runes:	
	24 letters of an ancient Germanic alphabet used from the 3 rd century AD	
	Intersecting straight lines, designed to be engraved on stone, wood, metal or bone	

	Might denote a sound, a syllable or a whole			
	Introduction of Christianity (Saint Augustine, 597): Runic alphabet → Latin alphabet			
25. <u>Old English</u> <u>Spelling and</u> <u>Pronunciation</u>	a /a/	f /f/ or /v/	m /m/	t /t/
	æ /æ/	Ʒ /g/, /ɣ/	n /n/	þ /θ/
	b /b/	h /h/ or /χ/	o /o/	ð /ð/
	c /k/	i /i/	p /p/	u /u/
	d /d/	k /k/	r /r/	w /w/
	e /e/	l /l/	s /s/ or	y /y/
26. <u>Old English</u> <u>Spelling and</u> <u>Pronunciation</u>	Old English spelling as it is pronounced, e.g. the ‘hard-c’ sound in cniht (‘knight’) was pronounced			
	Spelling of a word would reflect:			

	<p>differences in the phonetics of the writer's regional dialect</p>	<p>idiosyncratic spelling choices which varied from author to author and from work to work by the same author, e.g. 'and' could be spelt either 'and' or 'ond'</p>
<p>27. <u>Old English</u> <u>Phonology</u></p>	<p>Strict subdivision of vowels into long and short</p>	
	<p>Comparatively few diphthongs</p>	
	<p>Underdeveloped system of consonants</p>	
	<p>Stress shifted to the first syllable</p>	
<p>28. <u>Old English</u> <u>Morphology</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of speech: noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral and verb 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed system of noun forms 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grammatical cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and instrumental 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual plural forms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly represented system of verbal categories
<u>29. The Period of Full Infection</u>	Paradigmatic forms were created by inflections, suffixes and sound interchange
	Adjective, pronouns and numerals agreed with nouns in number, gender and case
	Gender was assigned to all nouns, e.g. <i>sēo sunne</i> (the Sun) - feminine, <i>se mōna</i> (the Moon) - masculine

Task 1

Study the tables 17-29 and answer the following questions:

1. When did the history of English begin?
2. What other languages is English similar to?
3. What are the four Old English dialects?
4. Why did the West Saxon dialect attain something of the position of a literary standard?
5. What version of the runic alphabet was used in Old English?
6. How was the system of writing in Old English changed after the

introduction of Christianity?

7. What were the distinctive features of the Old English phonological system?
8. What parts of speech did Old English have?
9. How were Old English paradigmatic forms created?
10. Why is the Old English period called “the period of full inflections”?

Task 2

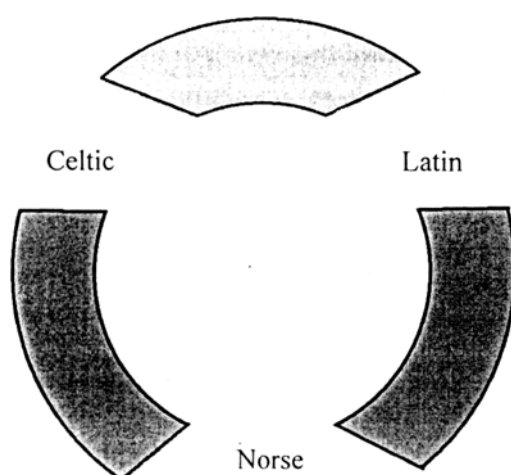
Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The historical event that marks the rise of English in the British Isles.
2. The collective name of the two Old English dialects (Northumbrian and Mercian).
3. Another name of the Written Old English period.
4. The system of writing in Old English before the introduction of Christianity.
5. The way Old English was spelt.
6. The syllable that was always stressed in Old English.
7. The number of grammatical cases that Old English nouns had.
8. The most developed part of speech in Old English.
9. The parts of speech that agreed with nouns in number, gender and case in Old English.

10. The part of speech that had a poorly represented system of categories in Old English.

30. <u>Old English</u> <u>Syntax</u>	Free word order:	
	• SVO order, e.g. ‘In the town, we ate some food’	
	• VOS order. E.g. ‘In the town, ate some food we’	
	• OVS order, e.g. ‘In the town, some food ate we’	
31. <u>Old English</u> <u>Syntax</u>	Prepositions might appear:	
	• after their object	• in front of the noun
	E.g. God cwæð him þus tō	
	(lit) God quoth him thus to	
	God quoth thus to him	
32. <u>Old English</u> <u>Vocabulary</u>	• Mainly homogeneous	
	• About 30,000 words	
	• Word-building: affixation and compounding	

33. Loan-words in Old English



34. <u>Words of Native Origin</u>	Common Indo-European words	fæder (father), modor (mother), etan (to eat), sitan (to sit), fōt (foot), wæter (water), dōr (door), twä (two), ðū (thou)
	Common Germanic words	eurðe (earth), heall (hall), hors (horse), hand (hand), land (land), sand (sand), lang (long), smasll (smæll), wicu (week)
	Specifically English words	bridda (bird), ðwef (woof), terorian (to tire, to be tired)

35. <u>Celtic Loans</u>	• amhuin (river): Avon	
	• dun, dum (hill): Dumbarton, Dundee	
	• inbher (mountain): Inverness	
	• coll (forest): Killbrook	
	• Arthur (noble); Donald (proud, chief), Kennedy (ugly head)	
36. <u>Latin Loans</u>	Pre-British Period:	
	• castel (castle), weall (wall), torr (tower), cealc (chalk), mile (mile), strat (street), wine (wine), castra (camp); Lancaster, Manchester	• port (gate): Portsmouth, Devonport
	• strat (road): Stratford	• coln (to cultivate; inhabit): Lincoln
	introduction of Christianity: hundreds of Latin words	
	Church and its services, physical fabric and	

37. <u>Latin Loans</u>	ministers:	
	abbot, alms, altar, angel, anthem, Arian, ark, candle, canon, cleric, deacon, hymn, martyr, mass, minister, noon, nun, offer, organ, palm, pope, priest, psalm, relic, rule, shrift, shrine, shrive, synod, temple, tunic	
38. <u>Latin Loans</u>	Articles of clothing and household	cap, sock, silk, purple, chest, mat, sack
	Food	beet, caul, pear, radish, doe, oyster, lobster, mussel
	Trees, plans, herbs	box, pine, aloes, balsam, fennel, lily, mallow, rue, savory, plant
	Education	grammatical, verse, meter, gloss, notary
39. <u>Scandinavian Influence</u>	The Vikings (750- 1050):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • came from Scandinavia 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • made the town of York the capital of their kingdom
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spoke ‘Norse’
40. <u>Norse Loans</u>	Old English -sk, e.g. scyrte → shirt
	Old Norse -sh, e.g. skyrta → skirt
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sky, skin, skill, skull, ski, skip, whisk, bask
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • egg, get, leg, kid
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wrong, want, same, low
41. <u>Scandinavian Place Names</u>	Over 1,500 Scandinavian place names in England, esp. in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire
	From Danish:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by ‘farm’ or ‘town’ (over 600 place names) e.g. Derby, Rugby, Grimsby
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by - law - ‘a local law’
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by - road - ‘a local road’

42. <u>Scandinavian</u> <u>Place Names</u>	From Old Norse:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorp - ‘village’ (appr. 300 names) e.g. Scunthorpe, Cleethorpe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twaite - ‘an isolated piece of land’ (appr. 300 names), e.g. Bassenthwaite, Seathwaite
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torf- ‘a piece of land’ (appr. 100 names), e.g. Lowestoft
43. <u>Old English</u> <u>Corpus</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glossaries of Latin words translated into English, a few in scriptions and poems (around AD 700)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The epic poem Beowulf (appr. AD 900)
	Old English period - the language at Beowulf
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Venerable Bede (673-735) <p>The Ecclesiastical History of the English People</p>

Task 3

Study the tables 30-43 and answer the following questions:

1. What did Old English syntax have in common with Dutch and German?

2. What kind of word order was especially common in Old English poetry?
3. What might be the place of prepositions in Old English sentences?
4. What was the structure of old English vocabulary? How big was it?
5. What were the main groups of native words?
6. What was the percentage of loan words in Old English?
7. How can you identify the origin of such words as *Avon*, *Dundee*, *Inverness* and *Killbrook*?
8. What were the periods of the Latin influence on the English language?
9. What was the Scandinavian influence on Britain and English language?
10. What kind of works were the first Old English texts?

Task 4

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The word order in Old English.
2. The main types of word-building in Old English.
3. The name of the tribes that invaded Britain between the years 750 and 1050.
4. Three sources of loans to Old English.

5. The Danish word for “farm” or “town” that may be a component of many British place names.
6. The origin of such names as *Arthur*, *Donald* and *Kennedy*.
7. The origin of such words as *Lancaster*, *Manchester*, *Portsmouth* and *Stratford*.
8. The origin of such words as *again*, *anger*, *egg*, *husband*, *kid*, *knife*, *law* and *want*.
9. The epic poem (appr. AD 900) from the Old English period.
10. The author of *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.

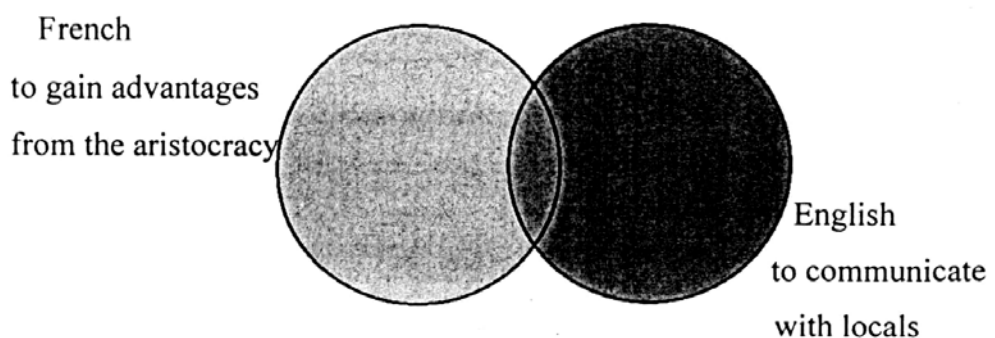
UNIT 3. MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD

Tables (44-86)

<u>44. Norman Conquest (1066)</u>	Duke William of Normandy (William the Conqueror) beat the English king Harold, at the battle of Hastings (in the south of England)	
	The Normans and the French settled in Britain over the next three centuries	
<u>45. Periods in the History of English</u>	Old English:	Middle English:
	Anglo-Saxon Conquest (449)	Norman Conquest (1066)
<u>46. Middle English Period</u> (11 th -15 th centuries)	Norman French - a dialect of French influenced by popular Latin and Old Norse:	
	• The official language of England	
	• The language of the nobility	
	• (with Latin) the language of the legal system and of government	
<u>47. Middle English Period</u> (11 th -15 th centuries)	Norman French - ruling class	
	Anglo - Saxon - common people	
	150 years from the Norman Conquest is known as a <i>dark age</i> in the history of the English language	
<u>48. Early Middle</u>	• Served the lower layers of the population	

<u>English</u>	• Functioned prevalently in oral communication
	• Violated rules of the use of forms
49. <u>Reasons for Survival of English</u>	1. English was too well established in the 11 th century
	2. English had a considerable written literature and a strong oral tradition
	3. The good relations between England and France lasted for only 150 years
	4. The number of Normans was as low as 2% of the population

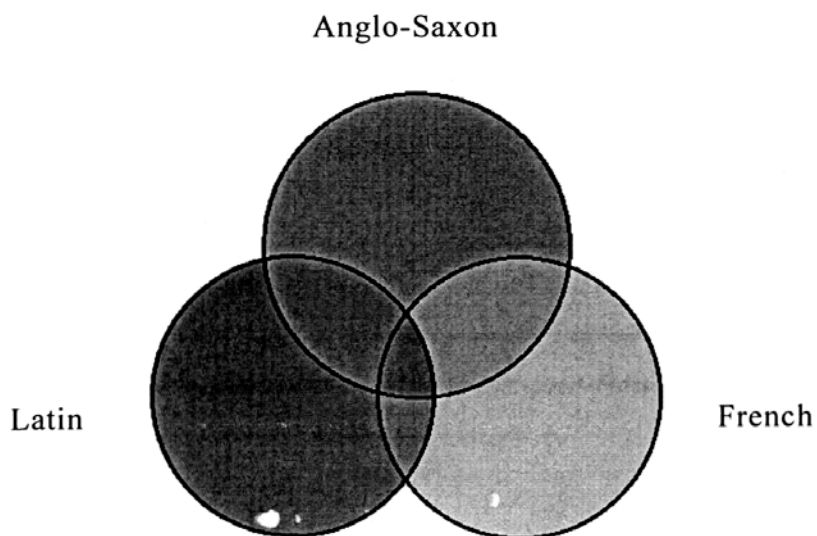
50. Bilingualism in Britain



51. <u>Rise of English</u> (12th - 13th)	Big amount of intermarriage:
	• bilingual children and bilingual court

centuries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • translations into English and French hand books <p>Conflict with King of France, leading to the Hundred Years' war(1337- 1453):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diminishing status of French • growing spirit of English nationalism
52. <u>Rise of English</u> (14 th - 15 th centuries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1362 English was used for the first time at the opening of Parliament • The dominance of French was confined to the law and the Court. • The place of French as a language of culture and learning had largely been taken by English, which had incorporated many French words. • By 1425 English was widely used in writing as well as in speech

53. Late or Classical Middle English



<u>54. Chances in the System of Spelling</u>	Introduction of French graphic habits:	
	ð → th	ðæt → that; ðū → thou
	ȝ → g/y	ȝod → god; daȝ → day
	sc → sh/sch	scip → ship; sceal → schall
	c/k/ → k	cniht → knight; cnawan → knowen
	c/tf/ → ch	cild → child; hwilc → which
	ȝ/dȝ/ → dg	brycȝ → bridge; hrycȝ → ridge
	cw → qu	cwen → queen; cwedan →
	f/x/f/ → gh	niht → night; lāh → lough
	ō → oo	fōt → foot; tōð → tooth
	ū → ou	hūs → hous; ūt → out
	u → o	cumen → comen; lufian → loven
ē → ee/ie	metan → meete; feld → field	
<u>55. Changes in the Phonological</u>	Levelling of sounds(vowels in the unstressed syllables)	

<u>System</u>	Old English	Middle English
<p>56. <u>Middle English Phonology</u></p>	<p>cara</p> <p>caru</p>	<p>care</p>
<p>57. <u>Middle English Phonology</u></p>	<p>The quantity of vowels became dependent on the</p> <p>a long vowel before two consonants was shortened: cēpan - kept</p> <p>short vowels <i>a, o, e</i> were lengthened in the open syllables: talu → tale</p> <p>OE diphthongs became monophthongs:</p> <p>ea → æ → a earm → arm</p> <p>eo → e feoll → fell</p>	<p>New contrastive units (phonemes) emerged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /f/ versus /v/, /s/ versus /z/, /ŋ/ versus /n/ • /g/ after /ŋ/ was lost, e.g. OE cyningz ('king') /kyning/ - /kynig/ • /h/ at the beginning of the words was lost in clusters <i>hr, hl, hn, hw</i> e.g. hringz → ring, hrōf → roof

58. <u>Middle</u> <u>English</u> <u>Phonology</u>	New diphthongs appeared as a result of the changes in the consonant system:
	<i>/au/</i> marked by <i>aw(au)</i> , e.g. <i>draȝan</i> → <i>drawen</i>
	<i>/ai/</i> marked by <i>ai, ay</i> , e.g. <i>dæȝ</i> → <i>day</i>
	<i>lei/</i> marked by <i>ei, ey</i> , e.g. <i>wēȝ</i> → <i>wey</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some French sounds remained unassimilated: nasal <i>a, e, o, u</i> as well as the consonant <i>j</i>

Task 1

Study the tables 44-58 and answer the following questions:

1. What language became the official language of England after the 11th century? Why?
2. What was the status of the English language in the 11th century?
3. Why did the English language survive in medieval times?
4. Why did bilingualism quickly flourish in medieval Britain?
5. What involved diminishing the status of the French language?
6. What French graphic traditions were introduced in the Middle English period?
7. What did the quality of vowels in Middle English become dependent on?

8. What new phonemes emerged in Middle English?
9. What is the reason for the appearance of such new diphthongs in Middle English as [aU], [ai] and [ei]?
10. What sounds remained unassimilated in Middle English?

Task 2

Give the appropriate word/s for the following

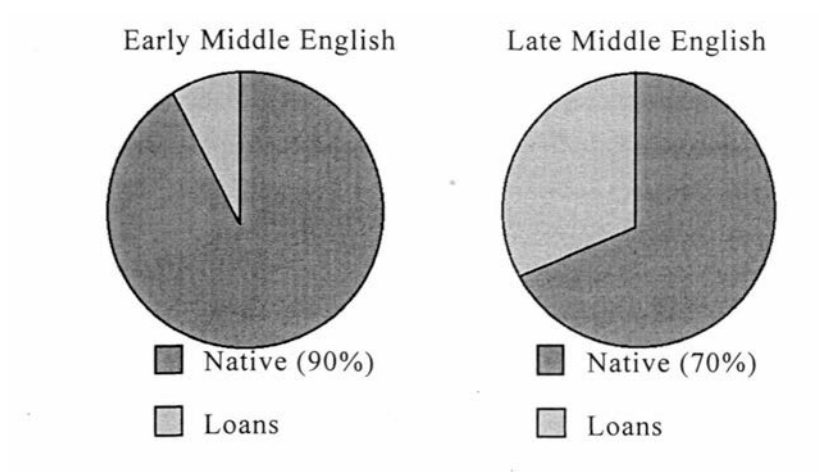
1. The last successful invasion of Britain in 1066.
2. The nickname of Duke William of Normandy.
3. The dialect of French influenced by popular Latin and Old Norse.
4. The name given to Early Middle English, which is marked by the decline of the language.
5. Another name of Late Middle English.
6. The languages that made up Late Middle English.
7. The letters that Middle English exclusively used.
8. The middle English spelling of the word *cweðan*.
9. The change in Middle English phonology that deals with unstressed vowels
10. The type of sound change in Middle English that can be illustrated with such examples as *heard* -> *hard* and *earm-y arm*

59. <u>Middle English Morphology</u>	Levelling of endings
	Losing declension and gender for nominal parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, pronouns)
	Two cases for nouns; the Nominative and the Genitive
60. <u>Middle English Morphology</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using -es to form the plural for the majority of nouns and -e- for adjectives:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> singular - young kniht
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plural - young knihtes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> losing the category of case and acquiring the practice to for the infinitive
61. <u>New Parts of Speech in Middle English</u>	Article:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a/an</i> - from the weakening form of the numeral
	<p><i>an(one)</i>, which used to render the meaning of indefiniteness, a person or thing unknown or unmentioned</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the</i> - from the reduced form of the demonstrative

	pronoun <i>þata</i> (<i>that</i>), which signaled the definiteness of the noun, i.e. such as was already known or mentioned before
62. <u>New Parts of Speech in Middle English</u>	Possessive pronouns:
	• full forms - <i>min</i> , <i>thin</i>
	• reduced forms before nouns with a consonant sound - <i>my</i> , <i>thy</i>
	E.g. <i>my pilgrimage</i> (<i>my pilgrimage</i>)
	<i>min eres</i> (<i>my ears</i>)
63. <u>New Parts of Speech and Forms in Middle English</u>	Stative
	from the phrase <i>on</i> + A (deverbal), developing into a prefix <i>a-</i> , as in <i>afered</i> (<i>afraid</i>) <i>aslepe</i> (<i>asleep</i>)
	Gerund
	Future tense forms (analytical forms)
64. <u>Middle English Syntax</u>	• Liberal word order
	• Post position of some adjectives

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement of the predicate with the subject, repeating the person and the number of the noun or pronoun 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impersonal sentences without formal subject 	
65. Negation in Middle English	Early Middle English:	Late Middle English:
	double negative	one from nat or not was marking negation
	ne... naht	Ne was dropped before other negative words

66. Middle English Vocabulary



67. <u>Duplicated Words</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One word would supplant the other: 	
	leod (OE) → people (F)	
	wilting (OE) → beautiful (F)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both words would co-exist: 	
	<i>house</i> (OE) and <i>mansion</i> (F)	
68. <u>Norman French Loans</u> (10,000 words)	<i>Administration</i>	realm, sovereign, tax, homage, government, assembly, empire
	<i>Names of office holders</i>	chancellor, chamberlain, treasurer, marshal, governor, constable, warden
	<i>Titles of nobility</i>	baron, duke, count, marquis, court, courtier
	<i>Titles of respect</i>	sir, madam
	<i>Law</i>	accuse, advocate, arrest, crime, blame, decree, prison, punishment, sue, verdict

<i>Religion</i>	abbey, baptism, cardinal, cathedral, confess, faith, sacrament, sermon, trinity
Military	army, battle, captain, combat, defend, enemy, guard, navy, peace, sergeant, soldier
Science and learning	anatomy, calendar, clause, copy, gender, geometry, grammar, logic, medicine
Fashion	attire, boots, brooch, button, cape, collar, diamond, dress, fashion, ornament, pearl
Leisure and the arts	art, beauty, chess, colour, conversion, dance, leisure, literature, melody, paper, park, poet, prose, sculpture
General nouns	action, affection, age, air, city, coast, country, people, task
General adjectives	active, blue, brown, calm, common, easy, foreign, honest

	General verbs	advise, allow, arrange, carry, change, close, enter, form
	Turns of phrase	by heart, make, complaint, on the points of, take leave
69. <u>Famous Word Pairs</u>	Old English	French
	▶ ox	▶ beef
	▶ sheep	▶ mutton
	▶ calf	▶ veal
	▶ deer	▶ venison
	▶ pig, swine	▶ pork
70. <u>Famous Word Pairs</u>	Old English	French
	▶ begin	▶ commence
	▶ child	▶ infant
	▶ freedom	▶ liberty

	▶ help	▶ aid
	▶ wedding	▶ marriage
	▶ wish	▶ desire
71. <u>World Formation in Middle English</u>	Compounding:	
	• declined dramatically	
	• new compounds: birthday, blackberry, craftsman, grandfather, schoolmaster, new-born, red-hot, housekeeper, moneymaker	
	Affixation:	
	• some OE affixes changed, e.g. - ere -> -er, -estre → ster, - inȝ → ing, ð →th	
	• most frequent native prefixes: over-, a-, by-/be-/bi, for-, fore-, on-, un-, with-, mis-, ut-, under-, e.g. onward, utcume (outcome), withdrawen (withdraw)	
	• the range of suffixes increased	
	• hybrid formations appear - native prefixes and suffixes are added to borrowed roots and vice versa,	

e.g. *unable, unarmen (unarm), lovable*

Task 3

Study the tables 59-71 and answer the following questions:

1. Why are the changes in Middle English morphology closely related to changes in the sound system?
2. What linguistic process can be traced throughout the whole Middle English period?
3. What were the changes in the nominal system of Middle English?
4. How was the paradigm of the adjective changed in Middle English?
5. What new parts of speech appeared in the Middle English period?
6. What were the major changes in Middle English syntax?
7. How did the English vocabulary change by the end of the Middle English period?
8. What kind of French words entered English after the Norman Conquest?
9. What might happen to duplicated words that appeared in Middle English?
10. What types of word formation prevailed in Middle English?

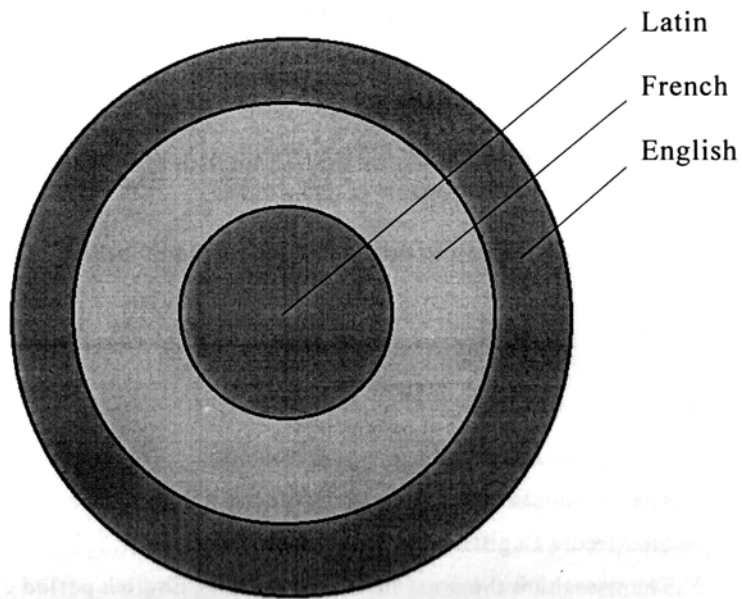
Task 4

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The grammatical category that the nominal parts of speech lost in the Middle English period.
2. The cases that the noun had in the Middle English period .
3. The class of pronoun that appeared in the Middle English period.
4. The part of speech that was formed from the reduced form of the demonstrative pronoun *ðata*.
5. The type of grammatical relationship between the predicate and the subject in the Middle English sentence.
6. The type of word formation that declined dramatically in the Middle English period.
7. The type of negation that was no longer used by the end of the Middle English period.
8. The distinctive feature of affixation in Middle English that can be illustrated with such words as *unarmen* and *lovable*.
9. The type of verb that increased in the Middle English period.
10. The word that replaced the Old English word *leod*.

72. Late Middle English

Trilingual Literature



73. <u>Writings in Early Middle English</u>	• Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
	• Peterborough Chronicle
	• Poem: Ormulum
	• Religious works: Poema Morale, Ancrene Riwe, Cursor Mundi
74. <u>Writing in Middle English</u> (12 th - 13 th centuries)	Huge amount of written material of various forms:
	• lyrics
	• saints' lives
	• devotional manuals
	• history
	• encyclopaedias

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poems of moral discussion and debate 	
75. <u>Ricardian Poetry and Its Followers</u> (14th - 15th centuries)	Literature cultures clustered around the West Midlands, around London and East Anglia	
	Works of William Langland, the Gawain Poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, Lydgate, Gower, Malory, Caxton and Hoccleve	
76. <u>Late (Classical) Middle English Literature</u>	Geoffrey Chaucer (1345 - 1400):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used a vocabulary of more than 8,000 words, of which over 4,000 were of Romance (Latin and French) origin 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canterbury Tales 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle English Period - the language of Chaucer 	
77. <u>Middle English Dialects</u>	Old English	Middle English
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kentish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kentish
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Saxon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northumbrian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Midland
• Mercian	• East Midland
	• East Anglian
	There are many manuscripts where it is not easy to determine the dialect
<u>78. Origins of Standard English</u>	West Saxon (written standard of Old English) → modern standard
	15 th century:
	East Midland type of English (dialect of London) → Standard English
<u>79. Why East Midlands?</u>	Factor 1:
	• occupied a middle position between the extreme divergences of the north and the south
	• less conservative than the Southern dialect, less radical than the Northern
	• represented a kind of compromise, sharing some

	of the characteristics of both its neighbours
80. <u>East Midland District</u>	Factor 2:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • largest and most populous of the major dialect areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more valuable land, reflected in both number and the prosperity of the inhabitants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prominence of Middlesex, Oxford, Norfolk, and the East Midlands in political affairs
	Factor 3:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presence of the universities (Oxford and Cambridge), which developed into important intellectual centres
81. <u>Rise of Standard English</u>	Chancery Standard: a written form of English used by government bureaucracy and for other official purpose from the late 14th century
82. <u>History of Chancery Standard</u>	King Henry V(1413 to 1422): order for government officials to use English rather than Anglo-Norman or Latin.

	Became broadly standardized by about the 1430s
83. <u>Chancery Standard</u>	Was based on the London and East Midland dialects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used other dialectal forms to make meanings more clear, e.g. the northern <i>they, their, them</i> instead of the London <i>hi\they, hir</i> and <i>hem</i> (not to confuse with words such <i>as</i> he, her, him)
84. <u>Chancery Standard</u>	Mid — 15th century:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • was used for most official purposes except the Church and some legal matters (which used French and Latin)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • was disseminated around England by bureaucrats on official business, and slowly gained prestige
	Later in 15th century:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provided a widely- intelligible form of English for the first English printers
85. <u>Invention of Printing Press</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of a standard language, fostering norms of spelling and punctuation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of the language

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More opportunities for people to write
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider circulation of their works
	<p>▶ Nearly 20,000 books appeared</p>
<p>86. <u>First Printed Works</u></p>	<p>103 items printed by Caxton:</p>
	<p>1. His own translations ,e.g. The Recuelle of the History of Troy, The Knight of the Tower</p>
	<p>2. Works of the country poets of 1350 - 1450 - Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate - incl. two editions of the Canterbury Tales</p>
	<p>3. Prose works in English, incl. translations: Chaucer's Boethius, Trevisa's Policronicon, Malory's Morte Darhur</p>
	<p>4. A miscellaneous group of works (for particular clients): books of indulgences, phrase books, devotional pieces, a Latin grammar.</p>

Task 5

Study the tables 72-86 and answer the following questions:

1. What was the distinctive feature of the literature of England in the Middle English period?
2. What kind of texts made up the Middle English corpus?
3. Why is Middle English usually associated with the language of Geoffrey Chaucer?
4. What happened to the four Old English dialects in the Middle English period?
5. Why is it difficult to determine the dialect in many manuscripts of the Middle English period?
6. When did a written standard English begin to emerge?
7. Why did the East Midland dialect become the basis of Standard English?
8. What was the purpose of developing Chancery English?
9. What dialects was Chancery English based on?
10. What role did William Caxton play in the development of the English language?

Task 6

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The languages that were used in Middle English literature.

2. The type of changes that synonymous words took on in the Middle English period.
3. The most important Late Middle English poet.
4. The dialect from which the East Midland and the West Midland dialects originate.
5. The dialect into which West Saxon was transformed in the Middle English period.
6. The written form of English used by government bureaucracy and for other official purposes from the late 14th century.
7. The languages that King Henry V (1413 to 1422) did not want to be used by government officials.
8. The invention of 1476 that gave an unprecedented impetus to the formation of a standard language.
9. The most prestigious dialect in the 15th century.
10. The work that had two editions in the 15th century.

UNIT 4. MODERN ENGLISH PERIOD

Tables (87-135)

<u>87. Beginning of Modern English</u>	Early Modern English Period:	
	1. 1400 - 50, just after Chaucer and the beginning of the pronunciation shift	
	2. around 1500, after the effects of the printing	
	▶ Key factor: William Caxton set up his press in Westminster (1476)	
<u>88. Phonetic Changes in Early Modern English</u>	• Process of the levelling of endings	
	• Positional and assimilative changes of short and long vowels	
	• Simplification of consonant clusters	
	• Loss of consonants in some positions	
<u>89. Great Vowel Shift (1400 – 1600)</u>	/i:/ → /ai/ mys/mi:s/ → mise	/e:/ → /i:/ gees/ge:s/ → geese
	/e:/ → /i:/ leef/le:f/ → leaf	/u:/ → /ao/ loude/lu:də/ → loudly
	/o:/ → /u:/ good/go:d/ → good	/o:/ → /ou/ stoon/sto:n/ → stone

	/a:/ → /ei/ name/na:ma/ → name
90. <u>Phonetic</u> <u>Changes in Early</u> <u>Modern English</u> <u>Vowels</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of neutral /ə/ marked by letter e in the endings: kept, slept
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of whole syllables in pronunciation of long vowels: colonel, medicine
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /e/ before r → /a:/: sterre → star, herte → heart
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /i/, /u/, /o/, /e/ before r → /ɜ:/: sir, fur, word, person
91. <u>Phonetic</u> <u>Changes in Early</u> <u>Modern English</u> <u>Vowels</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /a/ in closed syllables → /æ/: that, man
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /a/ after /w/ → /ɔ:/: war, want, was
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /a/ → /a:/: before th, ss, st, sk, sp, lm, lf, ft, nt: father, pass, ask, plant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /a/ followed by 1+ consonant → /ɔ:/: all, call, talk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /ʊ/ → /ʌ/: come, love, blood
92. <u>Phonetic</u> <u>Changes in Early</u> <u>Modern English</u> <u>Consonants</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of /l/ before k, m, f, v: talk, calm, half, halves
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of /g/ and /k/ in initial clusters: knight, knee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of /w/ before r: write, wring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of /h/ in unstressed syllables: forehead, shepherd

93. <u>Phonetic Changes in Early Modern English Consonants</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voicing of fricatives: 	
	/s/ → /z/ resemble, example	/f/ → /v/ of
	/tʃ/ → /dʒ/ knowledge, Greenwich	/sj/, /tj/ → /f/ Asia, notion
	/zj/ → /ʒ/ division, pleasure	/tj/ → /tʃ/ question, nature
	/dj/ → /dʒ/ soldier, procedure	
94. <u>Renaissance English (1476 - 1650)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood of new publications in English 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewed interest in the classical languages and literatures 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly developing fields of science, medicine, and the arts 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discoveries of Copernicus 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European exploration of Africa and the Americas 	

<p>95. <u>Renaissance English (1476-1650)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented by numerous writings of prominent thinkers, writers, scientists (W. Shakespeare's contemporaries): Christopher Marlowe, Edmund Spenser, Francis Bacon, Richard Hakluyt, James Shirley, Philip Sidney, John Webster, Ben Johnson, Michael Drayton, William Warner
<p>96. <u>Renaissance English (1476-1650)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterized by co-existence of numerous almost equal in meaning forms, when not the strict rules but the authority of the user of the form was decisive in the choice of forms • Most important influences on the development of the language: William Shakespeare(1564- 1616), the King James Bible of 1616
<p>97. <u>Shakespearean Impact on the English language</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespeare had one of the largest vocabularies of any English writer, some 30,000 words • Many words first recorded in Shakespeare have survived into Modern English: accommodation, assassination, barefaced, countless, courtship, dislocate, eventful, fancy-free, laughable, premeditated
<p>98. <u>Shakespearean Expressions as Modern English</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a foregone conclusion (Othello) • it's Greek to me (Julius Caesar)

<p><u>Idioms</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to play fast and loose (Anthony and Cleopatra) • dance attendance (Henry VIII) • cold comfort (King John) • brevity is the soul of wit (Hamlet) • I must be cruel only to be kind (Hamlet) • love is blind (Merchant of Venice)
<p>99. <u>Shakespearian Impact on the English language</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was fond of making verbs from noun (used conversion): <p>Season your admiration for a while...</p> <p>Grace me no grace, or uncle me no uncle...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made copious use of hyphenated compounds widow-comfort, baby-eyes, giant-world, pell-mell, smooth-fac'd
<p>100. <u>King James Bible, or the Authorized Version (1611)</u></p>	<p>Much more conservative</p> <p>A dignified, not a popular style</p> <p>Older forms of the language instead of modern</p>

	alternatives	
	Its text has about 8,000 different words, which is less than half of the Shakespearean total	
101. <u>King James Bible's phrases as Modern English Idioms</u>	• eye for eye	• the apple of his eye
	• the salt of the earth	• in sheep's clothing
	• the signs of the times	• money is the roof of all evil
	• the people arose as one man	
102. <u>Renaissance Loans</u>	Persian	bazaar, caravan, turban
	Turkish	coffee, kiosk, yoghurt
	Dutch	cruise, landscape, yacht
	Malay	bamboo, ketchup, sage
	Arabic	harem, sheikh
	Tamil	curry, pariah

103. <u>Early Modern English Lexicon:</u> <u>Renaissance Loans</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Latin and Greek: autograph, benefit, crisis, encyclopedia, exist, lexicon, system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From or via French: chocolate, detail, equip, explore, invite, moustache, passport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From or via Italian: balcony, carnival, design, macaroni, opera, rocket, solo, sonnet, apricot
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From or via Spanish and Portuguese: apricot, banana, canoe, cocoa, corral, guitar, potato

Task 1

Study the tables 87-103 and answer the following questions:

1. Why does the Early Modern English period need to be recognized in the history of English?
2. Why is there no consensus about when the Early Modern English period begins?
3. How did the Great Vowel Shift affect the seven long English vowels?
4. How might the short sound /a/ change its quality in different positions in the Early Modern English period?
5. Which consonant sounds were lost at the beginning of the words in the Early Modern English period?
6. What is the most distinctive linguistic sign of the Renaissance in English? Why?

7. Why is the Early Modern English period called the “Renaissance”?
8. What works were the most important influences on the development of English during the final decades of the Renaissance? Why?
9. Which group of languages gave English most of the words during the Renaissance?
10. What kind of words did English borrow from Eastern languages during the Renaissance?

Task 2

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The substantial change in English long vowels from 1400 to 1600.
2. The quantitative change in the Early Modern English consonants, as in *talk, knight, write* and *forehead*.
3. The quantitative change in the Early Modern English consonants, as in *example, notion, pleasure, question* and *soldier*.
4. Another name of the Early Modern English period, which is represented by numerous writings, as well as a highly inconsistent grammar.
5. Another name of the King James Bible of 1611.
6. The area of English that Shakespeare had the strongest impact on.
7. The type of compounds that Shakespeare made copious use of.
8. The primary source of such idioms as *eye for eye, the salt of the*

earth and money is the roof of all evil.

9. The origin of such words as *coffee, kiosk, yoghurt.*

10. The origin of such words as *cruise, landscape, yacht.*

104. <u>Derivation:</u>	Most Productive Suffixes	
	Noun suffixes	-er -ing trader farming
	Adjective suffixes	-y -ful healthy beautiful
	New suffixes	-ment -al -ity -age -able/-ible treatment approval validity luggage readable, dirigible
	Most Productive Prefixes	
	un-	unfortunately,

	unabridged
mis-	misplace, misspell
out-	outbrave, outbreak
over-	overbear, overcareful
under-	underbid, underdo
105. <u>Compounding</u>	Compounds of various patterns: handkerchief, schoolboy, heartbroken, looking-glass, greatcoat
	Syntactic compounds - words formed from more than two stems: forget - me – not, matter – of - fact, out - of – date
106. <u>Clipping</u>	Reduction of long borrowed words to monosyllabic words (to better assimilate in the English vocabulary):
	gent (gentlemen)

	cab (cabriolet)		
	wig (periwig)		
107. <u>Conversion</u> (zero - derivation)	Old English	Middle English	Early Modern English
	lufu - lufian	love - loven	love - to love
	rest - restan	rest - resten	rest - to rest
	ende - endan	end - enden	end - to end
108. <u>Conversion</u> (zero - derivation)	N → V		a place → to place
	V → N		to talk → a talk
	Adj → V		clean → to clean
	Adj → N		native → a native
109. <u>Early Modern English Grammar:</u> <u>T-V Distinction</u>	Old English:		
	• <i>thou</i> - one person, <i>ye</i> - more than one		
	• <i>thoy / ye</i> - as clause subject, <i>thee / you</i> as object		

	<p style="text-align: center;">Middle English:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ye I you</i> as a polite singular form <p>alongside <i>thou / thee</i></p>
<p>110. <u>Early Modern English Grammar:</u> <u>T-V Distinction</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early Modern English:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no subject - object distinction of <i>ye</i> and <i>you</i> • <i>you</i> as a norm in all grammatical functions and social situations • <i>ye</i> and <i>thou</i> in archaic, religious or literary contexts
<p>111. <u>Early Modern English Grammar:</u> <u>Morphology</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Possessive Pronouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no agreement with nouns • absolute use of full forms <i>mine</i> and <i>thine</i>: <p>“Hamlet, this pear is thine”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new form <i>its</i> (for 3rd person neuter)

	Alongside <i>his / it</i> :
	“it lifted up its head and did address itself to motion.” (Hamlet)
112. <u>Early Modern</u> <u>English Grammar:</u> <u>Morphology</u>	Adjectives
	losing the form of plural
	forming degrees of comparison by means of:
	-suffixes - <i>er / est</i>
	<i>more / most</i>
	- double comparatives / superlatives:
	“This was the most unkindest cut of all.” (Julius Caesar)
113. <u>Early Modern</u> <u>English Grammar:</u> <u>Morphology</u>	Simplification of the verbal paradigm:
	• no endings marking the 1 st person singular, plural present indicative
	• loss of the infinitival suffix - <i>an</i> -+ - <i>en</i> -> - <i>e</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> changing the ending of the 3rd person singular in the present tense - <i>th</i> into -<i>s</i>, as in <i>hath</i> → <i>has</i>, <i>thinketh</i> - <i>think</i>
114. <u>Early Modern English Grammar: Morphology</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> weak verbs (most productive) → regular verbs that form their past tense and Participle II by adding the suffix -<i>ed</i>: <i>love</i> - <i>loved</i> - <i>loved</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong verbs that preserved the vowel interchange in the root → irregular verbs: <i>write</i> — <i>wrote</i> - <i>written</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular weak verbs → irregular verbs as a result of the phonetic processes: <i>feel</i> - <i>felt</i> - <i>felt</i>
115. <u>Early Modern English Grammar: Morphology</u>	<p style="text-align: center;">Preterite-present verbs:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> came out of use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lost the greater part of their paradigms and turned into modal (defective) verbs, e.g. <i>must</i>, <i>need</i>, <i>can</i> / <i>could</i>, <i>may</i> / <i>might</i>, <i>shall</i> / <i>should</i>, <i>will</i> / <i>would</i>:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ are no longer autonomous
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ cannot be used without a complement

	<p>➤ are always used as modal auxiliaries with the infinitive without the particle <i>to</i></p>
<p>116. <u>Early English</u> <u>Grammar:</u> <u>Morphology</u></p>	<p>Non - finite forms of the verb -> set of forms:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passive and perfect infinitives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passive and perfect gerund
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present participle in the passive voice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perfect participle in the active and passive voice
<p>117. <u>Early Modern English Grammar:</u> <u>Syntax</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Direct word order</i> - the subject precedes the predicate in non-emotional sentences, and the object is shifted to the position after the predicate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Joining</i> as a main way of connecting words:
	<p>➤ noun in pre-position to other noun plays the part of an attributes: <i>Talk of court news</i> (King Lear)</p>
<p>118. <u>Early Modern English Grammar:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement is limited to the demonstrative pronouns that preserve their plural form

<u>Syntax</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicate agrees with subject when expressed verb with the same auxiliary, and in the 3rd person singular of the present tense
118. <u>Early Modern English Grammar: Syntax</u> (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government is restricted to some structures with personal pronouns and interrogative or relative (<i>who / whom</i>) <p>➤ Prepositional government</p>
119. <u>Early Modern English Grammar: Syntax</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of auxiliary <i>do</i> in all types of sentences (declarative, negative, interrogative), containing the Present or Past tenses of the Indicative Mood and the Imperative Mood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominative sentence structure, i.e. a subject in the nominative case becomes a necessary part of it

Task 3

Study the tables 104-119 and following questions:

1. What types of word building were used in Early Modern English?
2. What were the most productive affixes in Early Modern English?
3. What kind of words was created by clipping in Early Modern English? Why?
4. What type of word building arose in England due to the loss of

endings? How did it happen?

5. What were the chief stages in the development of the second person pronoun system in English?
6. What changes did the system of possessive pronouns undergo in Early Modern English?
7. What changes did the adjective undergo in Early Modern English?
8. What changes did the verb system undergo in Early Modern English?
9. What was the word order change in the Early Modern English sentence?
10. What were the changes in the structure of the sentence in Early Modern English?

Task 4

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The words that were formed from more than two stems, e.g. *forget-me-not*, *matter of fact*, *out-of-date*.
2. The specifically English way of word building that arose in the language due to loss of endings.
3. The type of word building used to make such words as *gent*, *cab* and *wig*.
4. The kind of distinction in the system of personal pronouns that gradually disappeared during Early Modern English.

5. The grammatical category that the adjective in Early Modern English lost.
6. The linguistic phenomena in Early Modern English that can be illustrated with examples as *more wider* and *most unkindest*.
7. The two types of verbs that the traditional classification of strong and weak verbs gave way.
8. The group of verbs in Early Modern English that developed from some preterite-present verbs.
9. The main way of connecting words in the Early Modern English sentence.
10. The compulsory component of sentence structure in Early Modern English.

120. <u>Classical</u> <u>Modern English</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New / Modern English (1475 - up today), incl.
	<p>Early Modern English - known as Shakespeare's English - lasted for a century and a half</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Modern English (from mid - 17th century):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost all the grammatical forms were formed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major phonetic changes took place

	<p>- The ability to pick whatever lexeme wherever possible was developed</p>
	<p>~ Though the form of expression changed from century to century</p>
<p>121. <u>Modern English</u> (17th - 18th centuries)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of forms, the received standard in pronunciation and grammar
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debates as to grammaticality of various structures and forms through numerous publications of prescriptive grammars, dictionaries of correct English
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period of “cutting bulldogs’ tails” - some of the current and widely used forms were banished to make the language well-organized and logical
<p>122. <u>Modern English</u> (17th – 18th centuries)</p>	<p>First significant English dictionary:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Johnson. A dictionary of the English Language (1755) - definitions of c. 40,000 words. Over 200 words on grammar and rhetoric (1750 - 1800): • Bishop Robert Lowth. Short Introduction to English Grammar (1762)

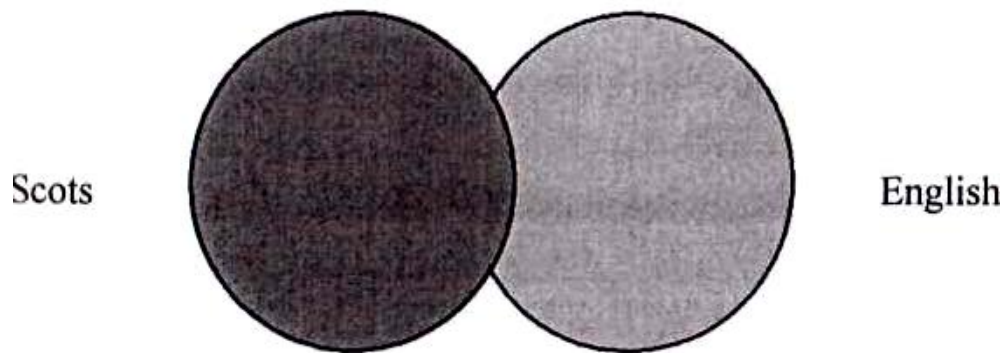
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lindley Murray. English Grammar (1794)
<u>123. Post – Modern English</u>	<p>Late Modern English originated in 1876 or 1877 with Alexander Graham Bell’s invention of the telephone and Thomas Alva Edison’s of the phonograph. These machines, along with a few others that have followed - radio, talking pictures, television - were able to do for the spoken word what the printing press did for the written word.</p>
<u>124. RP vs Standard English</u>	<p>Standard English:</p> <p>the English Grammar and vocabulary used in public speaking, radio and television news broadcasts, books and newspapers</p> <p>Received Pronunciation (RP):</p> <p>a social accent considered the correct form of speech, the English spoken over the radio</p>
<u>125. RP and Standard English</u>	<p>RP & Standard English:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Midlands dialect • educated upper classes

	BBC accent	
	another name for RP as a result of the BBC radio broadcasts in 1920-s	
	Advanced RP or marked RP	
	the RP spoken by members of the upper class, including the royal family	
126. <u>Standard English</u>	Standard English, when spoken with an RP accent:	
	• BBC English	• Oxford English
	• The Queen's English	• The King's English
127. <u>Modern English Dialects</u>	English:	
	• Standard English	
	• Regional dialects (pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar)	
	• England	• Scotland

	• Northern Ireland	• Wales	
128. <u>English as Spoken in England</u>	• Anglo - English		
	• English in England		
	• British English (outside the UK)		
	• English English (Peter Trudgill in Language in the British Isles)		
129. <u>English English</u> [Eng Eng]	• RP (Queen's English, BBC English)		
	• Northern English		
	• Southern English		
	• Midlands English		
	• East Anglian English		
130. <u>English as Spoken in Scotland</u>	Originally (5 th century)	Middle Ages	18 th - 19 th centuries
	south - east of Scotland	south - west of Scotland	The Highlands and Islands of northern and

			western Scotland
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131. Scottish English (from 17th century)



The Highlands:

Gaelic – a native language

English – a second language

132. <u>Scottish English (ScotEng)</u>	• Spelling, grammar, punctuation → Standard English
	• Pronunciation → Scottish accent (originated in Scottish Gaelic and Scots)
133. <u>English as Spoken in Wales</u>	• Anglo - Welsh
	• Welsh English
	• Wenlish (outside Wales)

134. <u>Welsh English (WEng)</u> <u>(18th - 19th centuries)</u>	Welsh - a native language	
	English - a second language	
	Spelling, grammar, punctuation → Standard English	
	Pronunciation → Welsh accent (South Wales)	
135. <u>English in Ireland (from 17th century)</u>	Northern Ireland	Southern Ireland
	Scotland (ScotEng - origin)	Scotland (ScotEng - origin)
	Mid Ulster	Hiberno-English
	NIrEng	Irish English
		Anglo-Irish
		SIrEng

Task 5

Study the tables 120-135 and answer the following questions:

1. Why do classifications give the New/Modern English period as beginning with mid-17th century?

2. What are the distinctive features of the English language during the 17th - 18th centuries?
3. Why is the sub-period of the 17-18th c. called the period of “cutting bulldogs” tails?
4. What were the most influential linguistic works that appeared in Britain between 1750 and 1800?
5. What events mark the beginning of the “post-Modern” period of English?
6. What role did the BBC play in the development of Standard English? What is the difference between the terms “Standard English” and RP English”?
7. Who introduced the term “English English”? What does English English include?
8. How long has English been spoken in Scotland? What other language/s did English have to compete with?
9. Where does the English of the north of Ireland have its roots? How is it different from English spoken in the south of Ireland?
10. What was the status of English in Wales until quite recently? Why?

Task 6

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The author of the first significant English dictionary.
2. The sub-period in the history of English that originated in 1876 or 1877 with Bell’s invention of the telephone and

Edison's of the phonograph.

3. The full name of RP.
4. Another name of RP.
5. The RP spoken by members of the upper class, including the royal family.
6. Standard English, when spoken with an RP accent.
7. The linguistic term introduced by Peter Trudgill in his book *Language in the British Isles* to denote a specific type of English.
8. The term introduced by John Edwards to denote a specific form of Welsh English.
9. The most common term used to refer to the EngEng-origin varieties of the south of Ireland.
10. The type of English, which is the result of language contact between Scots and English after the 17th century.

UNIT 5. VARIETIES OF MODERN ENGLISH

Tables (136-147)

<p>136. <u>British English vs American English</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British English (BrE) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard English 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English 	
<p>137. <u>American English (17th century)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American English (AmE) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States English 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. English 	
<p>138. <u>American English Phonology</u></p>	<p><i>card</i> [ka:rd], <i>dinner</i> [dinər], <i>latter</i> like <i>ladder</i> [laedər], <i>class</i> [klæss], <i>path</i> [pæθ], <i>cot</i> and <i>caught</i> [ka:t], <i>father</i> and <i>bother</i> - [fa:ðer] and [ba:ðer], <i>new</i> [nu:], <i>Tuesday</i> [ˈtu:zdeɪ], <i>suit</i> [su:t], <i>winter</i> like <i>winner</i> [winər], <i>missile</i> [ˈmɪsl], <i>laboratory</i> [ləbrato:ri]</p>	
<p>139. <u>American English Spelling</u></p>	<p>Noah Webster (1928). <i>An American Dictionary of the English Language</i></p>	
	<p>AmE</p>	<p>BrE</p>
	<p>color</p>	<p>colour</p>

	center	centre
	inquire	enquire
	encyclopedia	encyclopaedia
	maneuver	manoeuvre
	judgment	judgement
	defense	defence
	apologize	apologise
	inflexion	inflection
	traveling	travelling
	fulfillment	fulfilment
140. <u>American English Grammar</u>	AmE	BrE
	I've gotten 16 Christmas cards so far.	I've received 16 Christmas cards so far.

	dreamed, learned	dreamt, learnt
	I will tell you later.	I shall tell you later
	Should I do this now?	Shall I do this now?
	Did you read it already?	Have you read it yet?
	He is in the hospital.	He is in hospital.
	the Mississippi River	the River Thames
	twenty till three	twenty to three
	five after eight	five past eight
	to live on a street	to live in a street
	on the weekend	at the weekend
141. <u>American lexicon</u>	Native American	wigwam, moccasin, opossum, raccoon, squash, moose

	Dutch	cookie, cruller, pit	
	French	prairie, levee, portage, gopher	
	Spanish	canyon, barbecue, stevedore	
	Mexican Spanish	ranch	
142. <u>American Lexicon</u>	Inventions: elevator, parking lot, power cord, gasoline, hatchback, overpass, mail, automated teller machine (ATM), smart card, cash register, dishwasher, movie		
	American slang: hijacking, disc jockey, boost, bulldoze, jaze		
143. <u>American Lexicon</u>	1. Same word, different meaning		
		AmE meaning	BrE meaning
	pants	"trousers"	"underpants"
	2. Same word, additional meaning in one variety (BrE)		

		AmE meaning	BrE meaning
	Bathroom	"room with toilet only"	"room with bath or shower"
144. <u>American Lexicon</u>	2. Same word, additional meaning in one variety (AmE)		
		AmE meaning	BrE meaning
	Smart	"intelligent"	"well - groomed"
	3. Same word, different in style, connotation, frequency of use		
144. <u>American Lexicon</u>		AmE usage	BrE usage
	Perhaps	Formal (<i>maybe</i> is used)	all styles
	4. Same concept or item, different word		
	AmE		BrE

	sophomore	second year student
	line	queue
	gas	petrol
	to make a reservation	to book
	living room	sitting room
145. <u>American English Dialects</u>	• General American English (GAE)	
	• General American	
	• Standard Midwestern	
146. <u>Major Regional Dialects</u>	• Northern	• Midland
	• Southern	• Western
147. <u>Ethnic Dialects</u>	• Appalachian English	
	• African American Vernacular English or Black English	
	• Cajun English	

Task 1

Study the tables 136-147 and answer the following questions:

1. When did British English and American English diverge? Why did it happen?
2. Where is dialect in North America most distinctive? Why?
3. What type of language is General American? What is its origin? What role does it play in the U.S.?
4. What are the most noticeable differences between American English and British English pronunciation?
5. What changes in English were initiated by Noah Webster?
6. What were the key factors that involved the most noticeable differences between American English and British English vocabulary?
7. What are the four major categories that American English and British English vocabulary differences can divide into?
8. What are the most noticeable differences between American English and British English grammar?
9. What are the main regional dialect groups in the U.S.?
10. What are the main social dialects in the U.S.?

Task 2

Give the appropriate word/s for the following:

1. The term used to differentiate between the form of the language used

- in the British Isles and those used elsewhere.
2. The dialect of the English language used mostly in the U.S.
 3. The dialect that is closest to being a standard and perceived by American to be free of regional characteristics.
 4. The distinctive feature of most North American speech that involves the consonant /ɹ/ and can be illustrated with such examples as *card* [**ka:rd*], *dinner* [*ˈdinar*], *bar* [*ba:r*].
 5. The author of the first American dictionary written in 1828.
 6. The American way of writing the word *travelling*.
 7. The origin of such words as *hijacking*, *disc jokey*, *boost*, *bulldoze* and *jazz*.
 8. The article that Americans use more often than British people.
 9. Another name of Black English.
 10. The dialect of English spoken by the people in the U.S. state of Louisiana who are descended from French Canadians called Acadians

SELF-ASSESSMENT TESTS

Variant 1

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. The subject matter of the course *History of English* is the changing nature language through more than 50 hundred years of its existence.
2. The Celtic invasion marks the beginning of Early Old English.
3. During the Middle English period there appeared analytical forms of the verb, i. e . the Future tense forms.
4. The written standard English began to emerge during the 15th century on the basis of the East Midland type of English, particularly the dialect of London.
5. The author of the first significant English dictionary was Lindley Murray.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. The period of pre-written functioning of the English language until the 8th century is known as ...
2. The part of speech that had a poorly represented system of categories in Old English was ...
3. *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* was written by ...

4. The type of sound change in Middle English that can be illustrated with such examples as *heard* → *hard* and *earm* → *arm* is ...
5. The word that replaced the Old English word *leod* was ...
6. The work that had two editions in the 15th century was ...
7. Such words as *cruise*, *landscape*, *yacht* come from ...
8. The Early Modern English sentence structure required ...
9. The type of English, which is the result of language contact between Scots and English after the 17th century, is known as ...
10. The dialect of English spoken by the people in the U.S. state of Louisiana who are descended from French Canadians called Acadians is known as ...

Task 3

Give the appropriate words for statements (1-10).

1. The first inhabitants of Britain.
2. The historical event that marks the rise of English in the British Isles.
3. The word order in Old English.
4. The last successful invasion of Britain in 1066.
5. The grammatical category that the nominal parts of speech lost in the Middle English period.
6. The languages that were used in Middle English literature.
7. The substantial change in English long vowels from 1400 to 1600.

8. The words that were formed from more than two stems, *e.g. forget-me-not, matter-of-fact, out-of-date.*
9. The author of the first significant English dictionary.
10. The term used to differentiate between the form of the English language used in the British Isles and those used elsewhere.

Variant 2

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is the false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. The diachronic approach implies that separate aspects of the language are investigated, as well as some periods in the history of the language.
2. The most important Late Middle English poet was Geoffrey Chaucer, the author of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
3. The term 'Scottish' (as opposed to the previously used 'Inglis') comes to be used in late 15th century.
4. Late Modern (New) English may have originated in 1876 or 1877 with invention of the telephone and Edison's of the phonograph.
5. The sing-song Welsh accent familiar to many English people is generally associated with South Wales

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. Such words as *earth*, *dog* and *field* come from
2. The parts of speech that agreed with nouns in number, gender and case in Old English included ...
3. The most famous epic poem (appr. AD 900) from the Old English period is ...
4. The change in Middle English phonology that deals with unstressed

vowels is known as ...

5. The type of verb that increased in the Middle English period was ...
6. The most prestigious dialect in the 15th century was ...
7. The origin of the words *coffee*, *kiosk*, *yoghurt* is ...
8. The main way of connecting words in the Early Modern English sentence was...
9. The most common term used to refer to the EngEng-origin varieties of the south of Ireland is ...
10. Black English is also called ...

Task 3

Give the appropriate word/s for statements (1-10).

1. The language that replaced the Celtic language.
2. The collective name of the two Old English dialects (Northumbrian and Mercian).
3. The main types of word-building in Old English.
4. The nickname of Duke William of Normandy.
5. The cases that the noun had in the Middle English period.
6. The type of changes that synonymous words took on in the Middle English period.
7. The quantitative change in the Early Modern English consonants, as in *talk*, *knight*, *write* and *forehead*.

8. The specifically English way of word building that arose in the language due to the loss of endings.
9. The sub-period in the history of English that originated in 1876 or 1877 with Bell's invention of the telephone and Edison's of the phonograph.
10. The dialect of the English language used mostly in the U.S

Variant 3

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. The first inhabitants of Britain were the Celts.
2. The Middle English literature was trilingual (French, English and Latin), synonymous words took on changes of meaning.
3. By the end of the 12th century, the English of Scotland, and that of England had markedly diverged.
4. Standard British English was developed from the East Midland dialect.
5. The English of the north of Ireland, known as Hiberno-English, has its roots in Scotland.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words

1. The words *candle*, *master* and *port* come from ...
2. The most developed part of speech in Old English was ...
3. The words *again*, *anger*, *egg*, *husband*, *kid*, *knife*, *law* and *vt'ant* originate from ...
4. *The wordcwedan* was spelt in Middle English as ...
5. The distinctive feature of affixation in Middle English that can be

illustrated with such words as *unarmen* and *lovable* is ...

6. The invention of 1476 that gave an unprecedented impetus to the formation of a standard language was ...
7. The primary source of such idioms as *eye for eye*, *the salt of the earth* and *money is the roof of all evil* was ...
8. The group of verbs in Early Modern English that developed from some preterite- present verbs is known as ...
9. Peter Trudgill in his book *Language in the British Isles* introduced such linguistic term as ...
10. The article that Americans use more often than British people is

Task 3

Give the appropriate words for statements (1-10)

1. The name of the tribe after which the northern part of Celtic Britain was called.
2. Another name of the Written Old English period.
3. The name of the tribes that invaded Britain between the years 750 and 1050
4. The dialect of French influenced by popular Latin and Old Norse.
5. The class of pronoun that appeared in the Middle English period.
6. The most important Late Middle English poet.
7. The qualitative change in the Early Modern English consonants, as in *example*, *notion*, *pleasure*, *question* and *soldier*,

8. The type of word building used to make such words as *gent*, *cab* and *wig*.
9. The full name of RP.
10. The dialect that is closest to being a standard and perceived by Americans to be free of regional characteristics.

Variant 4

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. More than one Celtic tribe invaded Britain.
2. Such words as *unarmen* and *lovable* are examples of new Middle English compounds.
3. After the Norman Conquest English spread through the whole lowlands area, with Gaelic remaining beyond the Highland line.
4. The term *Standard English* usually refers to both dialect and accent.
5. British English and American English diverged at the start of the 17th century.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. The Germanic tribes called Britain ...
2. Old English nouns had the following grammatical cases...
3. The origin of such words as *Lancaster*, *Manchester*, *Portsmouth* and *Stratford* is ...
4. Middle English exclusively used the letters from ...
5. The double negation was no longer used by the end of...
6. King Henry V (1413 to 1422) did not want his government officials to

use such languages as ...

7. Shakespeare made copious use of such compounds as...
8. The traditional classification of strong and weak verbs gave way to the such two types of verbs as ...
9. The linguistic term 'English English' was introduced by ...
10. The origin of such words as *hijacking*, *disc jockey*, *boost*, *bulldoze* and *jazz* is ...

Task 3

Give the appropriate word/s for statements (1-10)

1. The name of the tribe after which the southern, part of Celtic Britain was called.
2. The system of writing in Old English before the introduction of Christianity.
3. Three sources of loans to Old English.
4. The name given to Early Middle English, which is marked by the decline of the language.
5. The part of speech that was formed from the reduced form of the demonstrative pronoun *data*.
6. The dialect from which the East Midland dialect and the West Midland dialect originate.
7. Another name of the Early Modern English period, which is represented by numerous writings, as well as a highly inconsistent

grammar.

8. The kind of distinction in the system of personal pronouns that gradually disappeared during Early Modern English.
9. Another name of RP.
10. The distinctive feature of most North American speech that involves the consonant /r/ and can be illustrated with such examples as *card* ['ka:rd], *dinner* ['dinə] , *bar* [ba:r].

Variant 5

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. The Celts are also known as 'Ancient Britons'.
2. Some 10,000 French words came into English in the Middle English period.
3. During the Anglo-Saxon period most of Scotland was Celtic-speaking.
4. The terms *BBC English*, *Oxford English* or *the Queen's/King's English* are used to denote the RP spoken by members of the upper class, including the royal family.
5. The main regional dialect groups in the U.S. are the Northern, the Southern, the Midland and Black English.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words

1. The Romans called Britain...
2. The first syllable that was always stressed in ...
3. The origin of such names as *Arthur*, *Donald* and *Kennedy* is ...
4. Late Middle English was the blend of...
5. Such type of word formation that declined dramatically in the Middle English period as ...

6. The written form of English used by government bureaucracy and for other official purposes from the late 14th century is known as ...
7. Shakespeare had the strongest impact on such area of English as ...
8. Such Early Modern English forms as *more wider and most unkindest* illustrated ...
9. Standard English, when spoken with an RP accent, is known as ...
10. The American way of writing the word *traveling* is

Task 3

Give the appropriate words for statements (1-10).

1. The name given to the British Isles by the Phoenicians.
2. The way Old English was spelt.
3. The Danish word for 'farm' or 'town' that may be a component of many British place names.
4. Another name of Late Middle English.
5. The type of grammatical relationship between the predicate and the subject in the Middle English sentence.
6. The dialect into which West Saxon was transformed in the Middle English period.
7. Another name of the King James Bible of 1611.
8. The grammatical category that the adjective in Early Modern English lost.
9. The RP spoken by members of the upper class, including the royal family.
10. The author of the first American dictionary.

Variant 6

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true. (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. In his *Commentaries on the Gallic War* Julius Caesar was the first to mention the British Isles and the Celts.
2. At the end of the Middle English period English included around 75 percent of loan words.
3. The Middle English dialects include: Kentish, Southern, Northern, Mercian and East Anglian.
4. The most prestigious accent in Britain is the RP or BBC accent.
5. The differences between accents in northern and southern Ireland are not very significant.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. The Phoenicians called the British Isles ...
2. Old English was spelt as it was ...
3. The Danish word for 'farm' or 'town' that may be a component of many British place names is ...
4. Late Middle English is also called ...
5. The Middle English sentence had such type of grammatical relationship predicate and the subject as ...

6. In the Middle English period West Saxon was transformed into ...
7. The King James Bible of 1611 is also known as ...
8. The adjective in Early Modern English lost such grammatical category as ...
9. The RP spoken by members of the upper class, including the royal family, is called ...
10. The first American dictionary was written in ...

Task 3

Give the appropriate words for statements (1-10).

1. The name given to Britain by the Romans.
2. The syllable that was always stressed in Old English.
3. The origin of such names as *Arthur, Donald and Kennedy*.
4. The languages that made up Late Middle English.
5. The type of word formation that declined dramatically in the Middle English period.
6. The written form of English used by government bureaucracy and for other official purposes from the late 14th century.
7. The area of English that Shakespeare had the strongest impact on.
8. The linguistic phenomena in Early Modern English that can be illustrated with such examples as *more wider* and *most unldndesl*.
9. Standard English, when spoken with an RP accent.
10. The American way of writing the word *travelling*.

Variant 7

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true. (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. The southern half of the island was named 'Scotland' after powerful Celtic tribes, the Scots.
2. In the Middle English period some new parts of speech appeared, among them: the article, the gerund, the stative and the possessive pronouns.
3. The increase in foreign borrowings is the most distinctive linguistic sign of Late Modern English.
4. Samuel Johnson introduced the term *Anglo-English* to denote the English language as spoken in England.
5. With some local exceptions 'r' is pronounced wherever it occurs in the word, making Irish English a rhotic dialect.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. The southern part of Celtic Britain was called ...
2. Before 597 AD Old English used the system of writing known as ...
3. Three sources of loans to Old English included ...
4. Early Middle English, which is marked by the decline of the language, is called...

5. The part of speech that was formed from the reduced form of the demonstrative pronoun *data* is ...
6. The East Midland dialect and the West Midland dialect originate from ...
7. The Early Modern English period, which is represented by numerous writings as well as a highly inconsistent grammar, is called ...
8. During Early Modern English such kind of distinction in the system of personal pronouns that gradually disappeared as ...
9. RP is also known as ...
10. The distinctive feature of most North American speech that involves the consonant /r/ and can be illustrated with such examples as *card* [ka:rd], *dinner* ['dinər], *bar* [ba:r] is.

Task 3

Give the appropriate word/s for statements (1-10).

1. The name given to Britain by the Germanic tribes.
2. The number of grammatical cases that Old English nouns had.
3. The origin of such words as *Lancaster*, *Manchester*, *Portsmouth* and *Stratford*
4. The letters that Middle English exclusively used.
5. The type of negation that was no longer used by the end of the middle English period.
6. The languages that King Henry V (1413 to 1422) did not want to be

used by government officials.

7. The type of compounds that Shakespeare made copious use of.
8. The two types of verbs that the traditional classification of strong and weak verbs gave way.
9. The linguistic term introduced by Peter Trudgill in his book *Language in the British Isles* to denote a specific type of English.
10. The origin of such words as *hijacking, disc jockey, boost, bulldoze and jazz*.

Variant 8

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For false statement write the correct one.

1. Today the people of Wales, Western Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall still call themselves 'Celts'
2. Middle English numerals were no longer declined, and lost the category of gender with other nominal parts of speech.
3. Most of the words which entered English during the Renaissance were taken from the Romance languages.
4. English became widespread in Wales in medieval times.
5. The dialect that is closest to being a standard and perceived by Americans to be free of regional characteristics is known as U.S. English.
6. Because NlrEng has its roots in Scotland, its pronunciation does not differ from that of ScotEng.

Task 2

Complete the statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words

1. The northern part of Celtic Britain was called ...
2. The Written Old English period is called ...
3. Between the years 750 and 1050 Britain was invaded by ...
4. The dialect of French influenced by popular Latin and Old Norse is

known as ...

5. In the Middle English period a new class of pronoun appeared such as ...
6. The most important Late Middle English poet was ...
7. The qualitative change in the Early Modern English consonants, as in example, *notion*, *pleasure*, *question* and *soldier* is known as ...
8. Such words as *gent*, *cab* and *wig* were created by ...
9. 'RP' means ...
10. The dialect that is closest to being a standard and perceived by Americans of regional characteristics is ...

Task 3

Give the appropriate word/s for statements (1-10).

1. The origin of such words as *candle*, *master* and *port*.
2. The most developed part of speech in "Old English.
3. The origin of such words as *again*, *anger*, *egg*, *husband*, *kid*, *knife*, *law* and *want*
4. The Middle English spelling of the word *cwedan*.
5. The distinctive feature of affixation in Middle English that can be illustrated with such words as *unarmen* and *lovable*.
6. The invention of 1476 that gave an unprecedented impetus to the formation of standard language.

7. The primary source of such idioms as *eye for eye*, *the salt of the earth* and *money is the roof of all evil*
8. The group of verbs in Early Modern English that developed from some preterite- present verbs.
9. The term introduced by John Edwards to denote a specific form of Welsh English.
10. The article that Americans use more often than British people.

Variant 9

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. The Romans came from Italy in AD 43 and called the country 'the Tin Islands'.
2. In the Middle English period the noun lost the category of case.
3. Compounding is a specifically English way of word building which arose due to the loss of endings.
4. English English includes: RP (Queen's English, BBC English), Northern English, Southern English, Midland English, and East Anglian English.
5. Most of the grammatical and lexical features of NIrEng which differentiate it from EngEng are also found in ScotEng and/or S1rEng.

Task 2

Complete the statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. The Celtic language was replaced by ...
2. Northumbrian and Mercian are known collectively as ...
3. The main types of word-building in Old English were ...
4. The nickname of Duke William of Normandy was ...
5. The Middle English noun had such cases as ...

6. In the Middle English period synonymous words took on ...
7. The words as *talk, knight, write and forehead* illustrate such quantitative change in the Early Modern English consonants as ...
8. The specifically English way of word building that arose in the language due to the loss of endings is known as ...
9. The sub-period in the history of English that originated in 1876 or 1877 with Bell's invention of the telephone and Edison's of the phonograph is called ...
10. The dialect of the English language that is used mostly in the U.S. is called.

Task 3

Give the appropriate word/s for statements (1-10).

1. The origin such words as *earth, dog* and *field*.
2. The parts of speech that agreed with nouns in number, gender and case in Old English.
3. The epic poem (appr. AD 900) from the Old English period.
4. The change in Middle English phonology that deals with unstressed vowels.
5. The type of verb that increased in the Middle English period.
6. The most prestigious dialect in the 15th century.
7. The origin of such words as *coffee, kiosk, yoghurt*.
8. The main way of connecting words in the Early Modern English sentence.

9. The most common term used to refer to the EngEng-origin varieties of the south Ireland.
10. Another name of Black English.

Variant 10

Task 1

Read the statements below. For (1-10) write (T) if the statement is true, (F) if it is false. For the false statement write the correct one.

1. Lots of Latin words entered the Celtic language up to AD 410, e.g. *candle, master* and *port*.
2. Due to the reduction of the unstressed vowels the ending *-e* was used to form the plural for the majority of Middle English nouns.
3. Early Modern (New) English is also known as the period of 'cutting bulldog' tails.
4. English has been spoken in the south-east of Scotland for as long as it has been spoken in England.
5. The auxiliary *shall* is relatively rare, as in ScotEng, NIrEng and NAmEng.

Task 2

Complete statements (1-10) using a maximum SIX words.

1. The first inhabitants of Britain were ...
2. The historical event that marks the rise of English in the British Isles is ...
3. The word order in Old English was ...
4. The last successful invasion of Britain in 1066 is known as ...
5. Such grammatical category that the nominal parts of speech lost in the

Middle English period as ...

6. Middle English literature was trilingual...
7. The substantial change in English long vowels from 1400 to 1600 is known as..
8. The word *forget-me-not*, *matter-of-fact*, *out-of-date* are created by...
9. The first significant English dictionary was written by...
10. Such term is used to difference between the form of the English language spoken in the British Isles and those spoken elsewhere as...

Task 3

Give the appropriate word/s for statements (1-10)

1. The period of pre-written functioning of the English language until the 8th century.
2. The part of speech that had a poorly represented system of categories in old English.
3. The author of *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.
4. The type of sound change in Middle English that can be illustrated with such examples as *heard* → *hard* and *earm* → *arm*.
5. The word that replaced the Old English word *leod*.
6. The work that had two editions in the 15th century.
7. The origin of such words as *cruise*, *landscape*, *yacht*.
8. The compulsory component of the sentence structure in Early Modern

English.

9. The type of English, which is the result of language contact between Scots and English after the 17th century.
10. The dialect of English spoken by the people in the U.S. state of Louisiana who are descended from French Canadians called Acadians

ISSUES FOR FINAL CREDIT

- The subject matter of *History of the English Language*, its ties with other subjects
- The dawn of British History: the Celtic Britain
- The invasion of Britain by Romans
- The invasion of Britain by Germanic tribes
- The Earlier Influence of Christianity
- The rise of English: dialects of Old English
- Old English system of writing, spelling and pronunciation
- Old English morphology
- Old English syntax
- Old English vocabulary
- Old English corpus
- The Norman Conquest
- Middle English system of writing and spelling
- Middle English phonology
- Middle English morphology
- Middle English syntax
- Middle English vocabulary
- Middle English corpus
- Middle English Dialects
- The rise of Standard English
- Phonetic Changes in Early Modern English
- Renaissance English

- Early Modern English grammar
- Early Modern vocabulary English, word-formation
- Classical Modern English
- Modern English Dialects
- British English Versus American English
- Periods in the history of the English language

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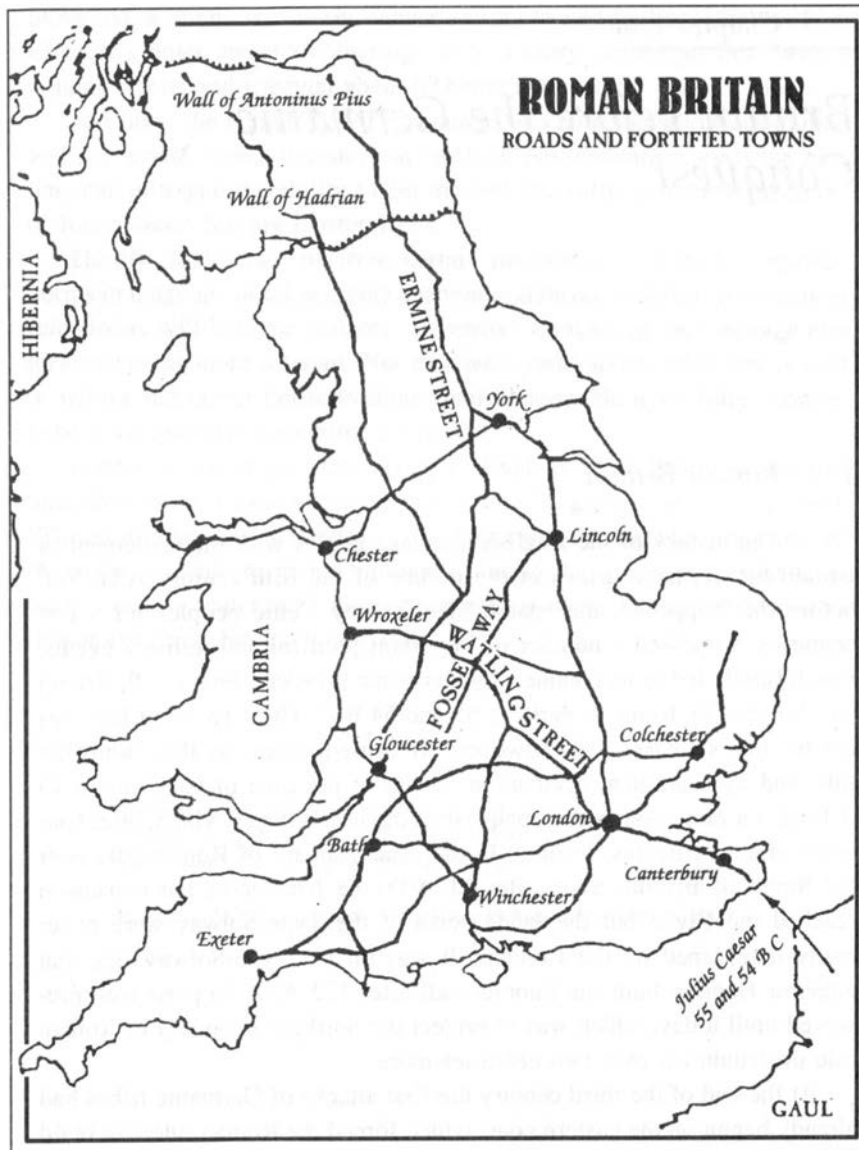
APPENDICES



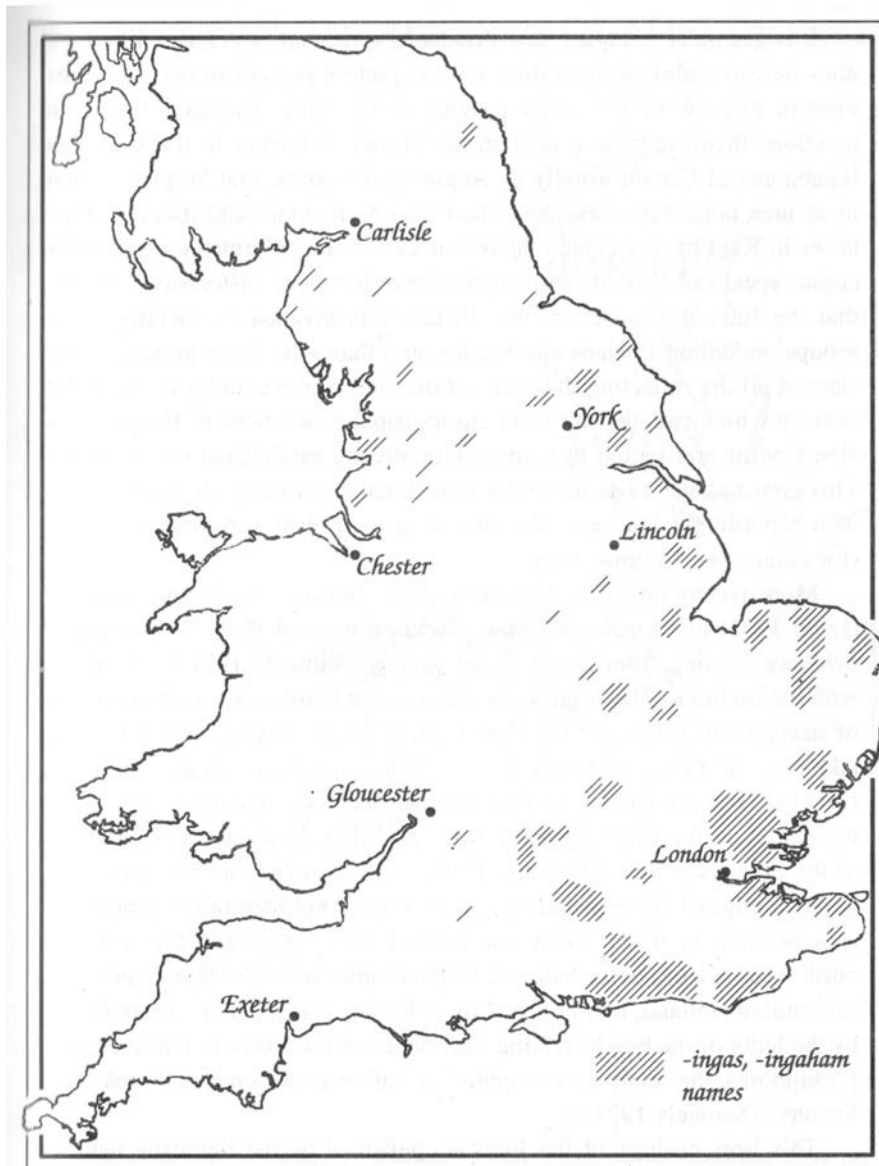
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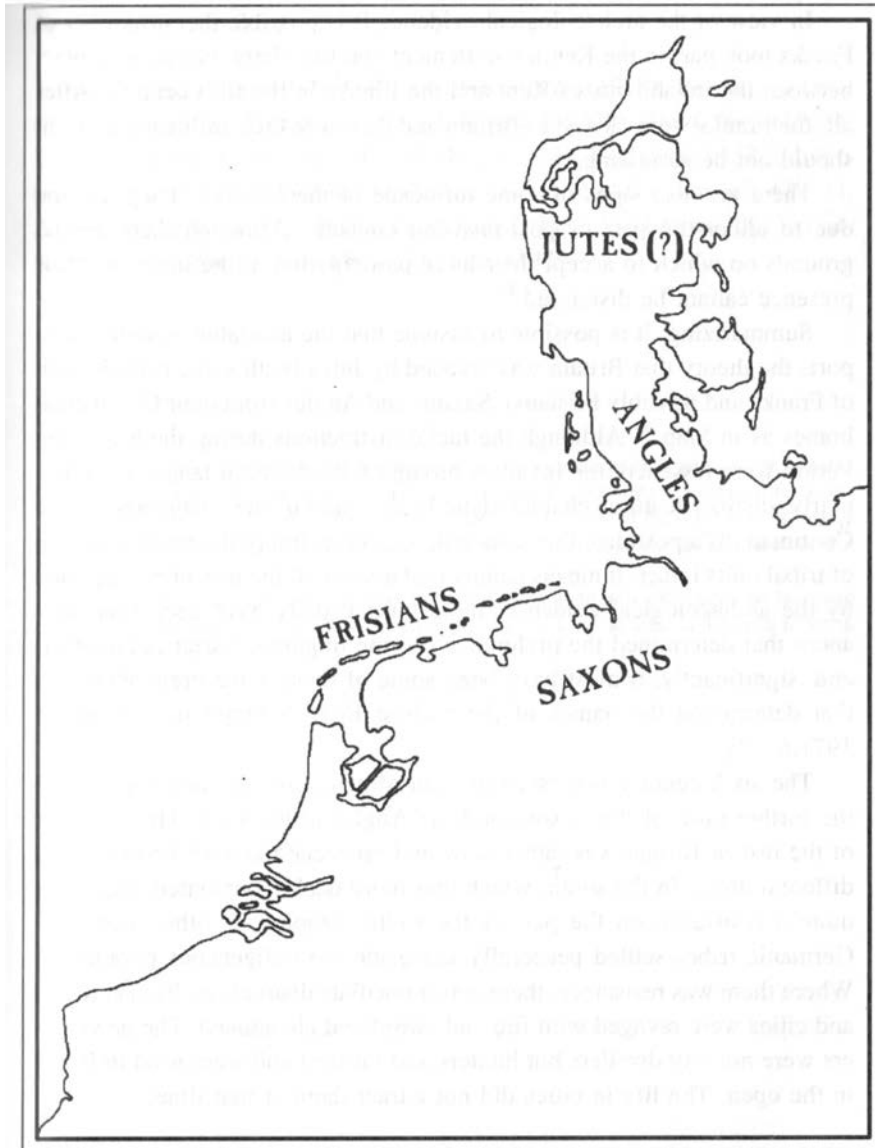
2. MIDDLE ENGLISH DIALECTS



3. ROMAN BRITAIN



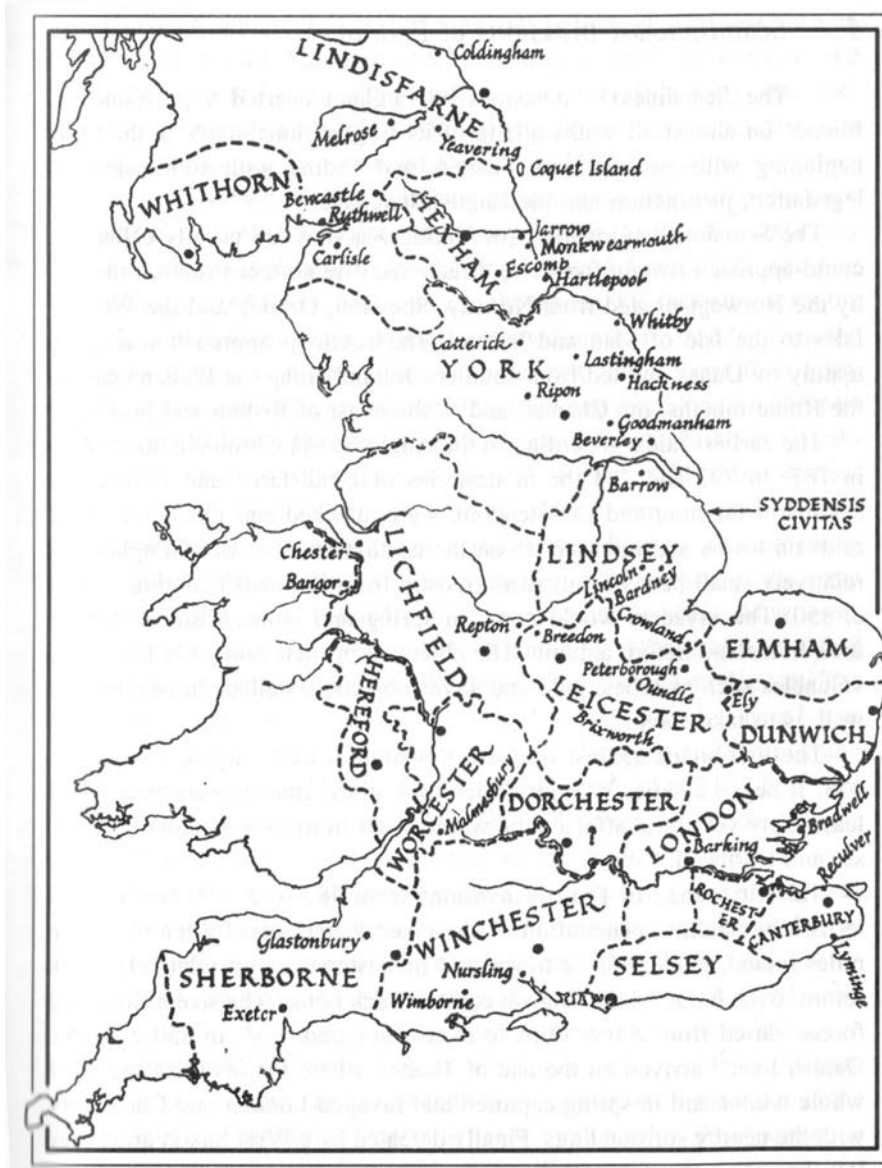
4. DISTRIBUTION THE EARLY ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENTS



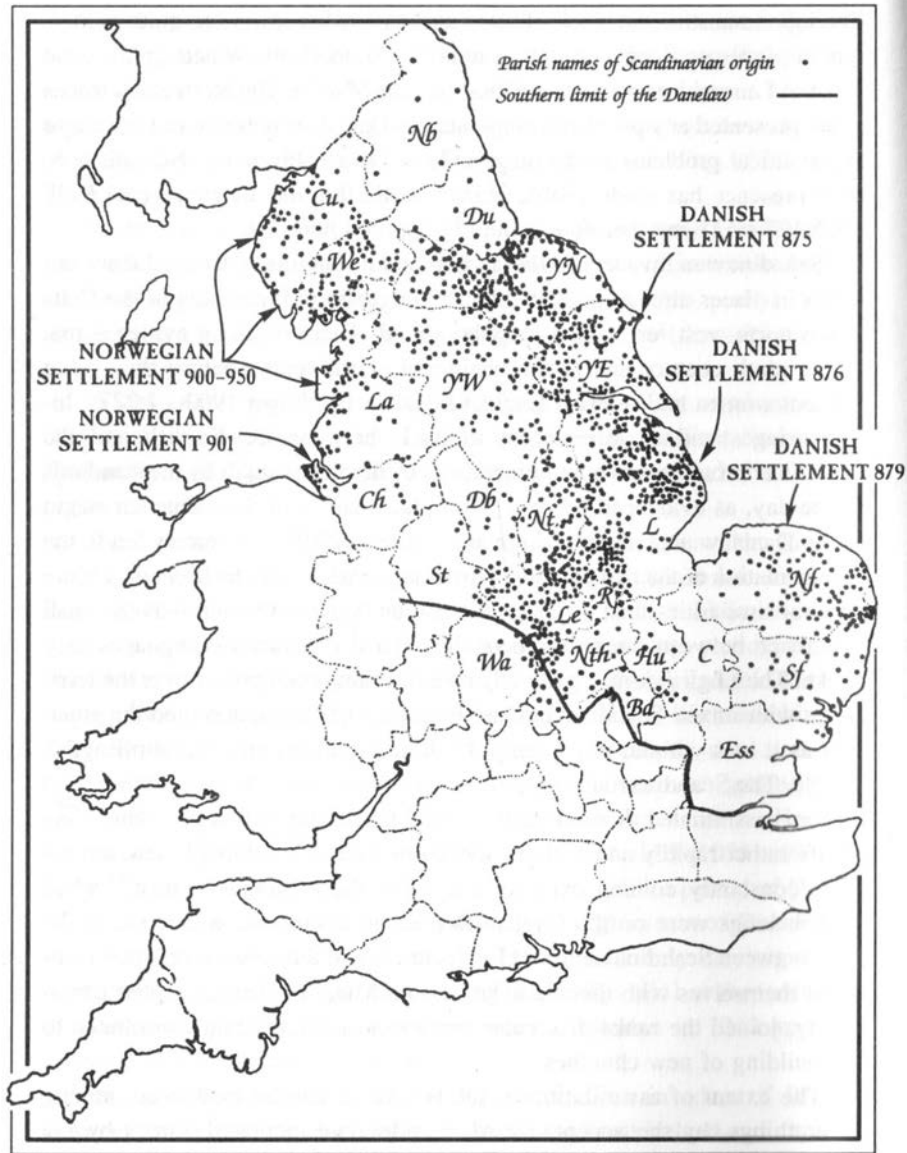
5. CONTINENTAL HOMES OF GERMANIC INVADERS IN THE FIFTH CENTURY



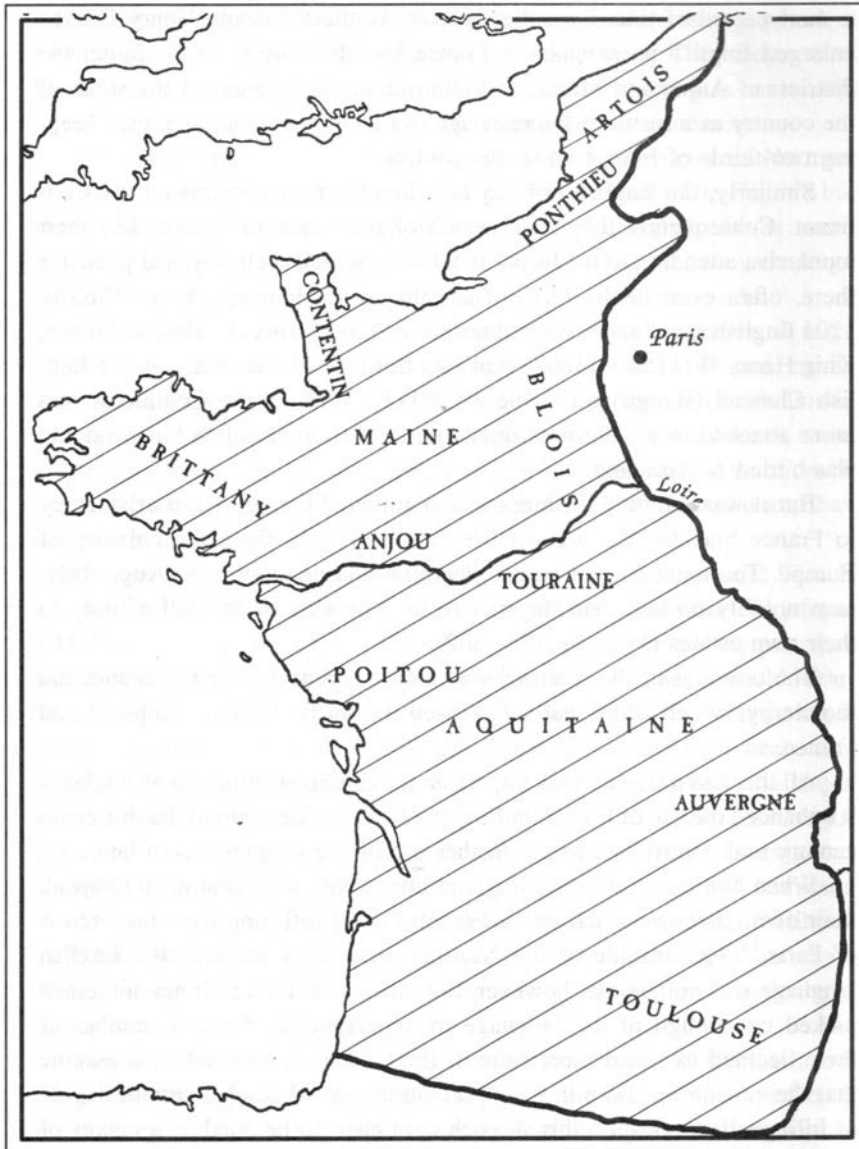
6. THE ANGLO-SAXON HEPTARCHY



7. APROXIMATE DIOCESAN BOUNDARIES c. 750



8. SCANDINAVIAN SETTLEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN THE TENTH CENTURY



9. ENGLISH POSSESSIONS IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY II (1154-1189)

*Chronological Summary of Important Events Pertaining
to the History of English*

55 and 54 B.C.	Julius Ceasar with his troops lands in Britain
43 A.D.	Systematic Roman conquest of Britain begins.
End of 3rd c.	First attacks of Germanic tribes on Britain.
376	Attacks against Roman Britain from Scots (from Ireland), Piets (from the north), and Saxons (from the east).
383	Roman legions recalled to the metropoly.
410	Last Roman troops leave Britain.
449	Germanic tribes invade the Island and begin its conquest.
c. 500	Battle at a “Mons Badonicus” lost by the Germanic invaders stops the conquest of Britain in the south for some time.
?547	The establishment of an Anglian kingdom north of the Humber.
597	St. Augustin arrives in Kent to begin Christianization of Germanic inhabitants of Britain in the south.
634	Irish monks brought to christianize Northumbria.
655	The conversion of Mercia completed by Northumbrian and Irish missionaries.
664	The Synod of Whitby.
c.725	Approximate date of the oral composition of <i>Beowulf</i> .
787	Beginning of Danish invasions.
865	The second stage of Danish invasion.
871-899	The reign of King Alfred the Great.
879	The Treaty of Wedmore between King Alfred and the Danes (led by Guthurum). The establishment of Danelaw.
886	King Alfred occupies London; his sovereignty recognized by the whole of England except the kingdom

- of Guthurum.
- 964** Beginning of the monastic reform which influenced the standardization of the English language.
- 973** The coronation of Edgar as the first king of the whole England (including Danelaw) at Bath.
- 991** Olaf Tryggvason invades England - the third stage of Danish invasions.
- 1066** William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings, beginning the Norman Conquest. French and Latin replace English as an official language.
- 1154** Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (the so-called *Peterborough Chronicle*) ends.
- 1204** King John loses Normandy to the French king; English nationalism begins to develop.
- 1250** End of the double allegiance of the English noblemen; the major need to foster French disappears.
- 1258** King Henry III issues the first proclamation since the Norman Conquest in English.
- 1295** A document is read and explained both in English and French before the court at Chelmsford.
- 1337-1453** Hundred Years' War arousing a common feeling of animosity towards everything French.
- 1344** The earliest petition to the chancellor in English.
- 1348-1350** The Black Death resulting in a great mobility of the society.
- 1362** The parliament is opened for the first time in English. The parliament enacts the *Statute of Pleading*; since January 1363 all law court proceedings and trials should be conducted in English.
- 1381** The Peasants' Revolt, accelerating social processes ♦

- begun earlie.
- c. 1385** English introduced in schools throughout England.
- 1413** The first English king, Henry IV, leaves his will in English.
- 1422** The first Privy Seal document in English.
- 1423** The records of the parliament begin to be written in English.
- c. 1430** Towns and Guilds begin to use English in their documents.
- 1476** William Caxton returns to England and establishes the first printing press in Westminster.
- 1499** Publication of a bilingual, English-Latin, word-list Promptorium Parvulorum by Caxton's successor Pynson (the list was written c.1440) which marks a step towards the rise of a dictionary.
- 1531** Henry VIII severs relations with Rome; the establishment of the Church of England
- 1564-1616** The life of William Shakespeare.
- 1586** Publication of H. Bullokar's Pamphlet for Grammar (an abbreviated version of a larger work which has not survived), the first grammar of the English language.
- 1588** The victory over the Spanish Armada, opening the seas and roads to the expansion of the English language overseas.
- 1604** Publication of Robert Cawdrey's Table Alphabeticall the first monolingual dictionary of English.
- 1607** English is brought to America by a group of colonist who establish the settlement of Jamestown (in today's Virginia)
- 1611** Publication of the Authorized Version of the Bible (also

- called the King James Bible).
- 1639-86** English settlements established in India (Madras, Calcutta, Bombay).
- 1642 - 60** The Bourgeois Revolution.
- 1664** The Royal Society establishes a committee “to improve the English language”.
- 1712** J. Swift’s letter to the Earl of Oxford published under *the title A Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue, urging for the establishment of an academy.*
- 1713** Nova Scotia ceded by the French to the English.
- 1755** Publication of Samuel Johnson’s *A Dictionary of the English Language*, the unquestionable authority on correctness of English until the end of 19th c.
- 1759** The victory of General Wolfe over the French at the battle of Quebeck.
- 1761** India becomes an English colony.
- 1769-77** Captain Cook claims Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania for the British crown on his voyage to the South Pacific.
- 1775-83** The War of Independence in America leading to the rise of the United States of America.
- 1788** The first penal colony established in New South Wales in Australia. The Dutch settlement at Cape Town (South Africa) seized by the British.
- 1805** British victory over the French at the battle of Trafalgar establishes the naval supremacy of England opening roads to further colonies.
- 1816** The establishment of the first inexpensive newspaper in England begins the era of the development of mass-

media which will influence the English language.

- 1840** The founding of English settlements in New Zealand. Cheap postal rates in England help to develop written communication which further spreads English.
- 1858** The beginning of work on the *New English Dictionary* (later called and today known as *Oxford English Dictionary*).
- 1890 -1910** Numerous inventions and scientific discoveries exert unusual impact on the English language.
- 1899 -1901** The Boer War in South Africa ending with the defeat of the descendents of the early Dutch settlers and the British hegemony.
- 1914-1918** World War I - the prestige of English rises. French begins to lose its ground in education and even diplomacy (the Treaty of Versailles written both in French and English).
- 1939 - 1945** World War II enhances further spread and rise of prestige of English.