

**Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка**

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**Методичні рекомендації  
до семінарських занять  
з «Історії англійської мови»**

(для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, денної форми здобуття освіти)

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Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка  
від 24 червня 2022 р (Протокол № 10)

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Методичні рекомендації до семінарських занять з «Історії англійської мови» (для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, денної форми здобуття освіти) / М. Полховська, Н. Борисенко, Ю. Лисецька, А. Очковська. – Житомир, Вид-во ЖДУ імені Івана Франка, 2022. – 35 с.

Методичні рекомендації укладені для здобувачів денної форми здобуття вищої освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія, освітньо-професійних програм «Англійська мова та література (переклад включно)», «Прикладна лінгвістика (англійська мова). Розробка містить алгоритм підготовки до семінарських занять.

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## ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Програма вивчення освітньої компоненти “Історія англійської мови” для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти відповідає освітньо-професійним програмам «Англійська мова та література (переклад включно) та «Прикладна лінгвістика (англійська мова)

**Предмет** – особливості розвитку фонетичної, лексичної, граматичної будови англійської мови у її взаємозв’язку з історичними, соціальними, політичними подіями в країні.

**Міждисциплінарні зв’язки:**

"Історія англійської мови" є складовою частиною теоретичного курсу англійської мови. Вона безпосередньо пов’язана зі вступом до мовознавства, загальною та порівняльною лексикологією, загальною і порівняльною стилістикою, теоретичною та порівняльною граматику, теорією міжкультурної комунікації.

Програма навчальної дисципліни складається з таких модулів:

Модуль 1. Особливості розвитку англійської мови

### **1. Мета, завдання та результати навчання**

1.1. Мета вивчення освітньої компоненти: ознайомити здобувачів з основними фактами та закономірностями еволюції англійської мови, з місцем англійської мови серед інших мов германського ареалу, з фонетичними, лексичними й граматичними особливостями розвитку англійської мови в її зв’язку з історією народу, соціальними та політичними змінами, розвитком культури.

### **1.2. Основними завданнями вивчення освітньої компоненти є:**

- продемонструвати місце англійської мови в мовному континуумі, її зв’язки та контакти з іншими мовами;
- розкрити закономірності розвитку англійської мови, її словникового складу, граматичної будови та фонетичної системи в нерозривному зв’язку з історією народу;
- підвищення загальноосвітнього рівня здобувачів та їхньої філологічної підготовки через здійснення базового філологічного аналізу текстів різних періодів розвитку англійської мови.

Освітня компонента «Історія англійської мови» викладається на 3 курсі, в 6 семестрі.

На вивчення освітньої компоненти відводиться 120 годин 4 кредити ECTS.

Форма проведення занять: лекції, семінарські заняття

### Опис освітньої компоненти

Найменування показників	Галузь знань, спеціальність, ОПП рівень вищої освіти	Характеристика освітньої компоненти	
		денна форма навчання	заочна форма навчання
Кількість кредитів – <b>4</b>	Галузь знань – 03 Гуманітарні науки Спеціальність – 035 Філологія	Обов'язкова	
Модулів – <b>1</b>	<b>ОПП Англійська мова та література (переклад включно), Прикладна лінгвістика (англійська мова)</b>	Рік підготовки:	
Загальна кількість годин - <b>120</b>		3	
		Лекції	
Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання: аудиторних – <b>2,5</b> самостійної роботи здобувача – <b>5</b> год.	Перший (бакалаврський) рівень вищої освіти	<b>14 год.</b>	<b>4 год.</b>
		Практичні / Семінарські	
		<b>26 год.</b>	<b>8 год.</b>
		Лабораторні	
		<b>-год.</b>	<b>-год.</b>
		Самостійна робота	
		<b>80 год.</b>	<b>108 год.</b>
		Індивідуальна робота	
		<b>-год.</b>	<b>-год.</b>
		Вид контролю: екзамен	

### Тематичний план семінарських занять

Тематика	Кількість годин
Pre-English Times. The Old Germanic languages.	2
Pre-English Times. The Old Germanic languages. Phonetics, Morphology, Vocabulary	2
General Characteristics of Old English Period. Old English Phonetics.	2
General Characteristics of Old English Period. Old Grammar. Old English Vocabulary	4
General Characteristics of Middle English Period. Historical Background and Middle English Phonetics	2
General Characteristics of Middle English Period. Middle English Grammar and Vocabulary	4
Early Modern English (XV-XVII <sup>th</sup> centuries). Phonology and Grammar	2
Early Modern English (XV-XVII <sup>th</sup> centuries). Early Modern English Vocabulary	4
The Spread of English Overseas. Regional Varieties and Dialects.	2
Historical Grammar	2
	<b>26</b>

## Seminar 1 Pre-English Times. The Old Germanic Languages.

### Discussion points

1. Language Change: Types and Reasons. Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to the Study of the Language.
2. General Characteristics of East Germanic Languages
3. General Characteristics of North Germanic Languages
4. General Characteristics of West Germanic Languages
5. Old Germanic Languages and Old Germanic Tribes

### Additional Videos to watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vjt3g37SuQg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6avQhz7Hh6A>

[https://www.dailyhistory.org/What\\_Are\\_the\\_Origins\\_of\\_the\\_Germanic\\_Tribes](https://www.dailyhistory.org/What_Are_the_Origins_of_the_Germanic_Tribes)

[https://www.ted.com/talks/dan\\_adams\\_a\\_brief\\_history\\_of\\_goths](https://www.ted.com/talks/dan_adams_a_brief_history_of_goths)

[https://www.ted.com/talks/claire\\_bowern\\_where\\_did\\_english\\_come\\_from](https://www.ted.com/talks/claire_bowern_where_did_english_come_from)

### Presentations to prepare

1. The Comparative-Historical Method
2. The Spread of Indo-European Languages (Main Theories).
3. The Period of Great Migrations.
4. East Germanic Written Records (Ulfila's Bible).
5. North Germanic Written Records (Elder and Younger Eddas, Skaldic Poetry).
6. West Germanic Written Records (Song of Hildebrand, Beowulf, Ecclesiastical History of the English People by Vulnerable Bede).

### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Андрущенко О.Ю. Вступ до германського мовознавства / О.Ю. Андрущенко. – Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2010. – 176 с.
2. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
3. Левицький В. В. Основи германістики / В.В. Левицький. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2006. – 527 с.
4. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph. Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
5. Baugh A. A History of the English Language / A. Baugh, T. Cable. – London and New York : Routledge, 2002. – 447 p.
6. Blake N. F. A History of the English Language / N. F. Blake. – London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1996. – 382 p.
7. Crystal D. The English Language / D. Crystal. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 489 p.
8. Hogg R. A History of the English Language / R. Hogg, D. Denison. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 495 p.
9. Hogg R. An Introduction to Old English / R. Hogg. – Edinburgh University Press, 2002. – 163 p.
10. Mugglestone L. The Oxford History of English Language / L. Mugglestone. – Oxford University Press. – 2006. – 485 p.
11. Singh I. The History of English / I. Singh. – Hodder Education, 2005. – 226 p.
12. Smith J. Essentials of Early English / J. Smith. – London and New York : Routledge, 1999. – 251 p.

13. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by R. Hogg. – Vol. – I. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 558 p.

### Check yourself

1. What approach to language deals with the changes in the language and the development of different sections of the language
  - a) synchronic
  - b) diachronic
  - c) polichronic
2. The loss and the rise of oppositions is an example of
  - a) syntactic change
  - b) morphological change
  - c) phonological change
  - d) lexical change
3. The most changeable part of the language
  - a) syntax
  - b) vocabulary
  - c) morphology
  - d) phonetics
4. Economy principle is a type of
  - a) externally motivated change
  - b) exponential change
  - c) internally motivated change
5. The loss of strong irregular forms of the verb help – holp – holpen is due to
  - a) economy principle
  - b) analogy principle
  - c) law of rhotacism
  - d) externally motivated change
6. The examples of externally motivated changes are:
  - a) language contacts
  - b) social differentiation
  - c) technological progress
  - d) all mentioned above
7. What group of languages was never a part of Germanic group
  - a) West Germanic
  - b) North Germanic
  - c) South Germanic
  - d) East Germanic
8. Modern Germanic languages are presented by
  - a) West Germanic languages
  - b) North Germanic languages
  - c) West and North Germanic languages
  - d) East Germanic languages
  - e) all mentioned above
9. Define the languages which are included into West Germanic Group
  - a) English
  - b) German
  - c) Dutch
  - d) Afrikaans
  - e) Danish
  - f) Icelandic
  - g) Frisian
  - h) Faroese
  - i) Swedish
  - j) Norwegian
10. Who was the first to use the name "Germanic"?
  - a) Ulfila
  - b) Julius Caesar
  - c) Pliny
11. The first classification of Germanic tribes was made by
  - a) F. Engels
  - b) Pliny the Elder
  - c) Tacitus
12. The earliest written record was found in
  - a) Gothic
  - b) Old Icelandic
  - c) Old English
  - d) Old High German
13. The official division of North Germanic languages is into
  - a) insular and continental
  - b) western and eastern
  - c) all mentioned above
14. Two variants of the language – Bokmal and Nynorsk – can be found in

- a) Danish  
b) Icelandic  
c) Norwegian  
d) Dutch
15. The most conservative of the Scandinavian languages  
a) Danish  
b) Icelandic  
c) Norwegian  
d) Swedish
16. Afrikaans derives from  
a) English  
b) Dutch  
c) Yiddish  
d) Frisian
18. Which language is most closely related to English  
a) German  
b) Dutch  
c) Norwegian  
d) Frisian
19. Which language is the least typical Germanic language  
a) Faroese  
b) Frisian  
c) Dutch  
d) Yiddish
20. West Germanic Tribes included  
a) Vindili, Peucini, Bastarnae  
b) Hilleviones  
c) Ingveones, Istavones, Herminons

## Seminar 2

### Pre-English Times. The Old Germanic Languages. Phonetics, Morphology, Vocabulary Discussion points

1. Grimm's Law
2. Exceptions to Grimm's Law
3. Vowel Correspondences in Indo-European and Common Germanic
4. Germanic Ablaut
5. Indo-European and Common Germanic Vocabulary
6. Historical and Morphological Periodization of the English Language

#### Additional Videos to watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIltEcdy2gU> (The First Consonant Shift)

#### Presentations to prepare:

1. Theories, Explaining First Consonant Shift
2. Peculiar Features of Old Germanic Grammar (Noun, Weak and Strong Verb System, Adjective).
3. The Languages in England before English

#### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Андрушенко О.Ю. Вступ до германського мовознавства / О.Ю. Андрушенко. – Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2010. – 176 с.
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3. Левицький В. В. Основи германістики / В.В. Левицький. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2006. – 527 с.
4. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph. Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
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6. Blake N. F. *A History of the English Language* / N. F. Blake. – London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1996. – 382 p.
7. Crystal D. *The English Language* / D. Crystal. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 489 p.
8. Hogg R. *A History of the English Language* / R. Hogg, D. Denison. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 495 p.
9. Hogg R. *An Introduction to Old English* / R. Hogg. – Edinburg University Press, 2002. – 163 p.
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11. Singh I. *The History of English* / I. Singh. – Hodder Education, 2005. – 226 p.
12. Smith J. *Essentials of Early English* / J. Smith . – London and New York : Routledge, 1999 . – 251 p.
13. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by R. Hogg. – Vol. – I. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 558 p.

### Check yourself

1. Who was the first to give a systematic account for consonants correspondence in IE and CG
  - a) R. Rask
  - b) F. Bopp
  - c) J. Grimm
2. The first consonant shift affected
  - a) Sonorants
  - b) Fricatives
  - c) Plosives
3. In his book “die Deutsche Grammatik” J. Grimm described
  - a) one consonant shift
  - b) two consonant shifts
  - c) three consonant shifts
4. The method which is applied to the study of Germanic consonants is
  - a) structural method
  - b) comparative method
  - c) comparative historic method
  - d) historic method
5. The changes of Germanic plosives under Grimm’s law fall into
  - a) two acts
  - b) three acts
  - c) four acts
  - d) five acts
6. The consonants correspondences in *δ.ιηδ. pitár, укр. батько, зом. fadar* can be explained by
  - a) Grimm’s law
  - b) Verner’s law
  - c) Rask’s Law
  - d) Law of Rhotacism
7. Verner’s law accounts for the appearance of
  - a) voiced fricatives
  - b) sonorants
  - c) voiceless fricatives
8. Ablaut can be
  - a) quantitative
  - b) qualitative
  - c) quantitative and qualitative
9. Ablaut was applicable in building the principal forms of
  - a) strong verbs
  - b) weak verbs
  - c) all mentioned above
10. What was a specifically Germanic innovation
  - a) strong verbs
  - b) weak verbs
  - c) degrees of comparison of adjectives
11. IE ablaut [e-o] changed into Germanic

- a) [e – o]  
 b) [e – a]  
 c) [e/i – a]
12. Henry Sweet was the author of the  
 a) morphological periodization of English  
 b) syntactic periodization of English  
 c) phonetic periodization of English  
 d) lexical periodization of English
13. Account on the phonetic process in Latin piscis, Gothic fiskis, NE fish  
 a) Verner's Law  
 b) First Consonant Shift  
 c) The Law of Rhotacism  
 d) Rask's law
14. Which of the following vowel in CG were not of IE origin  
 a) [u], [i]  
 b) [o], [ā]  
 c) [ī], [ē]
15. Middle English starts in  
 a) 10<sup>th</sup> century  
 b) 11<sup>th</sup> century  
 c) 12<sup>th</sup> century
16. Account on the phonetic process in IE. mais, Goth. maiza, Scan. meire  
 a) Verner's Law
- b) First Consonant Shift  
 c) The Law of Rhotacism  
 d) Rask's law
17. The IE ablaut is represented as a gradation of  
 a) i–a–u  
 b) e–o–∅  
 c) o–a–a  
 d) a–o–o
18. Proto-Germanic had  
 a) fixed dynamic stress on the first root syllable  
 b) fixed dynamic stress on the first syllable  
 c) free stress
19. Traditionally Old English extends from  
 a) the time of the earliest written records in the 7-8<sup>th</sup> centuries until the end of 11<sup>th</sup>  
 b) from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century  
 c) from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century
20. Historically Middle English starts from  
 a) Anglo-Saxon Invasion  
 b) War of Roses  
 c) Introduction of Printing  
 d) Norman Conquest

### Seminar 3.

#### General Characteristics of Old English Period. Old English Phonetics.

#### Discussion points

1. Historical Background of the Old English Period.
2. Scandinavian Invasions. The Territory of the Danelaw.
3. General Characteristics of the Old English Dialects.
4. Old English Written Records.
5. The Main Qualitative and Changes of the Old English Phonemes. Breaking. Mutation. Diphthongization.
6. The Main Changes of Old English Consonants.

#### Additional Videos to watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNELyNHgp2o> (The Anglo-Saxon Invasion of Britain)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10pUyggkKYxk> (Ancient Celts: Anglo-Saxon Invasion of Britain)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=niCzhsMy3mU> (The origins of English: A short introduction to Old English)

[https://www.ted.com/talks/jesse\\_byock\\_the\\_secret\\_messages\\_of\\_viking\\_runestones](https://www.ted.com/talks/jesse_byock_the_secret_messages_of_viking_runestones)

(The Secret Messages of Viking Runestones)

### Presentations to prepare:

1. The Period of Heptarchy in the History of English.
2. Old English Poetry. Beowulf.
3. Old English Prose. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
4. Old English Prose. Bede's Ecclesiastical History.

### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph. Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
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6. Hogg R. A History of the English Language / R. Hogg, D. Denison. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 495 p.
7. Hogg R. An Introduction to Old English / R. Hogg. – Edinburgh University Press, 2002. – 163 p.
8. Mugglestone L. The Oxford History of English Language / L. Mugglestone. – Oxford University Press. – 2006. – 485 p.
9. Singh I. The History of English / I. Singh. – Hodder Education, 2005. – 226 p.
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12. Verba L. History of the English Language / L/ Verba. Nova Knyga, 2006. – 293 p.

### Check yourself

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Define the nature of the process <i>fot – foti</i> (foot–feet) | c) breaking   |
| a) palatal mutation   | d) back mutation                                      |
| b) palatal diphthongization                                       |   |
| c) breaking   | 3. The first language spoken on the British Isles was |
| d) back mutation  | a) Proto-Germanic                                     |
|   | b) Indo-European                                      |
| 2. Define the nature of the process in <i>scael – sceal</i>       | c) Latin  |
| a) palatal mutation   | d) Celtic   |
| b) palatal diphthongization                                       |   |

- 4) Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes landed on the British Isles
- they did not have their homeland and were looking for the place to settle
  - they were hired by the Celts to fight other barbarian tribes of the Picts and Scots
  - they were hired by the Romans to protect the former Roman colony as the Romans had to protect Rome from barbarians.
5. As the result of Anglo-Saxon invasion there were formed
- 4 kingdoms
  - 5 kingdoms
  - 6 kingdoms
  - 7 kingdoms
6. Define the major Old English
- Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian, Northumbrian
  - Northumbrian, Scandinavian, Celtic, Kentish
  - Mercian, East Anglian, Celtic, West Saxon
  - Northumbrian, Celtic, Kentish, East Anglian
7. What originally dialect was Beowulf written in
- Mercian
  - West Saxon
  - Northumbrian
  - Kentish
8. Define the nature of the change in OE word *cæru* – *cearu*
- back mutation
  - i-umlaut
  - breaking
  - contraction
9. Define the nature of the process in GT *fulljan* – OE *fyllan* – NE *fill*
- breaking
  - i-umlaut
  - back mutation
  - palatal diphthongization
10. Define the nature of the process in OE *ecg* – ModE *edge*
- gemination
  - palatalization
  - rhotacism
- d) voicing of consonants
11. What literary works were translated into the West Saxon dialect in the times of Alfred the Great
- The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Beowulf, Orosius
  - The Pastoral Care of Pope Gregory, On the Consolation of Philosophy, Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People
  - The Wanderer, the Seafarer, Beowulf
  - Orosius, The Pastoral Care of Pope Gregory, Beowulf
12. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was originally written in
- Mercian Dialect
  - Northumbrian Dialect
  - West Saxon Dialect
  - Kentish Dialect
13. When did the Anglo-Saxons invade the British Isles
- in the sixth century of our era
  - in the first century of our era
  - in the first century before Christ
  - in the tenth century of our era
14. The Scandinavian invasions started in
- 7<sup>th</sup> century
  - 8<sup>th</sup> century
  - 9<sup>th</sup> century
  - 10<sup>th</sup> century
15. The territory of the Danelaw existed
- from 7<sup>th</sup> till 12<sup>th</sup> century
  - from 8<sup>th</sup> till 11<sup>th</sup> century
  - from 6<sup>th</sup> till 10<sup>th</sup> century
  - from 5<sup>th</sup> till 11<sup>th</sup> century
16. The inscription on the Ruthwell Cross was written in
- Latin alphabet
  - Cyrillic alphabet
  - Old English Alphabet
  - in Runic characters
17. The Old English palatalized consonant phonemes existence of palatalized plosives [k'], [sk'] [g'] appeared as the result of
- assibilation

- b) contraction
- c) palatalization
- d) metathesis

18. Account on the difference of root vowel in Modern English words *France* – *French*

- a) i-umlaut
- b) breaking
- c) u-umlaut
- d) palatal diphthongization

19. Our knowledge of Old English comes from  
a) West Saxon, as the majority of written records of Old English is in the West Saxon dialect

b) Mercian, as the majority of written records of Old English is in the Mercian dialect  
c) Northumbrian, as the majority of written records of Old English is in the Northumbrian dialect

d) Kentish, as the majority of written records of Old English is in the Kentish dialect

20. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle continued – with more or less serious interruptions – until

- a) the 12<sup>th</sup> century
- b) the 11<sup>th</sup> century
- c) the 10<sup>th</sup> century
- d) the 9<sup>th</sup> century

#### **Seminar 4.**

#### **General Characteristics of Old English Period. Old Grammar. Old English Vocabulary Discussion points**

1. Old English Nominal Parts of Speech. The Noun.
2. Old English Nominal Parts of Speech. The Pronoun.
3. Old English Nominal Parts of Speech. The Adjective.
4. Old English Verb System. The Main Grammatical Categories.
5. Old English Verb System. The Morphological Classification of Old English Verb.
6. Etymological Characteristics of Old English Vocabulary. Celtic Borrowings
7. Etymological Characteristics of Old English Vocabulary. Latin and Scandinavian Borrowings.
8. Stylistic Characteristics of Old English Vocabulary. Kennings.

#### **Additional Videos to watch:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13Zxls4jH7c> (Old English Grammar Byte 1: Cases and gender)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilNejzfO58g> (Old English Grammar Byte 2: Weak and Strong Nouns)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J3pp-6q-XI> (Old English Grammar Byte 3: Weak and Strong Adjectives)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=foPDjeIM1zE> (Old English Place Names and the Early History of England)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mEw4eOVPUyE> (Old English Grammar Byte 4: Weak and Strong Verbs)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piHHe5\\_jGt8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piHHe5_jGt8) (What's a good example of a kenning in Beowulf?)

#### **Presentations to prepare:**

1. Latin borrowings in English
2. Common Indo-European Words in the English Word Stock.
3. Common Germanic Words in the English Word Stock.

## RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph.Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
3. Baugh A. A History of the English Language / A. Baugh, T. Cable. - – London and New York : Routledge, 2002. – 447 p.
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**Check yourself**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define the type of Old English language           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) analytic</li> <li>b) synthetic</li> <li>c) analytic and synthetic</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. State which case of OE nouns could convey instrumental meaning           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) nominative</li> <li>b) genitive</li> <li>c) dative</li> <li>d) vocative</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. The system of OE nouns declension was based on           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) stem-suffix</li> <li>b) gender of nouns</li> <li>c) phonetic structure of the word and phonetic changes in the final syllables</li> <li>d) all mentioned above</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Which stems were NOT included into the strong declension of OE nouns           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a-stems</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) i-stems</li> <li>c) u-stems</li> <li>d) n-stems</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Which category of personal pronoun represents the peculiarity of OE period           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) case</li> <li>b) gender</li> <li>c) number</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Weak declension of adjectives had similar endings as           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) o-stem declension of nouns</li> <li>b) n-stem declension of noun</li> <li>c) a-stem declension of noun</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. To define whether an adjective is used in its strong or weak form one should consider           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) its syntactic function</li> <li>b) its phonetic content</li> <li>c) its lexical meaning</li> <li>d) its stem-building suffix</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
|--|--|

8. The degrees of comparison of OE adjective *micel* (much) is formed by
- suffixation
  - suffixation plus vowel interchange
  - suppletion
9. What mood was used in embedded clauses and to represent reported speech
- indicative
  - subjunctive
  - imperative
10. What forms were used in Old English to indicate Future tense
- future simple
  - present simple
  - present continuous
  - verb phrases with modal verbs
11. Define the ending of the main forms of strong verbs
- en – zero – an – on
  - an – zero – on – en
  - an – ath – zero – an
  - an – ode – odon – d/t
12. Three etymological layers of OE words are represented by
- IE words, common Germanic words, Specifically English words
  - Common Germanic, English and Latin words
  - Celtic, Saxon and English words
13. Celtic borrowings can be mainly found in
- names of elements of nature
  - geographical names
  - names of animals and parts of body
  - terms for kinship
14. Identify the origin of the following words  
angel, devil, bishop, candle
- Celtic
  - Common Germanic,
  - Indo-European
  - Latin
15. Define stylistic stratification of the Old English Vocabulary
- neutral and poetic words
  - neutral and learned words
  - neutral, poetic and learned words
16. Kennings are defined as
- military words
  - scientific words
  - neutral words
  - compounds with metaphorical meaning
17. What is the common way of showing grammatical relations in Old English sentence
- with the help of intonation
  - with the help of inflections
  - with the help of word order
18. Old English adjective could form the degrees of comparison by
- adding the suffixes *ra* and *est* (*ost*)
  - by adding the suffix and vowel interchange of the root vowel
  - by suppletion
  - by all mentioned above
19. The category of voice in Old English was shown not morphologically but syntactically with the help of
- syntactic constructions with *beon*, *weorthan* + Past Participle,
  - syntactic constructions with *weorthan* + Past Participle
  - syntactic constructions with *beon* + Past Participle
  - syntactic constructions with *beon*, *weorthan* + Present Participle
20. Define the Old English preterite-present verb
- cunnan*
  - hycgan* (think)
  - secgan* (say)
  - cepan* (keep)

## A Text for Phonetic, Lexical and Morphological Analysis

### OHTHERE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS FIRST VOYAGE

Ōhthēre sǣde his hlāforde, Ælfrēde cvninze, þæt hē ealra Norðmonna norþmest būde. Hē cwæð þæt hē būde on þǣm lande norþweardum wiþ þā Westsǣ. Hē sǣde þēah þæt þæt land sīe swīpe lanȝ norþ þonan; ac hit is eal wēste, būton on fēawum stōwum stycce-mǣlum wīciað Finnas, on huntodē on wintra and on sumera on fiscaþe be þǣre sǣ.

Hē sǣde þæt hē æt sumum cirre wolde fandian hū lonȝe þæt land norþryhte lǣȝe oþþe hwæðer æniz mon benorðan þǣm wēstenne būde. þā fōr hē norþryhte be þǣm lande; lēt him ealne weȝ þæt wēste land on ðæt stēor-bord, and þā wīd-sǣ on ðæt bæcbord, þrīe dazas. þa wæs hē swā feor norþ swā þā hwælhuntan firrest faraþ. þā fōr hē þā ȝīet norþryhte swā feor swā hē meahte on þǣm oþrum þrim dazum ȝesizlan. þa bēaz þæt land þær ēast-ryhte oþþe sēo sǣ in on ðæt lond, hē nysse hwæðer, būton hē wisse ðæt hē ðær bād westanwindes and hwōn norþan, and sizlde ðā ēast be lande, swā-swā hē meahte on fēower dazum ȝesizian.

### Seminar 5.

#### General Characteristics of Middle English Period. Historical Background and Middle English Phonetics

##### Discussion points

1. Economic and Social Conditions in the XIth – XIIth Centuries.
2. The Existence of Middle English Dialects. The Rise of the London Dialect.
3. Quantitative Vowel Changes in Middle English.
4. Qualitative Vowel Changes in Middle English.
5. The Main Changes in the Middle English Consonant System.

##### Additional Videos to watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsfcOpQjE0> (From Old English to Middle English: The effects of language contact)

[https://www.ted.com/talks/mark\\_robinson\\_how\\_the\\_normans\\_changed\\_the\\_history\\_of\\_europe](https://www.ted.com/talks/mark_robinson_how_the_normans_changed_the_history_of_europe) (How the Normans changed the history of Europe)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ppAAxbN32M> (Middle English. The English language 1066 - c.1450)

[https://www.ted.com/talks/iseult\\_gillespie\\_everything\\_you\\_need\\_to\\_know\\_to\\_read\\_the\\_canterbury\\_tales](https://www.ted.com/talks/iseult_gillespie_everything_you_need_to_know_to_read_the_canterbury_tales) (Everything You Need to Know about the Canterbury Tales)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W28DkNRkUPA> (Middle English readings: Ormulum, Ayenbite of Inwyt and The Canterbury Tales)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjqzWex1uw> (How to Speak Middle English: Part 1)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUs4Ufo\\_GpM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUs4Ufo_GpM) (How To Speak Middle English: Part 2- Consonants)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jISbgvgRTTM> (Old, Middle, Modern: Chaucer as the turning-point in the story of English pronunciation)

### Presentations to prepare:

1. The Story of the Norman Invasion and Its Consequences.
2. Middle English Written Records in Different Dialects.
3. The Rival of English in the Course of the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Centuries.
4. The Translation of the Bible by John Wycliff.

### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph. Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
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### Check yourself

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) The digraphs <i>ou</i> , <i>ie</i> , <i>ch</i> were pronounced like [u], [e], [tʃ] due to the influence of | c) letter <i>o</i> could be pronounced both [o] or [u] before consonants <i>n</i> , <i>m</i> , <i>v</i> |
| a) French   |   |
| b) Latin  | 3) Letters <i>g</i> and <i>c</i> were pronounced as [dʒ] and [s] before                                 |
| c) Scandinavian   | a) back vowel   |
| d) Celtic   | b) front vowel  |
| 2) Account for the pronunciation of letter <i>o</i> in ME <i>sonne</i> [sunne] and <i>love</i> [luve]         | c) diphthong  |
| a) letter <i>o</i> was changed into <i>u</i>  | d) digraph [ie]   |
| b) letter <i>o</i> could be pronounced both [o] or [u] in any position  | 4) Digraph <i>gh</i> was introduced to English  |
|   | a) to differentiate between fricatives [x, x'] and aspirate [h]   |

- b) to indicate that preceding vowel was short  
 c) to indicate that the preceding vowel was long
- 5) The shift in ME accentuation can be called  
 a) recessive  
 b) progressive  
 c) all mentioned above
- 6) ME vowels became long in  
 a) open syllables  
 b) before consonant clusters with a sonorant and a sibilant  
 c) open syllable and consonant clusters with a sonorant and a plosive
- 7) Account for the vowel change in OE *earm* > ME *arm*  
 a) breaking  
 b) loss of OE diphthongs  
 c) qualitative change in the system of ME vowels
- 8) Which of the following ME dialects was the most conservative (resembled Old English) most)?  
 a) Southwestern  
 b) Northern  
 c) East Midland  
 d) West Midland  
 e) Kentish
- 9) Which of the dialects became the basis for the National Language?  
 a) Southwestern  
 b) Northern  
 c) East Midland  
 d) West Midland  
 e) Kentish
- 10) Account for the discrepancy in the OE *dohter* – NE *daughter*  
 a) vowel change  
 b) French spelling influence  
 c) ablaut  
 d) i-umlaut
- 11) Enumerate the ME diphthongs of OE origin  
 a) [ei], [ai] [au]  
 b) [ei], [ai] [au], [ou]
- c) [ei], [ai], [oi], [au], [ou]
- 12) French gradually gave place to English  
 a) in the course of the XII-XIIIth centuries  
 b) in the course of the XIII-XIVth centuries  
 c) in the course of the XIV-XVth centuries
- 13) Account for the appearance of the digraphs *th*, *gh*  
 a) designation for English phonemes which existed in French but they had no peculiar way of spelling  
 b) designation for English phonemes which were not present in the French phonetic system  
 c) designation for the English phonemes which were similar to French phonemes but they had a different way of spelling
- 14) The Norman Conquest which was a turning point in the history of England occurred in  
 a) 1189  
 b) 1066  
 c) 1000  
 d) 1055
- 15) After the Norman Conquest the linguistic situation in England was as follows.  
 a) there existed three languages: English, French (Anglo-Norman dialect), Latin  
 b) there existed four languages: English, French (Anglo-Norman dialect), Latin, Celtic  
 c) there existed three languages: English, French (Anglo-Norman dialect), Scandinavian  
 d) there existed two languages: English, French (Anglo-Norman dialect)
- 16) The Scandinavian influence on the English language of this period is particularly vivid in  
 a) Northern Middle English dialect  
 b) Kentish dialect  
 c) Southern dialect  
 d) West Midlands dialect
- 17) The supremacy of the London Dialect was due to the following facts  
 a) London became a place of great commercial, political, social importance.

- b) The presence of Oxford and Cambridge in this territory
- c) The administrative offices of the London Chancery, situated in Westminster
- d) all mentioned above

18) The formation of new diphthongs in Middle English was due to

- a) palatalization
- b) vocalization of the OE velar and palatal fricatives and a semivowel [j], [w], [g]
- c) breaking
- d) assimilation

19) What was the first official document written in the English language during the Middle English Period

- a) The Canterbury Tales
- b) The Proclamation of 1258
- c) The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- d) The Statutes of Parliament

20) The correlation of long/short consonants was ruined in

- a) Old English
- b) Middle English
- c) Early New English
- d) Present day English

### Seminar 6.

#### General Characteristics of Middle English Period. Middle English Grammar and Vocabulary.

##### Discussion points

1. Changes in Middle English Grammar (The Noun)
2. Changes in Middle English Grammar (The Verb)
3. Middle English Vocabulary. French and Latin Borrowing.
4. Middle English Vocabulary. Etymological Doublets. Borrowings from Other Languages

##### Additional Videos to watch

[https://www.ted.com/talks/john\\_mcwhorter\\_a\\_brief\\_history\\_of\\_plural\\_words](https://www.ted.com/talks/john_mcwhorter_a_brief_history_of_plural_words) (A Brief History of Plural Forms)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vPGj2416gk> (Doublets)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4IU51-XU6cc> (Middle English Grammar)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1XQSytqiJtM> (Semantic Changes in Middle English)

##### Presentations to prepare:

1. Word-formation in Middle English
2. Loans in Middle English

##### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
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### Check yourself

- 1) The ME Noun plural ending *-en* originally was the plural ending of
  - a) weak declension in southern dialects
  - b) strong declension in northern dialects
  - c) all mentioned above
- 2) Give the definition for etymological doublets
  - a) words that are close in meaning
  - b) words opposite in meaning
  - c) words that historically come back to one word
  - d) words that build their forms by suppletion
- 3) Define the origin of the following words *accuse, adultery, crime, army, battle*
  - a) Latin
  - b) Celtic
  - c) French
  - d) Old English
- 4) Define the origin of the doublets *scabby – shabby*
  - a) French
  - b) Scandinavian
  - c) Latin
- 5) Perfect forms developed from
  - a) syntactic structures with *beon/weorthan + Participle I*
  - b) syntactic structures with *beon/weorthan + Participle II*
  - c) syntactic structures with *habban/beon + Participle II*
- 6) Continuous forms developed from
  - a) syntactic structures with *beon/weorthan + Participle I*
  - b) syntactic structures with *beon/weorthan + Participle II*
  - c) syntactic structures with *habban/beon + Participle II*
  - d) syntactic structures with *beon + Participle I*
- 7) Passive forms developed from
  - a) syntactic structures with *beon/weorthan + Participle I*
  - b) syntactic structures with *beon/weorthan + Participle II*
  - c) syntactic structures with *habban/beon + Participle II*
- 8) The dominant semantic fields of French borrowings in Middle English are:
  - a) religion, art, architecture
  - b) natural phenomena, everyday life
  - c) government, administration, military activity
  - d) medicine, religion, jurisdiction, art
- 9) What are the main sources for loans in Middle English
  - a) Celtic, Greek, Latin
  - b) French, Latin, Scandinavian
  - c) French, Scandinavian, Celtic
  - d) French, Celtic, Latin, Greek
- 10) The only part of speech that developed new grammatical forms in Middle English instead of losing them was

- a) Noun
- b) Adjective
- c) Pronoun
- d) Verb

11) The Middle English noun paradigm was greatly simplified in Middle English due to

- a) reduction of the number of declensions;
- b) reduction of the number of grammatical categories;
- c) reduction of the number of categorial forms within one of the two remaining grammatical categories — the category of case.
- d) all mentioned above

12) The third person plural pronoun system was gradually replaced by *they, them, their* starting from the Northern dialect, which were

- a) Scandinavian forms
- b) Latin forms
- c) French forms
- d) Italian forms

13) The crucial transformation of the English Language into analytical language started from

- a) the Northern dialect
- b) the Southern dialect
- c) the West Midlands dialect
- d) the East Midlands dialect

14) As the new words arrived from French into the English wordstock they

- a) would supplant each other
- b) would co-exist
- c) all mentioned above

15) The pair of words *reply – answer* is an example of

- a) French – English etymological doublets
- b) Italian – English etymological doublets
- c) Scandinavian – English etymological doublets
- d) Latin – English etymological doublets

16) Define the basic reason for the appearance of formations by analogy in the system of Middle English Verb

- a) Scandinavian influence
- b) weak verbs formation pattern
- c) ruin of ablaut patterns of strong verbs
- d) sociolinguistic factors

17) The following lexemes *bacon, beef, jelly, lemon, saucer, sausage, stew* came into English from

- a) French
- b) Latin
- c) Italian
- d) Celtic

18) The marker *-s/-es* as a marker for plural forms of noun displaced other endings due to

- a) the reduction of unstressed vowels
- b) the process of analogy
- c) the process of assimilation
- d) Scandinavian influence

19) The etymological doublets *shirt/skirt, shatter/scatter, raise/rise* appeared in English as a result of

- a) English and French contacts
- b) English and Latin contacts
- c) Scandinavian and English contacts
- d) Greek and English contacts

20) Define the dominant semantic fields of French borrowings before the thirteenth century

- a) Religion, art, architecture and cookery
- b) Government, administration, military activity, religion
- c) medicine, religion, jurisdiction and art
- d) natural phenomena, everyday life, administration and government

### **A Text for Phonetic, Lexical and Morphological Analysis**

#### **FROM THE GENERAL PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES**

*Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote  
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,  
And bathed euery veyne in swich licour*

*Of which vertu engendred is the flour;  
 Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth  
 Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth  
 The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne  
 Hath in the Ram his half cours yronne,  
 And smale foweles maken melodye,  
 That slepen al the nyght with open ye  
 (So priketh hem nature in hir corages),  
 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,  
 And palmeres for to seken straunge strondes,  
 To ferne halwes, kowthe in sondry londes;  
 And specially from euery shires ende  
 Of Engelond to Caunterbury they wende,  
 The hooly blisful martir for to seke,  
 That hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.*

### Seminar 7.

#### Early Modern English (XV-XVII<sup>th</sup> centuries). Phonology and Grammar

#### Discussion points

1. Early Modern English Phonology. The Great Vowel Shift.
2. Evolution of Consonants in Early New English.
3. The Development of Orthography in Early Modern English.
4. Peculiarities of Early Modern English Grammar (The Emergence of New Grammatical Forms).

#### Additional Videos to watch

<https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/cb45/pages/great-vowel-shift-0> (Great Vowel Shift)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPelywMcEdY> (Great Vowel Shift)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQ8Y5PbcyMY> (Great Vowel Shift)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gq3Xn44SwEo> (Great Vowel Shift)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLMpTdAsGH0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EqLiRu34kWo&list=RDLVQfwu4ko7fHs&index=5>

(Why Is English Spelling So Damn Weird?!)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fxFOZm2fap8> (History of English 8: Early Modern English)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gPlpphT7n9s> (Shakespeare: Original pronunciation)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5mKsvgFIVM&t=33s> (The history of English 03: The Early Modern English period)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XiDXFQWytYA> (Early Modern English Syntax and Grammar)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNxZzFgMvnQ> (Early Modern English Grammar: Highlights)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IcKXdmO45TA> (Developments in Early Modern English)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Dn1w5ZiaI8> (Sound Changes in Early Modern English)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbRKT6HGzDU> (Consonants in Early Modern English)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89KgusTbH9c> (History of English Lecture 5.3: EME Outer History 2)

**Presentations to prepare:**

1. The Historical Background of the Early Modern English Period (Renaissance, Establishment of Anglican Church)
2. Act of Union between England, Wales and Scotland.
3. The Influence of the Introduction of Printing on the Formation of the National Language

**RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:**

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph. Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
3. Baugh A. A History of the English Language / A. Baugh, T. Cable. - - London and New York : Routledge, 2002. – 447 p.
4. Blake N. F. A History of the English Language / N. F. Blake. – London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1996. – 382 p.
5. Crystal D. The English Language / D. Crystal. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 489 p.
6. Hogg R. A History of the English Language / R. Hogg, D. Denison. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 495 p.
7. Momma H. A Companion to the History of the English Language / H. Momma, M. Matto. – Wiley Blackwell, 2008. – 690 p.
8. Mugglestone L. The Oxford History of English Language / L. Mugglestone. – Oxford University Press. – 2006. – 485 p.
9. Nevalainen T. An Introduction to Early Modern English / T. Nevalainen. - Edinburgh University Press, 2006. – 176 p.
10. Singh I. The History of English / I. Singh. – Hodder Education, 2005. – 226 p.
11. Smith J. Essentials of Early English / J. Smith . – London and New York : Routledge, 1999 . – 251 p.
12. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by R. Lass. – Vol. – III. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1999. – 668 p.
13. Verba L. History of the English Language / L. Verba. Nova Knyga, 2006. – 293 p.

**Check Yourself**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) Explain the difference in the pronunciation of <i>bread and meat</i>      | d) Latin influence   |
| a) exception to the Great Vowel Shift  | 3) What event boosted the formation of the national language             |
| b) diphthongization after br.  | a) French influence  |
| c) monophthongization before b   | b) introduction of printing  |
| d) palatal mutation  | c) the emergency of the first dictionaries                               |
| 2) Account on the simplification of consonant cluster mb – m in <i>climb</i> | d) all mentioned above   |
| a) French influence  | 4) Account on the discrepancy between English spelling and pronunciation |
| b) word stress influence   | a) French influence in ME period.  |
| c) spontaneous process   |  |

- b) there were important sound changes which were not depicted in writing
- c) the borrowings which came into the language tended to preserve their spelling
- d) all mentioned above
- 5) Define the usages of the personal pronoun *thou* in the history of English
- a) it was more polite than *you*-form
- b) *thou* was used by people of higher rank to those beneath them, in elevated poetic style
- c) *thou* was used by people of lower rank or status to those above them and was the standard way for the upper classes to talk to each other
- d) these two forms were used interchangeably
- 6) The choice between the past plural form and the past singular form of the verb that stayed in the national language depended on
- a) the dialect
- b) the phonetic changes
- c) French influence
- d) Latin influence
- 7) The printing was introduced in England by
- a) G. Chaucer
- b) W. Caxton
- c) J. Wycliff
- d) W. Redcliff
- 8) What is the phonological result of the Great Vowel Shift
- a) it caused the appearance of a new system of diphthongs
- b) long monophthongs increased in number
- c) long monophthongs and diphthongs were contrasted as different phonemic systems
- d) the phonemic opposition of open/close long vowels disappeared
- 9) Account on the appearance of the long vowels in the words *car*, *lord*, *ball*
- a) quantitative changes of vowels
- b) vocalization of liquids
- c) the Great Vowel Shift
- d) qualitative changes of vowels
- 10) What was the main reason for the spread of spelling and grammar norms in Early Modern English?
- a) the level of education
- b) the spread of printed books
- c) the expansion of reading public
- d) the efforts of the population
- 11) When did the phoneme [ŋ] appear
- a) Late Old English
- b) Middle English
- c) Early Modern English
- d) Modern English
- 12) According to the Great Vowel Shift the Middle English Vowel [i:] corresponded in Early Modern English
- a) [e:]
- b) [ai]
- c) [i]
- d) [o]
- 13) According to the Great Vowel Shift the Middle English Vowel [e:] corresponded in Early Modern English
- a) [i:]
- b) [ai]
- c) [u]
- d) [o]
- 14) According to the Great Vowel Shift the Middle English Vowel [a:] corresponded in Early Modern English
- a) [ei]
- b) [ai]
- c) [u:]
- d) [o:]
- 15) According to the Great Vowel Shift the Middle English Vowel [u:] corresponded in Early Modern English
- a) [ei]
- b) [ai]
- c) [au]
- d) [o:]
- 16) What vowel phonemes did the Great Vowel Shift affect
- a) short monophthongs
- b) short diphthongs
- c) long monophthongs



d) long diphthongs

17) The ME [X] in the final position changed in Early Modern English to

- a) [ks]
- b) [h]
- c) [f]
- d) [g]

18) Which ME form of the verb is archaic in Early Modern English?

- a) That of the 1st person singular
- b) That of the 2nd person singular
- c) That of the 3rd person singular
- d) That of the 3rd person plural

19) The Great Vowel Shift traditionally is thought to have happened

- a) between 1400-1700
- b) between 1500 -1700
- c) between 1600-1800
- d) between 1500-1800

20) The first English printing press was established in

- a) 1476
- b) 1676
- c) 1876
- d) 1376

### Seminar 8.

#### Early Modern English (XV-XVII<sup>th</sup> centuries). Early Modern English Vocabulary

##### Discussion points

1. The Flourishing of Early Modern English (The Linguistic Legacy of William Shakespeare)
2. The Flourishing of Early Modern English (King James Bible)
3. Early Modern English Vocabulary (Borrowings from French and Latin)
4. Early Modern English Vocabulary (Borrowings from Other Languages (Greek, Italian, Spanish, Dutch).
5. Word Formation in Early Modern English.

##### Additional Videos to watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JI6Uxg0n8fg> (Shakespeare's Influence on the English Language)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgSDd6Bkatg&t=278s> (Professor David Crystal: The Influence of the King James Bible on the English Language)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kN7-EvgKAsk> (The History of English - The King James Bible (4/10))

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXtDdfbbyGQ> (Middle English Wrap-Up)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=allnQ7nzKrI> (The influence of Shakespeare on everyday English)

##### Presentations to prepare:

1. Appearance of First Dictionaries and Grammars (Samual Johnson's Dictionary)
2. The Overview of the Main Early Modern English Authors (Fransis Bacon, Queen Elizabeth I, John Webster, John Bunyan)
3. The Overview of the Main Early Modern English Authors (Thomas Kyd, John Milton, Aphra Behn, Samual Pepys)

#### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph.Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
3. Baugh A. A History of the English Language / A. Baugh, T. Cable. - - London and New York : Routledge, 2002. – 447 p.

4. Blake N. F. A History of the English Language / N. F. Blake. – London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1996. – 382 p.
5. Crystal D. The English Language / D. Crystal. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 489 p.
6. Hogg R. A History of the English Language / R. Hogg, D. Denison. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 495 p.
7. Momma H. A Companion to the History of the English Language / H. Momma, M. Matto. – Wiley Blackwell, 2008. – 690 p.
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9. Nevalainen T. An Introduction to Early Modern English / T. Nevalainen. - Edinburgh University Press, 2006. – 176 p.
10. Singh I. The History of English / I. Singh. – Hodder Education, 2005. – 226 p.
11. Smith J. Essentials of Early English / J. Smith . – London and New York : Routledge, 1999 . – 251 p.
12. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by R. Lass. – Vol. – III. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1999. – 668 p.
13. Verba L. History of the English Language / L. Verba. Nova Knyga, 2006. – 293 p.

### Check Yourself

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1) Who introduced the idiomatic expression <i>brevity is the soul of wit</i> into English</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) King James Bible</li> <li>b) W. Shakespeare</li> <li>c) W. Caxton</li> <li>d) Francis Bacon</li> </ol>         | <p>5) King James Bible was published in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1611</li> <li>b) 1711</li> <li>c) 1811</li> <li>d) 1911</li> </ol>   |
| <p>2) Define the origin of the following borrowings <i>vase, scene, machine, grotesque, moustache, brigade, naive, class</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) French</li> <li>b) Latin</li> <li>c) Italian</li> <li>d) Portuguese</li> </ol> | <p>6) The origin of the word-phrase <i>the apple of one's eye</i> is believed to be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) King James Bible</li> <li>b) William Shakespeare</li> <li>c) John Wicliff</li> <li>d) John Bunyan</li> </ol> |
| <p>3) Define the origin of the borrowings <i>cask, anchovy, sherry, cargo</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Latin</li> <li>b) Spanish</li> <li>c) Italian</li> <li>d) French</li> </ol>   | <p>7) Define the origin of the following loan words <i>alphabet, catastrophe, archive</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Latin</li> <li>b) Greek</li> <li>c) Italian</li> <li>d) French</li> </ol>                              |
| <p>4) Samuel Jonson's Dictionary was published</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1745</li> <li>b) 1755</li> <li>c) 1766</li> <li>d) 1800</li> </ol>   | <p>8) What suffixes are believed to have been borrowed from Latin</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) -less, -ing, -dom</li> <li>b) -ful, -ness, -er,</li> <li>c) -ly, -ship, -hood</li> <li>d) -ance, -ment, -ous</li> </ol>        |

- 9) What form of the language was Macbeth originally written in
- The London Dialect
  - The Scottish Dialect
  - The Middle English Dialect
  - The Early Modern English Literary Standard
- 10) What is the etymology of the following words: tartan, kilt, dun, crag(rock)
- native lexemes
  - French Lexemes
  - Celtic lexemes
  - Italian lexemes
- 11) What set of words consists only of the units borrowed from Spanish
- embargo, tornado, cigar, potato
  - chain, chamber, tango, chaos
  - soprano, bass, umbrella, vanilla
  - school, die, tomato, leg
- 12) What set of words consists only of the units borrowed from Italian
- school, concerto, street, cheese
  - soprano, mafia, vendetta, balcony
  - chain, chamber, sonata, siesta
  - tundra, steppe, bank, lasso
- 13) What set of words consists only of the units borrowed from Dutch
- cobalt, quartz, smuggle, seminar
  - landscape, reef, yacht, boss, cruise
  - brandy, pizza, canoe
  - cockroach, husband, poodle, leitmotiv
- 14) When do the recognition of the norms appeared in the English society?
- after the introduction of printing
  - in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - after the appearance of the first official documents
  - after the rise of the London dialect in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
- 15) What are the dominant semantic fields of Italian borrowings in the history of English?
- Architecture, military activity, medicine
  - culture, cookery, and Italian way of life
  - everyday life, medicine, national peculiarities
  - finance, military activity, cookery
- 16) What are the dominant reasons for Spanish borrowings in the history of English?
- The great geographical discoveries, trade
  - Reformation movement in Europe
  - the age of Renaissance
  - the rise in the prestige of Spain
- 17) What are the dominant reasons for Italian borrowings in the history of English?
- The great geographical discoveries, trade
  - Reformation movement in Europe
  - the age of Renaissance
  - The Norman Conquest and its consequences.
- 18) Who contributed at least 2,000 words to the language during the Early Modern English Period?
- Jeffrey Chaucer
  - William Shakespeare
  - Samuel Johnson
  - Elizabeth I
- 19) Which of the following features relate to the Renaissance in England
- revived interest in the classics
  - poetry and literature revival
  - an increase in literacy
  - all of the above
- 20) The plural forms such as *fungus – fungi*, *cactus – cacti/cactuses* come from
- French
  - Latin
  - Italian
  - Greek

### A Text for Phonetic, Lexical and Morphological Analysis

### FROM THE TRAGEDIE OF HAMLET

Hamlet was composed in the first decade of the seventeenth century, and survives in several versions; it seems clear that it was modified at various times to suit different theatrical situations. Like the other plays of the period, it deals with questions of appearance and reality, transience and fortune. The passage given here, where Hamlet, accompanied by his friend Horatio, is shown Yorick's skull by the Gravedigger, includes a meditation on these themes.

*Clo. Why sir, his hide is so tan'd with his Trade, that he will keepe out water a great while. And your water, is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body. Heres a Scull now: this Scul has laine in the earth three & twenty years.*

*Ham. Whose was it?*

*Clo. A whoreson mad Fellowes it was;*

*Whose doe you thinke it was?*

*Ham. Nay, I know not.*

*Clo. A pestlence on him for a mad rogue, a pou'rd a Flaggon of Renish on my head once. This same Scull Sir, this same Scull sir, was Yoricks Scull, the Kings Iester.*

*Ham. This?*

*Clo. E'ene that.*

*Ham. Let me see. Alas poor Yorick, I knew him Horatio, a fellow of infinite Iest; of most excellent fancy, he hath borne me on his backe a thousand times: And how abhorred my Imagination is, my gorge rises at it. Heere hung those lipps, that I haue kist I know not how oft, Where be your Iibes now? Your Gambals? Your Songs? Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore? No one now to mock your own Ieering? Quite chopfalne? Now get you to my Ladies Chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thicke, to this fauour she must come. Make her laugh at that: prythee Horatio tell me one thing.*

*Hor. What's that my Lord?*

*Ham. Dost thou thinke Alexander lookt o'this fashion i'th' earth?*

*Hor. E'ene so.*

*Ham. And smelt so? Puh.*

*Hor. E'ene so, my Lord.*

*Ham. To what base vses we may returne Horatio. Why may not Imagination trace the Noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bunghole.*

*Hor. 'Twere to consider: to curiously consider so.*

*Ham. No faith, not a iot. But to follow him thether with modestie enough, & likelielihood to lead it; as thus. Alexander died: Alexander was buried: Alexander returneth into dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make Lome, and why of that Lome (whereto he was conuerted) might they not stopp a Beere-barrell?*

*Imperial Cesar, dead and turn'd to clay,*

*Might stop a hole to keepe the winde away.*

*Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,*

*Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw.*

*But soft, but soft, aside; heere comes the King.*

### Seminar 9.

#### The Spread of English Overseas. Regional Varieties and Dialects.

### Discussion points.

1. Regional Variation of English. Accent and Dialect. The Cockney Dialect.
2. American and British English. Phonetical, Grammatical and Lexical Differences.
3. Canadian English.
4. Australian and New Zealand English
5. Pidgin and Creole Characteristics

### Additional Videos to watch:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KrsQmIVYrdg> (SOC104 - The Spread of English)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jt\\_uHE22cLA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jt_uHE22cLA) (Where's the line between a dialect and a language? -- Linguistics 101)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDdRHWHzwR4> (Learn British accents and dialects – Cockney, RP, Northern, and more!)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1WvIwkL8oLc> (Learn the Cockney accent with Jason Statham)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Kvs8SxN8mc> (David Crystal - Will English Always Be the Global Language?)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8lv0VGJvnm8> (Englishes around the World - Pidgins and Creoles)

### Presentations to prepare:

1. Received Pronunciation and regional dialects of the British Isles
2. General American and regional dialects in the USA
3. Indian English

### RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Baber, J. Beal, Ph.Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.
3. Baugh A. A History of the English Language / A. Baugh, T. Cable. - - London and New York : Routledge, 2002. – 447 p.
4. Blake N. F. A History of the English Language / N. F. Blake. – London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1996. – 382 p.
5. Crystal D. The English Language / D. Crystal. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 489 p.
6. Hogg R. A History of the English Language / R. Hogg, D.Denison. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 495 p.
7. Momma H. A Companion to the History of the English Language / H. Momma, M. Matto. – Wiley Blackwell, 2008. – 690 p.
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10. Singh I. The History of English / I. Singh. – Hodder Education, 2005. – 226 p.
11. The Cambridge History of the English Language /ed. by R. Burchfield – Vol. – V. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 649 p.
12. Verba L. History of the English Language / L. Verba. Nova Knyga, 2006. – 293 p.

### Check Yourself

1. The dialect is distinguished from other varieties of the language by features of
  - a) Phonology
  - b) Grammar
  - c) Vocabulary
  - d) All mentioned above
  
2. An accent is distinguished from other varieties of the language by features of
  - e) Phonology
  - f) Grammar
  - g) Vocabulary
  - h) All mentioned above
  
3. A distinction between a dialect and a variety of the language lies in
  - a) Phonology
  - b) Grammar
  - c) Vocabulary
  - d) The fact that the latter can be used in the official institutions of the given territory
  
4. The Northern, Southern and Midlands regional dialects are distinguished within
  - a) American English
  - b) British English
  - c) Canadian English
  - d) New Zealand English
  
5. The Northern, Southern and Midlands, Scottish, Irish regional dialects are distinguished within
  - a) American English
  - b) British English
  - c) Canadian English
  - d) New Zealand English
  
6. The Scottish dialect of the British English is represented in the works of
  - a) Douglas Hyde
  - b) W.B. Yeats
  - c) Robert Burns
  - d) William Shakespeare
  
7. The Irish dialect of the British English is represented in the works of
  - a) Douglas Hyde
  - b) Robert Ferguson
  - c) Robert Burns
  - d) William Shakespeare
  
8. The Cockney Dialect is spoken
  - a) In the East End of London
  - b) In the City
  - c) In the West End of London
  - d) In Westminster
  
9. The Unique feature of the Cockney dialect is
  - a) Its syntax
  - b) Its restriction to a certain territory
  - c) Rhyming slang
  - d) The fact that it is a dead dialect
  
10. The English language was brought to the American continent in
  - a) The 15<sup>th</sup> century
  - b) The 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) The 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) The 18<sup>th</sup> century
  
11. The vowel phoneme [æ] in the words *grass, path* is characteristic of
  - a) American English
  - b) British English
  - c) Creole
  - d) Pidgin
  
12. The first contact of English-speaking settlers with Canada
  - a) In the 15<sup>th</sup> century
  - b) In the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) In the 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) In the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  
13. Which features of the Canadian variety of English are independent of UK and US models
  - a) Government terms
  - b) Technical terms of ice hockey, flora and fauna, lumbering
  - c) Educational Lexis
  - d) Food and everyday life terms
  
14. The first colony in Australia was established in

- a) The end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century  
 b) The end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century  
 c) The end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century  
 d) The end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
15. Australian English has many traits similar to  
 a) The Scottish dialect  
 b) The cockney dialect  
 c) The Midlands dialect of the US  
 d) The southern dialect of the USA
16. The New Zealand English is closer in its development to  
 a) British English  
 b) American English  
 c) Canadian English  
 d) Māori language
17. Creole is  
 a) A language restricted in its usage  
 b) A language that is made up to communicate  
 c) A mother tongue of a certain community  
 d) All mentioned above
18. How many creole languages are there in the world?  
 a) More than 100  
 b) More than 200  
 c) More than 300  
 d) More than 400
19. Creole and pidgin demonstrate  
 a) analytical structure of the language  
 b) synthetic structure of the language  
 c) agglutinative structure of the language  
 d) polysynthetic structure of the language
20. English-based creoles are divided into  
 a) Atlantic and Pacific  
 b) Pacific and African  
 c) African and Indian  
 d) Indian and Atlantic

**Seminar 10.**  
**Historical Grammar.**  
**Discussion points.**

1. The Development of Pronominal Parts of Speech in the History of English (The Noun, the Article)
2. The Development of Pronominal Parts of Speech in the History of English (The Pronoun, the Adjective)
3. The Development of the Verb System (Grammatical Categories)
4. The Development of Non-Finite Forms of the Verb in the History of English
5. The Development of Syntactic Structure of the Language in the History of English.

**Additional Videos to watch:**

**Presentations to prepare:**

1. The Appearance of the Auxiliary “Do”
2. The Main Features of Old English Syntax
3. The Main Features of Middle English Syntax

**RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:**

1. Євченко В.В. Історія англійської мови / В.В. Євченко. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2016. – 403 с.
2. Barber Ch. The English Language. A Historical Introduction / Ch. Barber, J. Beal, Ph. Shaw. – Cambridge University Press. – 2009. – 306 p.

3. Baugh A. *A History of the English Language* / A. Baugh, T. Cable. - London and New York : Routledge, 2002. - 447 p.
4. Blake N. F. *A History of the English Language* / N. F. Blake. - London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1996. - 382 p.
5. Crystal D. *The English Language* / D. Crystal. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995. - 489 p.
6. Hogg R. *A History of the English Language* / R. Hogg, D. Denison. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. - 495 p.
7. Momma H. *A Companion to the History of the English Language* / H. Momma, M. Matto. - Wiley Blackwell, 2008. - 690 p.
8. Mugglestone L. *The Oxford History of English Language* / L. Mugglestone. - Oxford University Press. - 2006. - 485 p.
9. Nevalainen T. *An Introduction to Early Modern English* / T. Nevalainen. - Edinburgh University Press, 2006. - 176 p.
10. Singh I. *The History of English* / I. Singh. - Hodder Education, 2005. - 226 p.
11. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by R. Hogg. - Vol. - I. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. - 558 p.
12. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by N. Blake. - Vol. - II. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. - 676 p.
13. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by R. Lass. - Vol. - III. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1999. - 668 p.
14. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by S. Romaine. - Vol. - IV. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2007. - 761 p.
15. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by R. Burchfield. - Vol. - V. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1994. - 626 p.
16. *The Cambridge History of the English Language* /ed. by J. Algeo. - Vol. - VI. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2005. - 567 p.
17. Verba L. *History of the English Language* / L. Verba. Nova Knyga, 2006. - 293 p.

### Check Yourself

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The inflexions of the Old English noun indicate           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Gender</li> <li>b) Number and case</li> <li>c) Case and gender</li> <li>d) Gender, noun, case</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Define the Old English noun cases           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative</li> <li>b) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative, ablative</li> <li>c) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative</li> <li>d) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative, vocative</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. The stems of nouns belonging to the vowel declensions are:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a, o, i, u, e, y</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) a, o, i, u, e,</li> <li>c) a, o, i, u</li> <li>d) a, o, i</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The plural ending <i>-en</i>, like in <i>ox- oxen</i> is attributed to           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) weak declension of noun</li> <li>b) a-stem declension of noun</li> <li>c) i-stem declension of noun</li> <li>d) root vowel declension</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. The plural ending in <i>foot-feet</i> is attributed to           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) weak declension of noun</li> <li>b) a-stem declension of noun</li> <li>c) i-stem declension of noun</li> <li>d) root vowel declension</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. How many declensions were there in Old English Adjective</li> </ol> |
|--|--|



- a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 1
7. Modern English Adjective preserved  
a) 0 grammatical category  
b) 1 grammatical category  
c) 2 grammatical category  
d) 3 grammatical category
8. Define the Old English adjective cases  
a) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative  
b) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative, ablative  
c) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative  
d) nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental
9. The definite article *the* in Modern English is believed to have developed from  
a) A numeral  
b) A demonstrative pronoun  
c) A relative pronoun  
d) A personal pronoun
10. The definite article *a* in Modern English is believed to have developed from  
a) A numeral  
b) A demonstrative pronoun  
c) A relative pronoun  
d) A personal pronoun
11. Define the changes in the strong verb class through the history of English  
a) Nearly a third of them died out  
b) Nearly a third developed a weak pattern  
c) They became more numerous  
d) Nearly a third of them died out, nearly a third developed a weak pattern
12. How many forms were there in the paradigm of the Old English Strong Verb  
a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 5
13. Define the process which accounts for the transition of strong verbs into the weak verbs class  
a) Grimm's law  
b) Principle of analogy  
c) Simplification  
d) Grammaticalization
14. Define the meaning of the inflexion in Early Modern English *telleth*  
a) 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular  
b) 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural  
c) 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural  
d) 1<sup>st</sup> person singular
15. The appearance of the present continuous passive (*the house is being built*) form is attributed to  
a) Old English  
b) Middle English  
c) Early Modern English  
d) Modern English
16. The form *he is gone* is the preserved form of  
a) Old English perfect  
b) Old English passive  
c) Old English infinitive  
d) Old English past simple
17. Infinitive historically is  
a) Verb  
b) Adjective  
c) Noun  
d) Adverb
18. Define the process which accounts for the appearance of the perfect forms  
a) Grimm's law  
b) Principle of analogy  
c) Simplification  
d) Grammaticalization
19. Participle I historically is  
a) Verb  
b) Adjective  
c) Noun  
d) Adverb
20. Participle II is historically  
a) Verb  
b) Adjective  
c) Noun  
d) Adverb

## HISTORY OF ENGLISH EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Language Change: Types and Reasons. Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to the Study of the Language.
2. General Characteristics of East Germanic Languages
3. General Characteristics of North Germanic Languages
4. General Characteristics of West Germanic Languages
5. Old Germanic Languages and Old Germanic Tribes
6. The Comparative-Historical Method
7. The Spread of Indo-European Languages (Main Theories).
8. The Period of Great Migrations.
9. East Germanic Written Records (Ulfila's Bible).
10. North Germanic Written Records (Elder and Younger Eddas, Skaldic Poetry).
11. West Germanic Written Records (Song of Hildebrand, Beowulf, Ecclesiastical History of the English People by Vulnerable Bede).
12. Grimm's Law
13. Exceptions to Grimm's Law
14. Vowel Correspondences in Indo-European and Common Germanic
15. Germanic Ablaut
16. Indo-European and Common Germanic Vocabulary
17. Historical and Morphological Periodization of the English Language
18. Theories, Explaining First Consonant Shift
19. Peculiar Features of Old Germanic Grammar (Noun, Weak and Strong Verb System, Adjective).
20. The Languages in England before English
21. Historical Background of the Old English Period.
22. Scandinavian Invasions. The Territory of the Danelaw.
23. General Characteristics of the Old English Dialects.
24. Old English Written Records.
25. The Main Qualitative and Changes of the Old English Phonemes. Breaking. Mutation. Diphthongization.
26. The Main Changes of Old English Consonants.
27. The Period of Heptarchy in the History of English.
28. Old English Poetry. Beowulf.
29. Old English Prose. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
30. Old English Prose. Bede's Ecclesiastical History
31. Old English Nominal Parts of Speech. The Noun.
32. Old English Nominal Parts of Speech. The Pronoun.
33. Old English Nominal Parts of Speech. The Adjective.
34. Old English Verb System. The Main Grammatical Categories.
35. Old English Verb System. The Morphological Classification of Old English Verb.
36. Etymological Characteristics of Old English Vocabulary. Celtic Borrowings
37. Etymological Characteristics of Old English Vocabulary. Latin and Scandinavian Borrowings.
38. Stylistic Characteristics of Old English Vocabulary. Kennings.
39. Latin borrowings in English
40. Common Indo-European Words in the English Word Stock.
41. Common Germanic Words in the English Word Stock.
42. Economic and Social Conditions in the XIth – XIIth Centuries.
43. The Existence of Middle English Dialects. The Rise of the London Dialect.

44. Quantitative Vowel Changes in Middle English.
45. Qualitative Vowel Changes in Middle English.
46. The Main Changes in the Middle English Consonant System.
47. The Story of the Norman Invasion and Its Consequences.
48. Middle English Written Records in Different Dialects.
49. The Rival of English in the Course of the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Centuries.
50. The Translation of the Bible by John Wycliff.
51. Changes in Middle English Grammar (The Noun)
52. Changes in Middle English Grammar (The Verb)
53. Middle English Vocabulary. French and Latin Borrowing.
54. Middle English Vocabulary. Etymological Doublets. Borrowings from Other Languages
55. Word-formation in Middle English
56. Loans in Middle English
57. Early Modern English Phonology. The Great Vowel Shift.
58. Evolution of Consonants in Early New English.
59. The Development of Orthography in Early Modern English.
60. Peculiarities of Early Modern English Grammar (The Emergence of New Grammatical Forms).
61. The Historical Background of the Early Modern English Period (Renaissance, Establishment of Anglican Church)
62. Act of Union between England, Wales and Scotland.
63. The Influence of the Introduction of Printing on the Formation of the National Language
64. The Flourishing of Early Modern English (The Linguistic Legacy of William Shakespeare)
65. The Flourishing of Early Modern English (King James Bible)
66. Early Modern English Vocabulary (Borrowings from French and Latin)
67. Early Modern English Vocabulary (Borrowings from Other Languages (Greek, Italian, Spanish, Dutch)).
68. Word Formation in Early Modern English.
69. Appearance of First Dictionaries and Grammars (Samual Johnson's Dictionary)
70. The Overview of the Main Early Modern English Authors (Fransis Bacon, Queen Elizabeth I, John Webster, John Bunyan)
71. The Overview of the Main Early Modern English Authors (Thomas Kyd, John Milton, Aphra Behn, Samual Pepys)
72. Regional Variation of English. Accent and Dialect. The Cockney Dialect.
73. American and British English. Phonetical, Grammatical and Lexical Differences.
74. Canadian English.
75. Australian and New Zealand English
76. Pidgin and Creole Characteristics
77. Received Pronunciation and regional dialects of the British Isles
78. General American and regional dialects in the USA
79. Indian English
80. The Development of Pronominal Parts of Speech in the History of English (The Noun, the Article)
81. The Development of Pronominal Parts of Speech in the History of English (The Pronoun, the Adjective)
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84. The Development of Syntactic Structure of the Language in the History of English.
85. The Appearance of the Auxiliary "Do"
86. The Main Features of Old English Syntax