2. Relationship between castle – château.

Château: French borrowing that maintains the spelling. This one is more recent as still retains the spelling. Pronunciation also gives us a clue. /ꭍ/.

Castle was borrowed after the Conquest. It is also a borrowing.

Accents 🡪 à-la-cart

3. Comment on the changes from OE to ME in: OE hnutu > ME nute (‘nut’).

Simplification of the initial consonants cluster.

The vowel sound, as in unstressed, it’s weaked. It is not going to be affected by the Great Vowel Shift as it is not a long vowel.

The pronunciation will be /nᴧt/

4. Identify and comment the use of the third person plural pronoun: I have leten ƥine Hennen blod; hy weren seke ounder ƥe ribe

Hy: means ‘they’.

Hi – they 🡪 both means they

Him – them 🡪 both means them

Her – their 🡪 both means their.

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Thou – thine

-ye

-you (sir, lady)

Were not borrowed from French (they are English native forms) what was borrowed from French was the used to use the second person plural as formal.

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Class 19/12/2022

2 hours of exam: 6 – 10 questions. Shorts, like the unit test, mostly practical. 1-2 theoretical questions (context).

She is going to put a text and by the third person plural or singular or the inflections (diaposisituva 55 the Unit 4) forms we have to know from which dialect it is. We have to support our answer.

Kahoot:

1500 – 1700: Early Modern English.

Harold II was the last Anglo-Saxon king.

Which king of Wessex prevented England from falling…? King Alfred. (Danelaw).

i-mutation/umlaut: this is he reason why we have irregular plural in English. Foot – Feet; tooth – teeth. I-mutation happened in Old English.

*Castle* is a borrowing from French.

*Jewel* is a borrowing from French.

*Cheese* is a borrowing from Latin.

The inflection -um in Old English is dative plural.

The inflection –(e)s started from the North and moved southwards.

Verb second: On pam ylcan timen com se bisceop from : se bisceop (masculine singular), the explanation is because the particle is masculine, if not it would be seo.

West S.

FOTOO:

1. Which: for animate and inanimate.
2. Double marking in superlative.
3. J
4. J
5. The is not do-support.
6. In which cases we cannot eliminate the relative in Present English? In subject function.

**TEXT 1:**

**1. Based on the orthographic and morphological features of the text, in which period of the history of English do you think it was written?**

Middle English: because there is the use of the thorn and the spelling characteristics. The use of the letter yogh “Ʒ”.

**2. Comment on the comparative and superlative forms of the text.**

Because of French influence on grammar, there is a spread of the analytic comparative and superlative: the more ny [‘close’] weye is the more worthi.

“More longe”

“More easily & more sykerly”

“The longer” synthetic comparative

Analytic: more/most +A

Synthetic: A + -er/-est

**3. Identify and describe the third person plural pronominal forms in the text.**

Comment on the spelling feature: the same word is written in several ways at the text. We have the thorn and the yogh. Also, the inflection are more simplified.

Hem: objective case (dative and accusative merged). The -th forms started first is the North.

Þei: with the use of the thorn. Nominative.

Here: possessive.

**4. Can you ascribe the text to a specific dialect area?**

Fulfillen, retournen: for the plural present indicative inflection (Middle)

Þei: with this third person plural pronominal form can be from North or Middle.

With “I”: it can be just from the north.

“Hem” is the form for the Middle or South.

FROM THE MIDLANDS.

**TEXT 2:**

First have of the 16 century.

WHAT WARKES A WYFE [‘woman’] SHULDE DO IN GENERALL.}]

First in a mornyng whan thou arte waked, and purposeste to ryse, lyfte vp thy hande, and blesse the, and make a sygne of the holy crosse, (\In nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti.\) Amen. In the name of the father, the sonne, and the holy gooste. And if thou saye a Pater noster, an Aue, and a Crede, and remember thy maker, thou shalte spede moche the better. And whan thou arte vp and redy, than first swepe thy house, dresse vp thy dyssheborde, and sette all thynges in good order within thy house: milke thy kye (plural of cow), socle thy calues, sye vp thy mylke, take vppe thy chyldren and araye theym, and prouyde for thy husbandes brekefaste, dynner, souper, and for thy chyldren and seruauntes, and take thy parte with theym […] Thou must make butter, and chese whan thou maist, serue thy swyne bothe mornyng and euenynge, and gyue thy poleyn meate in the mornynge;

**1. Comment on the most relevant orthographic features of the text.**

The use of “v” (vp) in innital position and “u” in middle position (seruauntes).

2 spellings for the same word: mornyng, mornynge.

Finel -e in some words.

Puntuations is similar to present English.

**2. Analyse the use of the second person pronouns in the text.**

“You” is the polite form. Thou is the informal one (used for insulting).

There is “thou” at the next. Nominative case.

“Thy”: means your. Possessive.

“Blessed the”: can be written as “thee”. Why it is used? Because it is addressed to a lady of low class.

**3. Identify and describe the plural forms of the nouns in the text.**

“chyldren”: irregular. Cῑld. Plural with -en.

“Calues” “things” “seruauntes” “kye” “swyne” (the plural of sheep).

Question about loanwords.

Loan translation: word by word.

Loam renditions: its is not a word by word translation. “sabatum” “reste daeg” 🡪 rest day in English. Guardaespaldas: bodyguard.

Plural of octopus:

- Analogical plural: octopuses

- Hypercorrection: octopi. Etymological incorrect form. People thought octopus came from Latin, but it is a Greek word. Etymologically would be octopodes.