4. Listen to the reading of this fragment from Genesis and give examples of:

(i) OE spelling conventions that are not available in PDE;

Present in the text: æ þ. Not presents in the text ð (eth) and Ӡ ().

(ii) Different inflected forms of the definite article;

þinne hine (articles)

Þæm (dunum) Þære (nihte) þa (dune) þæm (twæm) þone

(iii) One verb inflected for the (preterite) singular and one inflected for the plural:

Plural form for verbs is -on.

Cwæþ (past, singular) ‘Nim (imperative, present, singular)

far (present imperative, singular) geoffra (imperative present, singular)

aras (past, singular) ferde (past, singular) ridon (past, plural)

gesawon (past, plural) cwæþ (past, singular)

'Andbidiaþ (plural form because ‘aþ’ is for the plural, imperative)

(iv) The dative plural ending for all OE nouns is –um, can you find any examples?

Dunum cnapum assum

Þone: is the article and is acussative

(v) Verb second order with SV inversion in a main clause;

Þa aras Abraham on Þære nihte (element – V – S – temporal circumstantial) ‘Here comes the sand’.

þa cwæþ Abraham (element – V - S)

(vi) Verb final order in a subordinate clause

Þa (marker of the subordinative clause) hie (they[they, him… have their origin, so they will have h]) þa dune gesawon (S – V) In German the verb goes always at the end.

1 God cwæþ to Abrahame: 'Nim þinne sunu Isaac, and far to þæm dunum, and

2 geoffra hine þær uppan dune.'

3 Þa aras Abraham on Þære nihte, and ferde mid twæm cnapum to þæm dunum,

4 and Isaac samod. Hie ridon on assum. Þa on þone þriddan dæg, þa hie þa dune

5 gesawon, þa cwæþ Abraham to þæm twæm cnapum þus: 'Andbidiaþ eow her

6 mid þæm assum!'

God said to Abraham: 'Take your son Isaac, and go to the hills, and offer [ie sacrifice] him there upon a hill.' Then Abraham arose in the night, and went with two servants to the hills, and Isaac as well. They rode on asses. Then on the third day, when they saw the hills, then Abraham said to the two servants thus: 'Wait here with the asses!' From

http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/stella/readings/OE/ISAAC.HTM

**Comment on the linguistic situation of medieval England in the light of the following texts:**

Þvs com lo engelond in to normandies hond.

Lo, thus came England into Normandy’s hand.

& þe normans ne couþe speke þo, bote hor owe speche.

And the Normans then could speak only their own language

& speke french as hii dude at om. & hor children dude also teche.

and spoke French as they did at home, and also taught their children it so

þat heiemen of þis lond, þat of hor blod come,

so that noblemen of this land, descended from them

holdeþ alle þulk speche. þat hii of hom nome.

all keep to that same speech that they received from them

1066: The Norman Conquest.

Normans spoke French and that was the language that they taught to their children.

They needed to learn French if they wanted to have any opportunity. The rest of the people spoke in English → Dichotomy between the high class and the lower class: diglossia

Caxton: he introduces the Printing Press in England.

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**Interactiva 03-11-2022**

A very curious letter (1403):

Please a vostre tresgraciouse Seignourie entendre que a-jourduy apres noone … q’ils furent venuz deinz nostre countie pluis de.cccc des les rebelz de Owyne, Glyn, Talgard, et pluseours autres rebelz des voz marches de Galys … Warfore, for goddesake, thinketh on your beste frende, god, and thanke hym as he hath deserued to yowe! And leueth nought that ye ne come for no man that may counsaille yowe the contrarie … Tresexcellent, trespuissant, at tresredouté Seignour, autremeny say a present nieez. Jeo prie a la benoit trinité que vous ottroie bone vie ove tresentier sauntee a treslonge durré, and sende yowe sone to ows in help and prosperitee: for in god fey, I hope to almighty god that, yef ye come youre owne persone, ye schulle haue the victorie of alle youre enemyes … Escript a Hereford, en tresgraunte haste, a trois de la clocke apres noone, le tierce jour de Septembre.

→→ French + English. The majority in French.

Macaronic poem: French + Latin + English.

Two words to referred to ‘eggs’: ‘egges’ and ‘eyren’. The man was from the North.

Wyf: was used to referred to the general woman. This is used in English: mid-wife (matrona).