Unit 2 Tasks

3. Search for the word nice in the OED and list two obsolete meanings.

* ‘Of an action, utterance, etc.: displaying foolishness or silliness; absurd, senseless’.
* ‘Particular, strict, or careful with regard to a specific point or thing’.

4. Search for the word sandwich in the OED. When was it first recorded? How was the word spelt? Why?

It was first recorded in 1494 with the meaning: ‘Used attributively to designate some kind of cord used in the 15–16th centuries’. With the meaning most known nowadays, it was first recorded in 1762.

The word was spelt “Sandwich” in contrast to “sandwich”, but it underwent the process of commonization.

6. Search for the word stomach in the OED.

- From which language did English borrow the form?

It was borrowed from French.

- What is the ultimate etymon of stomach?

It comes from Greek: Στόμαχος (throat) > στόμα (mouth).

- When was it first documented in English

It was first documented in 1374 as ‘stomak’.

3. Classify the following languages genetically according to the language family and branch they belong to.

*Afrikaans*: **Indo-European > Germanic** > West Germanic > Netherlandic-German > Low > Old Low Franconian > Afrikaans.

*Faroese*: **Indo-European > Germanic** > North Germanic > West Scandinavian > Faroese.

*Finnish*: **Uralic > Finno-Ugric** > Finnish.

*Hittite*: **Indo-European > Anatolian** > Hittite.

*Maltese*: **Afro-Asiatic > Semitic** > Italic.

*Marathi*: **Indo-European > Indo-Iranian** > Indo-Aryan > South’n Indic > Marathi.

*Romanian*: **Indo-European > Italic** > Latino-Faliscan > Romance > Eastern Romance > Romanian.

*Yiddish*: **Indo-European > Germanic >** West Germanic > Netherlandic-German > High > Yiddish.

5. Which of these German words is cognate with English head? Support your answer.

German Haupt 'head' (formal), 'capital', 'chief or most important person'

German Kopf 'head'

The cognate is “haupt”. Both words derived from Proto-Germanic “haubudą” and and this word from Proto-Indo-European \*kaput.

Both words suffered Grim’s Law, as the voiceless velar plosive /k/ changed into the voiceless velar fricative /x/ (“kaput” > “haubudą”: “k” > “h”).