

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

«Дніпровська політехніка»



ЕЛЕКТРОТЕХНІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра перекладу

ІСТОРІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія

Дніпро
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*За поданням методичної комісії спеціальності
035 Філологія (протокол № 1 від 31.08.2021р).*

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Методичні матеріали призначені для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія, які здобувають кваліфікаційний рівень бакалавра.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів-бакалаврів освітньо-професійної програми «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська» спеціальності 035 «Філологія», Національного технічного університету «Дніпровська політехніка». Посібник складається з переліку тем і питань для самостійного опрацювання, тестів для самоперевірки, завдань до перегляду документального фільму з історії англійської мови, переліку рекомендованої літератури для опрацювання матеріалу.

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ВСТУП

Мета і завдання самостійної роботи

Самостійна робота є важливою складовою процесу підготовки майбутніх перекладачів та передбачає подальший комплексний розвиток навичок та вмінь, необхідних для здійснення різних видів усного послідовного перекладу, поглиблення отриманих теоретичних знань щодо сучасних форм, засобів.

Завданням самостійної роботи з курсу «Історія англійської мови» є формування у студентів більш широкого уявлення про основні закономірності історичного розвитку англійської національної літературної мови; розширення їх загальнокультурного і філологічного кругозору; формування стійкого інтересу до придбання подальших знань і навичок в галузі англійської філології.

Система забезпечення самостійної роботи навчально-методичними засобами. Методичні вказівки, навчальні підручники, Інтернет-ресурси.

Пояснення щодо користування методичними вказівками

Методичні матеріали передбачають можливість проведення самоконтролю з боку студента.

Час та місце виконання самостійної роботи студентами

Самостійна робота студента може виконуватися у вільний від занять час у бібліотеці університету, в міських бібліотеках, навчальному кабінеті та вдома.

Проведення консультацій викладачів згідно з графіком

Самостійна робота студента проводиться відповідно до заздалегідь складеного графіка, що гарантує можливість отримання необхідної консультації або допомоги викладача. Графік консультацій викладачів доводиться до відома студентів на початку семестру.

ПЕРЕЛІК ТЕМ І ПИТАНЬ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ

Topic 1. Language Families and the Pre-history of English

1. Major changes from Indo-European to Germanic languages.
2. West Germanic languages.
3. The roots of English.

Topic 2. Conquests and their role in the development of English

1. Peaceful invasion of Latin.
2. Did the Normans really conquer English? Why do languages adopt loan words from another language?
3. Scandinavian influence. Scandinavian words in the English language.

Topic 3. Chaucer's English

1. Trilingualism of the late Middle English period.
2. The peculiar features of Chaucer's language: pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax and grammar.

Topic 4. Shakespeare's English

1. Shakespeare as the canonical writer of the English language.
2. Growing resources of Shakespeare's vocabulary.
3. Analysis of Shakespeare's works (at students' option).

Topic 5. Dialect representations in the English language and its variants

1. Variety of English dialects: distinctive features and their place in modern English.
2. American English: beginning and peculiarities of development. American Regionalism.
3. Anglophone World. Canadian English. Australian English.

ПИТАННЯ ДЛІ САМОПЕРЕВІРКИ

1. What is the historical relationship between English and the Germanic languages?
2. How has English changed over time regarding inflected endings?
3. What were the chief characteristics of Old English as a literary language?
4. In what ways was Old English already changing before the Norman French arrived in England?
5. What kinds of accents are caricatured in *The Canterbury Tales*?
6. How does Shakespeare's language reflect the evolving state of Early Modern English?
7. What are the major regional dialects of American English, and where are they spoken?
8. What are the major regional dialects of British English, and where are they spoken?
9. Noah Webster's Dictionary: how much is it independent from British English?
10. In what ways can the bedrock of Old English be seen in American English?
11. In what ways has African-American English influenced the standard of Modern English?
12. What is the difference between a creole and a pidgin?
13. Does language reflect an absolute reality, or is it nothing more than a cultural construct?
14. In what ways have colonial versions of English from around the world enriched Standard English?

ТЕСТИ ДЛЯ САМОПЕРЕВІРКИ

Тест 1. English as a Germanic Language

True/ False statements. Read the following statements and decide if they are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The English language belongs to the Indo-European language group.
- 2) The stress in Germanic languages was fixed on the first syllable, which was usually the root of the word.
- 3) *Exhibit – exhibiter – exhibition; love – lovable – lovely; begin – beginner – beginning* are words of Germanic origin.
- 4) Proto-Germanic languages inherited the Indo-European system of tenses.
- 5) Grimm’s Law is also known as the First or Proto-Germanic consonant shift.
- 6) Like other old IE languages both PG and the OG languages had synthetic grammatical structure.
- 7) The bulk of the verbs in PG and in the OG languages fall into two large groups called regular and irregular.
- 8) An independent vowel interchange unconnected with any phonetic conditions was used to form past forms of weak verbs in Proto-Germanic languages.
- 9) Henry Sweet divided the periods of the English language history based on historical events.
- 10) Old English period is also known as the period of pre-written English.

Test 2. Old English

Choose the correct answer.

1. The Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy consisted of _____
 - A) the Angles, Saxons and Jutes;
 - B) 5 Germanic tribes mixed with the Vikings;
 - C) 7 kingdoms;
 - D) various dialects.
2. Alfred is the only English king _____
 - A) famous for military victories over the Romans;
 - B) to be a scholar and translator;
 - C) to be titled “Majesty”;
 - D) to be honoured “the Great”.
3. _____ was the first area of Anglo-Saxon prosperity.
 - A) Northumbria;
 - B) Mercia;
 - C) Wessex;
 - D) Kent.
4. The most important dialect of Old English was _____
 - A) Kentish;
 - B) West Saxon;
 - C) East Saxon;
 - D) Mercian.
5. Germanic tribes which invaded Great Britain spoke _____.
 - A) different dialects which shared the vocabulary only;
 - B) a number of closely related dialects;
 - C) Old English;
 - D) Proto-Germanic dialects similar in phonetics.
6. St. Augustine was a Roman representative who _____.
 - A) reigned in Great Britain;

- B) participated in battles against the Vikings;
 - C) converted the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity;
 - D) introduced the Latin alphabet.
7. Runes were mainly used for _____.
- A) writing religious manuscripts;
 - B) describing religious rituals;
 - C) priests' correspondence;
 - D) short practical messages
8. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) OE was one of the earliest highly developed vernacular tongues in Europe;
 - B) The English word stock was hardly capable of expressing subtleties of thought as well as Latin.
 - C) English culture was more advanced than any other in western Europe.
9. Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians began to occupy Great Britain in _____
- A) 449 BC;
 - B) 449AD;
 - C) 597;
 - D) 400.
10. Introduction of Christianity contributed to _____
- A) borrowings from Latin;
 - B) development of educational issues;
 - C) the most important social and cultural functions of the future national languages being played by the Romans;
 - D) introduction of translation.

Test 3. Middle English

Choose the correct answer.

1. Morphologically Middle English is characterised by
 - a. reduction or levelling endings;
 - b. losing endings completely;
 - c. development of category of gender.
2. During the Middle English period
 - a. analytical forms of the verb disappear;
 - b. synthetic forms of the verb replace the analytical ones;
 - c. there appear analytical forms of the verb.
3. The practical loss of endings by the nouns and adjectives caused
 - a. the direct word order of the sentence;
 - b. the omitting of the subject in the sentence;
 - c. the shifting of the object to the position before the predicate.
4. The English language with which 'The Canterbury Tales' were written was based on
 - a. the London dialect;
 - b. the Wessex dialect;
 - c. the Northumbrian dialect.
5. Which event is connected with the name of William Caxton?
 - a. development of the first English grammar;
 - b. introduction of printing;
 - c. foundation of the parliament.
6. Unlike Traditionalists and Tamperers, Reformers
 - a. wanted to spell words according to the way they were pronounced;
 - b. wanted to spell words in one of the ways they had always been;
 - c. gave a Latin look to French words.
7. The great vowel shift

- a. was described by J. Grimm;
 - b. changed the way long vowels were pronounced;
 - c. changed the way short vowels were pronounced.
8. In Middle English adjectives
- a. began to agree with the noun in case;
 - b. agreed with the noun in gender;
 - c. no longer agreed with the noun in case.
9. Grammarians who wanted to spell words in one of the ways they had always been, were called
- a. Traditionalists;
 - b. Reformers;
 - c. Tamperers
10. The main difference between Old English and Middle English was
- a. the great reduction in inflectional endings;
 - b. the introduction of auxiliary do;
 - c. the reduction in native English words.

ЗАВДАННЯ ДО ПЕРЕГЛЯДУ ВІДЕО МАТЕРІАЛУ ЗА КУРСОМ

The Adventure of English, BBC Documentary (Episode 1)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K1XQx9pGGd0>

1. Read the following statements and decide whether they are True (✓) or False (×). If the statement is false, correct it.

1. As far as English is concerned, it is difficult to say when the language originated.
2. In northern part of Great Britain we can still hear what experts believe sounds closest to what became an ancestral language of English.
3. Germanic people called the Celts 'Wealas', which led to Welsh, and it meant *slave or foreigner*.
4. These were Romans who introduced Christianity to Britain.
5. The runic alphabet was made up of symbols (straight line mainly) to be carved into stone, wood or bone.
6. Beowulf is the greatest of the Old English poems written by a Scandinavian hero.
7. Alfred is the only English monarch to be known as 'The Great'.
8. In spite of close interrelation, the Danish language had hardly any influence on English.
9. The first translation works in Old English appeared thanks to Alfred the Great.
10. By the middle of the 11th century the English language had not established itself yet.

2. Write your answers to the question below.

1. What do the following endings in modern English place names mean?
 - a) -ing
 - b) -ton

- c) –ham
2. Based on the documentary, give examples of Old English words which are still used in the modern language.
 3. What is the role of Christianity in the English language development?

3. The following are examples of words of the Celtic origin which are still used nowadays. Try to guess their meaning and write a modern English word next to each example:

‘planta’ –

‘win’ –

‘catte’ –

‘cetel’ –

‘candel’ –

‘ancor’ –

‘cest’ –

‘forca’ –

‘rosa’ –

‘straet’ –

‘weall’ –

The Adventure of English, BBC Documentary (Episode 2)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DG7REAOG1kc>

Read the following statements and decide whether they are True (✓) or False (×). If the statement is false, correct it.

1. It has been estimated that over 20 thousand French words colonized English in the three centuries following the Norman Conquest.
2. After the Conquest, every position of power in the state and in the church was taken by the French.

3. After the Conquest, English had remained the language spoken by the majority of the population though its dialects.
4. William the Conqueror spoke both French and English fluently.
5. Services in churches were conducted in Latin.
6. French speakers in England were still closely related to their cultural and linguistic roots, which strengthen the influence of French on English further.
7. Intermarriages contributed to the survival of the English language.
8. 'Layering effect' means that words borrowed from another language adopt meanings of the native words.
9. By 1385 English replaced French in the classroom.
10. In his works, Chaucer used French words for poetic effect as long as old English vocabulary.

The Adventure of English, BBC Documentary (Episode 4)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Kg63k5JDH8>

Complete the following fact file about William Shakespeare based on the Episode.

Most scholars today attribute _____ plays, _____ sonnets and other poems to Shakespeare. He brought us characters we know, figures from history, dramas and plots still produced and as dramatic today. Linguistically, of significance is the fact that over _____ words which are used today were first recorded by him.

Although he may or may not have invented them, the words _____
_____ are just a few of those which make their first appearance in his works. Over 400 years ago, Shakespeare had a vocabulary of at least _____ different words.

‘What the dickens?’ has nothing to do with Charles but makes its first appearance in _____. ‘Salad days’ comes from _____. As has been observed, _____ is full of quotations, more than any other of his plays: ‘in mind’s eye’, ‘cruel only to be kind’, ‘caviar to the general’.

In many ways _____ itself defined Shakespeare’s use of the English language. In the second half of the 16th century, it had _____ inhabitants, and Shakespeare from the start would have known about the high and the low and lived among the middle. At the local grammar school, he was taught in _____ and _____. It also appears that he picked up some _____ and _____ later in his life.

Lacking the _____ education, Shakespeare had to be outstandingly responsive to poetry and to fashion. He used new words which had appeared from the middle to the end of the 16th century like _____.

He invented and was fond of compound words like _____. On the other hand, he could back losers too. Thus, his longest word, ‘honorificabilitunatibus’, which means ‘_____’, has fallen out of fashion.

Shakespeare used his own _____ dialect to bring in regional words like ‘keck’ for ‘fool’s parsley’, ‘honeystalks’ for ‘white clover’.

Shakespeare gave us a new world in words and insights which would colour, help, deepen, lighten and depict our lives in thought and feeling. There were more than _____ film adaptations of Shakespeare in the 20th century and almost every person brought up in the UK or the USA will have read or seen at least one of Shakespeare’s plays. At any given moment a Shakespeare play is being performed or read somewhere from Broadway to London.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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Інформаційні ресурси

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<https://www.lingualearnenglish.com/blog/featured/a-short-history-of-the-english-language/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K1XQx9pGGd0> – Birth of English (BBC);
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gPlpphT7n9s> – Shakespeare: Original pronunciation (The Open University);
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iqmgeth4tFY> – Ben Crystal talks about Original Pronunciation;

- відео матеріали:

The Adventure Of English, BBC Documentary (Episodes 1-8)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K1XQx9pGGd0>;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DG7REAOG1kc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3cZR1EXGapc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Kg63k5JDH8>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBqIVl0K9tw>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SygpJAwypeo&t=401s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8xJVLnoY-cM&t=47s>

Методичне забезпечення

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ІСТОРІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія

Електронний ресурс

За редакцією укладачів