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И ВВЕДЕНИЕ В ГЕРМАНСКУЮ ФИЛОЛОГИЮ»

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SEMINAR 1**PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN AND PROTO-GERMANIC
SOUND SYSTEMS**

1. Indo-European linguistic family and its main branches. Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic.
2. Stress in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic.
3. Indo-European and Germanic vowels. The problem of the so-called diphthongs in IE and Gmc. Proto-Germanic fracture.
4. Qualitative and quantitative ablaut in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic.
5. Traditional view of the Indo-European system of consonant phonemes.
6. Germanic consonants. The first consonant shift; Verner's law.

Practice assignment

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию и практические задания по германистике и истории английского языка”: text 1 (translate into Russian and do assignments – 1.1, 1.4-7, 1.9 p. 37-39¹); ex. 1-4, 7, 18-20, p. 57-59, 64, 66-67.

Reference material

Table I “Proto-Germanic Consonant Shift” (to be found in the seminar sheets, p. 26).

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Sizov K.V. A Concise History of the English Language, § 7-19;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”, p. 7-22;

“Введение в германскую филологию”. М., 1980, p. 5-6, 28-41, 50-67.

¹ Condensed information on Gothic is to be found in the book “Введение в германскую филологию” (p. 96-100). For a detailed description of the Gothic phonetic and grammatical systems, see М.М. Гухман “Готский язык”.

SEMINAR 2**NOMINAL PARTS OF SPEECH IN INDO-EUROPEAN AND PROTO-GERMANIC**

1. The morphological structure of the Indo-European noun and its evolution in Proto-Germanic.
2. Types of stems and declensions of nouns in Proto-Germanic (on the basis of the Gothic noun).
3. The Proto-Germanic adjective, its grammatical categories. Two types of the adjective declension as a Germanic innovation. The category of comparison of adjectives in Proto-Germanic.

Practice assignment

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”: text 3 (translate into Russian and do exercises – 1.3,6-9, 2.1-2, 3.1-5, p. 45-48); ex. I-IV, p. 68-70.

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Sizov K.V. Op.cit., § 20, 93; 124, 125;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”, p. 22-27;

“Введение в германскую филологию”. М., 1980, p. 42-44; 67-74.

SEMINAR 3**THE VERB IN PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN AND PROTO-GERMANIC**

1. Grammatical categories of the verb in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic. The dichotomy “strong / weak verbs” as a Germanic innovation.
2. Strong verbs in Proto-Germanic (on the basis of the Gothic verb).
3. Weak verbs in Proto-Germanic (on the basis of the Gothic verb).
4. Preterite-present and anomalous verbs.

Practice assignment

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”: text 4 (translate into Russian and do exercises – 1.1-2, 2.1-10, 3.1-3 p. 49-52); ex. V-X p. 71-72.

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Sizov K.V. Op.cit., § 135-137;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”, p. 27-31;

“Введение в германскую филологию”. М.,1980, p. 44-45; 74-77.

SEMINAR 4**INDO-EUROPEAN AND PROTO-GERMANIC SYNTAX**

1. Phrases.

2. The principal word order patterns in Indo-European and Proto-Germanic.

3. Verbless sentences; subjectless sentences.

Practice assignment

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”: text 5 (translate into Russian and do exercises – 2.1-9, 3.1-5 p. 52-56); ex. XVI-XVIII p. 74-75.

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. “Краткий курс введения в германскую филологию ...”, p. 31-36.

SEMINAR 5

OLD ENGLISH PHONETICAL AND GRAPHICAL SYSTEMS

1. Old English writing.
2. Word stress.
3. Vowels.
 - (a) general characteristics; (b) breaking;
 - (c) palatal mutation; (d) i-Umlaut; (e) lengthening.
4. Diphthongs.
5. Dialectal character of the Old English vocalic changes.
6. Consonants.
 - (a) general characteristics; (b) sibilization of palatal consonants.

Practice assignment

1. Read the extract “Ðæt Estland ... swā-swā þǣs fēōs andefn bið”, translate it into Russian, point out instances of Old English vowel changes (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 111).
2. Supply answers for questions 1-5 in the source book, p. 113.
3. Do ex. 1, 7, 8 (No 1, 5, 8-11), 9 (No 1-4, 10) in the source book, p. 167-169.

Reference material

Table II “Old English phonemes and allophones” (to be found in the seminar sheets, p. 27).

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. A History of English. M., 1983, § 114-132, 135-139, 141;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 40-62, 81-84;

Аракин В.Д. История английского языка. М., 1985, с. 31-45;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. Фонетическая и грамматическая системы древнеанглийского и среднеанглийского языков, с. 12-28;

Ильиш В.А. История английского языка. М., 1968, с. 58-71.

SEMINAR 6

OLD ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY: NOMINAL PARTS OF SPEECH

1. The structure of the noun in Old English.
2. The Old English noun
 - (a) general characteristics; (b) the strong declension;
 - (c) the weak declension; (d) minor declensions.
3. Old English personal and demonstrative pronouns.
4. Old English adjectives
 - (a) strong and weak declensions; (b) degrees of comparison.

Practice assignment

1. Read the extract “ĀlecƷað ... sam winter”, translate it into Russian, parse nouns, personal and demonstrative pronouns and adjectives (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 111-112).
2. Supply answers for questions 6-5 in the source book, p. 113-114.
3. Do ex. 1-4, 8 (№ 1-3, 5-8), 9, 11,12 in the source book, p. 167-168, 170-171.

Reference material

Tables III-V (to be found in the seminar sheets, p. 28-31).

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. Op. cit., § 66-57, 151-170, 173-188;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 94-101, 112, 113, 119, 124;

Аракин В.Д. Op. cit., p. 45-69;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. Фонетическая и грамматическая системы древнеанглийского и среднеанглийского языков, с. 29-49;

Ильиш Б.А. Op. cit., p. 36-38, 39-40, 81-104.

SEMINAR 7

OLD ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY: THE VERB

1. Vowel gradation with special reference to verbs.
2. Seven classes of Old English strong verbs.
3. Weak verbs as a distinctive feature of Gmc languages. Three classes of weak verbs in Old English.
4. Preterite-present, anomalous, suppletive verbs.
5. Grammatical categories of Old English verbs. Verb conjugation.
6. Verbals.

Practice assignment

1. Read the extract “Wæs hē sē man... þāra endebyrdnes þis is:” and translate it into Russian (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 108-109), parse verbs.
2. Do ex. 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, p. 171-173 in the source book.

Reference material

Tables VI, VII (to be found in the seminar sheets, p. 32-34).

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. Op. cit., § 189-250;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 135-141, 145-154, 156, 158-159, 162-164;

Аракин В.Д. *Op. cit.*, p. 69-87;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. *Op. cit.*, p. 54-76;

Ильиш Б.А. *Op. cit.*, p. 34-36, 108-133.

SEMINAR 8

OLD ENGLISH SYNTAX

1. The phrase. Types of phrases in Old English.
2. Predicative, coordinate and subordinate phrases. Agreement, government, adjoinment, eclosure as means of expressing subordination.
3. The simple sentence. Word order. Negation.
4. The composite sentence:
 - (a) the compound sentence: word order, connectors;
 - (b) the complex sentence: types of subclauses, word order, connectors.
5. Semi-composite sentences.

Practice assignment

1. Read the extract “*ƿā ārās hē ... beboden wæs*” and translate into Russian (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 109-110).
2. Parse the sentence “*ƿā cōm hē ... cyðde and sæȝde*”.
3. Supply answers for questions 6-11 in the source book, p. 110-111.
3. Do ex. 4 (№ 1, 2, 6), 6 (№ 1, 3, 4), 7 (№ 4-6), 8 (№1, 5, 7) in the source book, p. 175-177.

Reference material

Table VII “Old English Preterite-Present Verbs” (to be found in the seminar sheets, p. 34).

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. Op. cit., § 211-226;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 185-187, 190-198;

Аракин В.Д. Op. cit., p. 78-87;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. Op. cit., p. 57-70;

Ильиш Б.А. Op. cit., p. 114-133.

SEMINAR 9**MIDDLE ENGLISH PHONETICS AND ORTHOGRAPHY**

1. The vocalic system. Appearance of new phonemes.
2. Changes of unstressed vowels. Changes of stressed vowels.
3. Monophthongization of the OE diphthongs and rise of new diphthongs in ME.
4. The consonantal system. Appearance of new phonemes.
5. Changes in the alphabet and spelling.
6. Rise of the national language on the basis of the London dialect.

Practice assignment

1. Read lines 1-18 of the “Canterbury tales” and give their literal translation (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 254-255). Before reading the extract, study the “Note on versification” (op. cit., p. 266).
2. Supply answers for questions 1-3 in the source book, p. 257.
3. Do ex. 3 (No 1-3), 4 (No 1-3), 5 (No 1-3), 7 (No 1-3), 8 (No 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12), 9 (No 1, 2, 9, 11), 10 (No 1, 3, 4), 11 (No 1, 2), 12 (No 1-3), in the source book, p. 276-278.

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. Op. cit., § 279-307, 362-381, 402, 403, 405, 411-415;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 64-69, 85;

Аракин В.Д. *Op. cit.*, p. 110-122;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. *Op. cit.*, p. 106-116;

Ильиш Б.А. *Op. cit.*, p. 195-211.

SEMINAR 10

MIDDLE ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY: NOMINAL PARTS OF SPEECH

1. The noun

(a) changes in the grammatical categories;

(b) declension types in ME.

2. The pronoun

(a) changes in personal pronouns;

(b) development of possessives;

(c) changes in demonstratives and other classes of pronouns.

3. Rise of the article system.

4. The adjective

(a) decay of the declension system;

(b) development of degrees of comparison.

5. The adverb.

Practice assignment

1. Read the text “Renunciation of the Goods of This World” (is to be found in the source book, p. 248-249) and translate it into Russian.

2. Supply answers for questions 3-6 in the source book, p. 250.

4. Do ex. 3, 5, 8 (№ 1, 5-7) in the source book, p. 279-280.

Reading material

Lecture notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. *Op. cit.*, § 424-462;

Sizov K.V. *Op. cit.*, § 102-110, 114, 120, 121, 129, 132, 181-184;

Аракин В.Д. *Op. cit.*, p. 123-131;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. *Op. cit.*, p. 102-110;

Ильиш Б.А. *Op. cit.*, § 304-336.

SEMINAR 11

MIDDLE ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY: VERBS

1. Finite forms of the verb

(a) changes in the morphological classes of verbs;

(b) changes in the verb conjugation;

(c) rise of new grammatical forms and categories.

2. Verbals

(a) changes in the infinitive;

(b) changes in the participle;

(c) rise of the gerund;

(d) development of verbal constructions.

Practice assignment

1. Read the text on p. 252-253 in the source book and follow the instructions to assignments 5, 6 on p. 253.

2. Do ex. 10, 12, 13 in the source book, p. 280-281.

Reading Material

Lecture Notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. *Op. cit.*, § 463-527;

Sizov K.V. *Op. cit.*, § 143, 144, 150-157, 160, 162-163, 165, 168, 170, 173, 176-178;

Аракин В.Д. *Op. cit.*, p. 137-151;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. *Op. cit.*, p. 112-122;

Ильиш Б.А. *Op. cit.*, § 337-365, 398-401, 406.

SEMINAR 12**MIDDLE ENGLISH SYNTAX AND LEXICON**

1. The phrase.
 - (a) changes in the ways of expressing syntactic relations;
 - (b) changes in combinability of transitive and intransitive verbs.
2. The sentence.
 - (a) formation of a standard sentence (with special reference to word order);
 - (b) new features of sentence members;
 - (c) development of the composite sentence.
3. Development of the wordstock: the Danish and the French influence on the Middle English lexicon compared.

Practice Assignment

1. Read and translate the text on p.246-247 in the source book; parse the first sentence of the second paragraph.
2. Supply answers for questions 5-11 in the source book, p.247.
3. Do exercises 1, 2, 4 (№ 1, 2, 4, 5), 7 (№ 2, 4, 5, 7), 8, 9 (№ 1, 2, 4) in the source book, p. 281-284.

Reading Material

Lecture Notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. Op. cit., § 528-574;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 188, 194, 197, 201, 205, 216-223;

Аракин В.Д. Op. cit., p. 151-176;

Гришкун Ф.С., Отрошко Л.М. Op. cit., p. 126-139;

Ильиш Б.А. Op. cit., § 378-397, 402-405, 402, 410-424, 248-267.

SEMINAR 13**EARLY MODERN ENGLISH PHONETICS**

1. Vowels

- (a) general characteristics;
- (b) short vowel changes;
- (c) long vowel changes.

2. Consonants

- (a) development of consonants and associated vowel changes;
- (b) growth of sibilants and affricates;
- (c) voicing of consonants;
- (d) simplification of consonants clusters.

3. Changes in the alphabet and spelling.

Practice assignment

1. Study the “The Note on Versification” to “Romeo and Juliet” in the source book, p. 267.
2. Read lines 1-25 of “Romeo and Juliet” (act II, scene II) and give their literal translation into Russian (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 258-259).
3. Supply instances from the text illustrating changes in the sounds and spelling.
4. Do exercises 1 (№ 1-3, 9) 2 (№ 1-3), 3 (№ 1, 9, 20-22, 30,31), 4 (№ 1, 2, 9, 11), 8 (№ 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 14), 9 (№ 1, 2, 10, 11), 10 (№ 1, 7, 8), 11, 13 (№ 1-14), 14, 17, 18, 19 (№ 1, 2, 5) in the source book, p. 284-288.

Reference Material

Table VIII is to be found in the seminar sheets, p. 35.

Reading Material

Lecture Notes;

Rastorgueva T.A. Op. cit., § 382-400, 410;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 70-80, 86-92;

Аракин В.Д. Op. cit., p. 187-208;

Ильиш Б.А. Op. cit., § 474-522.

SEMINAR 14

EARLY MODERN ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

1. The nominal system.

- (a) the noun, development of more uniform markers of case and number;
- (b) the pronoun, changes in personal pronouns and other classes of pronouns;
- (c) the adjective, establishing of modern standard usage of degrees of comparison;
- (d) the adverb.

2. The verb system.

- (a) new grouping of verbs in EMnE, simplifying changes in the verb paradigm;
- (b) standardized treatment of analytical forms.

3. The system of verbals.

- (a) the infinitive;
- (b) the participle;
- (c) the gerund.

Practice assignment

1. Read lines 68-85 of “Romeo and Juliet” (act III, scene V) and give their literal translation (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 260-261).
2. Supply answers for questions 1-2 in the source book, p. 264.
3. Do exercises 1-15 in the source book, p. 288-291.

Reading Material

Lecture Notes;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 110, 111, 115, 118, 120, 121, 123, 130, 133, 152, 161, 162, 166, 174, 178;

Аракин В.Д. *Op. cit.*, p. 208-220;

Ильиш Б.А. *Op. cit.*, § 524-579;

Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П. *История английского языка*, § 166-169, 173, 174, 177, 178, 181, 186, 187, 189, 193, 194.

SEMINAR 15

EARLY MODERN ENGLISH SYNTAX AND LEXICON

1. The phrase.

- (a) the noun phrase, development of noun combinability, growth of pro-words on the basis of pronouns;
- (b) verb phrase, development of verb combinability; growth of the size and complexity of verb phrases; substitutes.

2. Sentence members.

- (a) new features in the subject and predicate patterns;
- (b) growth of complex sentence members.

3. The simple sentence.

4. The composite sentence.

5. The wordstock.

- (a) word formation;
- (b) borrowings.

Practice assignment

1. Read lines 86-127 of “Romeo and Juliet” (act III, scene V) and give their literal translation (the extract is to be found in the source book, p. 261-262).
2. Supply answers for questions 4-6 in the source book, p. 264.
3. Do exercises 1-5 in the source book, p. 291-292.

Reading Material

Lecture Notes;

Sizov K.V. Op. cit., § 189, 195, 198, 201, 205, 224-240;

Аракин В.Д. Op. cit., p. 216-221;

Ильиш Б.А. Op. cit., § 589-597;

Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П. История английского языка, § 217-219, 227, 237-239, 244, 261-280.

SEMINAR 16

HISTORICAL PHONETICS, GRAMMAR, LEXICOLOGY (Revision)

1. Read “The Story of Jacob's deceit” and translate it into Russian (the text is to be found in the source book, p. 115-116, or in A.I. Smirnitsky's reader in the history of English, p. 34).
2. Supply instances from the text illustrating Proto-Germanic vowel and consonant changes.
3. Supply instances from the text illustrating Old English phonetic processes (breaking, front and back mutation, i-umlaut).
4. Trace the phonetic development of the following words from Old English to Modern English: *ēāƷe*, *mihte*, *hwǣnne*, *ǣniƷ*, *þū*, *etan*, *mīn*, *blētsian*, *lycian*,
(Ʒe)sceot / scot.
5. Trace the morphological development of the following words: *ēāƷan*, *sunu*, *þinƷ*, *Ʒesceot*, *fæder*, *brēþer*, *hēō*, *hire*, *ic*, *mē*, *þīn*, *wæs*, *mihte*, *cwæð*, *brinƷ*, *swelte*, *Ʒehirde*, *Ʒesihst*, *āƷāne*, *blētsiƷe*.
6. Pick out predicative and subordinate phrases from the text, and compare them with their Modern English counterparts.
7. Pick out Indo-European, Germanic and specifically English words.
8. Pick out words built through affixation, word composition, sound interchange.

TEST

The following assignments embrace the main aspects of the course of English History at the Dobrolyubov State Linguistics University.

The main aim of this written test consists in checking the student's ability to translate Old English texts into Russian and analyse them in terms of language history. This kind of work will facilitate the student's study of the subject and ensure a more profound understanding of the chief developments in the history of English phonetics, grammar and word-stock.

I. Translation

Copy the text from the practice book and translate it into Russian.

II. Phonology and orthography

From the text pick out five words which have survived into Modern English. Using the glossaries of Old English readers for reference trace the phonetic development of each of these words writing their Old English, Middle English and Modern English forms in phonetic transcription and normal orthography.

III. Morphology

(a) From the text pick out three nouns (if possible belonging to different types of declension) and state the grammatical properties of each noun (stem-suffix, gender, number, case). Supply their forms in the Nominative (sg and pl) and the Genitive (sg).

(b) List all verbs in the text, determine the conjugation type and class of each of them. Write the Old English principal forms of each verb and their further developments.

(c) Make a list of all personal and demonstrative pronouns in the text and indicate the gender, number and case of each pronoun.

(d) List all adjectives in the text. State the type of declension, gender, number and case of each adjective.

IV. Syntax

(a) Pick out subordinate phrases exemplifying agreement, government, adjoinment, enclosure.

(b) Make a list of all conjunctions and conjunctive words in the text bringing them under the following headings: simple, composite, correlative. State what sentence constituents are joined by these connectives.

(c) Make a list of all prepositional groups (preposition + noun, preposition + pronoun), determine the syntactic function of each group and the case of the noun or pronoun.

(d) Pick out three sentences to illustrate direct, indirect (inverted) and synthetic word order and represent the three types of word order schematically as SPO, PSO, SOP.

V. Word-stock

(a) List all words of Indo-European origin in the text and give their cognates in one or several non-Germanic languages of the Indo-European family (e.g. Greek, Latin, Russian).

(b) Pick out five words of Germanic origin and give their cognates in one or several Germanic languages. Show the absence of their cognates in non-Germanic languages by providing their Russian or Latin equivalents.

(c) Pick out five words exemplifying various types of word building in Old English: affixation, composition, sound interchange.

Notes for users:

1. Before starting to do this written test, study carefully the appropriate chapters of the recommended textbooks and manuals.

2. Copy out the Old English text in your exercise book then translate it word for word writing the translation of each Old English form above its Old English counterpart. The word-for-word translation must be done in pencil. Then rewrite the interlinear translation in your normal composition style.

3. While copying the Old English text pay special attention to the peculiarities of Old English spelling (runic letters, ligatures, diacritical marks).

4. It should be borne in mind that the glossaries of various readers may differ in their treatment of Old English vocalic noun stems. This difference is due to the fact that Old English vocalic stems may be classified either on the basis of the Proto-Indo-European or Germanic vowel systems. Thus Germanic a-stems correspond to Indo-European o-stems, whereas Germanic \bar{o} -stems correspond to \bar{a} -stems in Proto-Indo-European.

5. To find the required verb entry the student should not leave out of account different phonetic processes influencing the forms of Old English verbs (ablaut, umlaut, breaking, contraction: cf. *faran* - *fōr*, str. VI; *sēon* - *seah*, str. V; *sellan* - *sealde*, w. I).

As a rule verb entries are arranged in alphabetical order, without taking the prefix into consideration, i.e. according to the first letter of the root, e.g. *(Ze)lǣran*.

6. It will be noted that there may be variations in the spelling of the same word: *hi/hie*, *hit/hyt*, *mann/man/mon*.

7. Sample phonological analysis.

OE *Ʒenōh* > ME *inoh* > EMnE *enough*

OE [jɑ 'no:x] > ME [i'no:x] > XVI c. [i'nu:x] > XVII c. [i'nuf] > XVIII c. [i'nʌf]

/j/ > /e/ - vocalization of /j/

/e/ > /i/ - narrowing

/o:/ > /u:/ - the great vowel shift

/x/ > /f/ - a regular phonetic change at the end of words

/u:/ > /u/ - shortening before /f/

/u/ > /ʌ/ - delabialization of /u/

8. Model of morphological analysis:

(a) weoruld-hade Dat sg, weoruld-hād noun, a-stem, m

(b) \mathcal{Z} eleornade past sg 3rd pers., leornian - leornade - leornad w.v. II;

MnE learn - learnt - learnt/learned - learned;

\bar{e} ode past sg 3rd pers., \mathcal{Z} ān - \bar{e} ode - $\mathcal{Z}e\mathcal{Z}$ ān suppl.; MnE go - gone

9. Sample syntactical analysis:

(a) agreement: (on) þysum \mathcal{Z} ēāre – Dat sg

government: verbal: $\mathcal{Z}ehāte$ $\bar{p}ē$ – Dat

nominal: $\bar{r}ices$ $\bar{w}eard$ – Gen

prepositional: mid fultume – Dat

(b) Hēr on þysum \mathcal{Z} ēāre fōr sē micla here - Adv - P - S /inversion/;

... þe wē \mathcal{Z} efyrn ymbe spre \bar{a} con - O - S - Adv - P /framing = synthetic word order/

10. Sample etymological analysis:

(a) sittan (MnE sit) || Ru сидеть || Lat sedere (Gmc t || PIE d - the 2nd act of Grimm's law)

(b) hūs (MnE house) || Gth (god)hus || MnG Haus. Cf. Ru дом

11. Sample derivational analysis:

(a) affixation

\mathcal{Z} eweorc: weorc - root morpheme; $\mathcal{Z}e$ - prefix with the meaning of completion

þrītiǷ: þrī - root morpheme; -tiǷ - suffix of tens;

(b) word composition

ēālonð: noun + noun stem;

(c) sound interchange due to (i) ablaut, (ii) umlaut

(i) rīdan “ride”	– rād “road”	, (ii) sundor “asunder”	– syndriǷ “sundry”
(str.v.)	(noun)	(adv.)	(adj.)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS LIST

1. PIE and PGmc vowel systems.
2. PIE and PGmc consonant systems.
3. Phonetic peculiarities of Gmc languages: consonants, Grimm's law.
4. Stress in Gmc languages: Verner's law.
5. Phonetic peculiarities of Gmc languages: vowels, Gmc fracture.
6. Ablaut in PIE and PGmc.
7. The system of strong verbs in Gothic.
8. The system of weak verbs in Gothic.
9. The system of nominal parts of speech in Gothic.
10. Types of sentences in PGmc.
11. Word order in PGmc sentences.
12. Secondary predication in PGmc.
13. OE phonetic system.
14. OE palatalization of consonants.
15. OE diphthongization processes.
16. OE front mutation (i-Umlaut). Survivals of mutated forms in MnE.
17. OE lengthening and its impact on the development of vowels.
18. ME vowel changes.
19. Evolution of the diphthong system from OE to LME.
20. ME consonant changes.

- 21.EMnE vowel changes. The great vowel shift.
- 22.EMnE consonant changes.
- 23.EMnE voicing of consonants.
- 24.OE noun declension.
- 25.The history of the possessive case inflection – 's and the plural noun ending -s.
- 26.The root-stem declension in OE and its further development.
- 27.The OE adjective declension system.
- 28.Development of degrees of comparison of adjectives from OE to MnE.
- 29.The system of personal pronouns in OE and its further development.
- 30.Development of demonstrative pronouns from OE to MnE.
- 31.Rise of the article system.
- 32.The OE adverb and its further development.
- 33.The category of comparison of OE adjectives and adverbs and its further development.
34. The system of strong verbs in OE.
- 35.The system of weak verbs in OE.
- 36.Preterite-present verbs in OE and their further development.
- 37.OE minor groups of verbs: suppletive, anomalous and their further development.
- 38.The conjugation system in OE.
- 39.The origin and development of perfect forms.
- 40.The problem of the category of aspect in OE.
- 41.The origin and development of participle I and the gerund.
- 42.The OE infinitive and its further development.
- 43.The subjunctive mood in OE and its further development.
- 44.Changes in the nominal system in ME.
- 45.Rise of possessive pronouns in ME.
- 46.Changes in the strong verb system in ME.
- 47.Changes in the weak verb system in ME.
- 48.Rise of new grammatical forms and categories of the verb in ME.

- 49.Changes in the alphabet and spelling in ME.
- 50.Survivals of the OE paradigmatic forms of nouns, pronouns and adjectives in MnE.
- 51.New grouping of verbs in MnE.
- 52.Types of syntactical bond and ways of expressing subordination in OE.
- 53.Word order in the OE simple and composite sentences.
- 54.The composite sentence in OE.
- 55.Types of syntactical bond and ways of expressing subordination in ME.
- 56.Development of complex sentence members (syntactical complexes with verbals) from OE to EMnE.
- 57.Syntactical changes in ME and EMnE.
- 58.The composite sentence in ME and MnE.
- 59.Etymology of the OE lexicon.
- 60.Etymology of the ME lexicon.

A SHORT READING LIST

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TABLE I

		PROTO-GERMANIC CONSONANT SHIFT								
Place of Articulation	Lg-s	Indo-European Non-Germanic Languages					Germanic Languages			
	PIE	Sanskrit	Russian	Greek	Latin	PGmc	Gothic	Old English		
First Act										
labial	p	p	п полный	p plēōs	p plēnus	f	f fulls	f ful “full”		
dental		t tráyah	т три	t treies	t trēs	ƿ	ƿ þreis	ƿ þrī “three”		
backlingual	k	с çatám	с, ч, ц сотня	k he-katón	k centum	h	h hund	h hund “hundred”		
Second Act										
labial	b	b lámbate	б слабый	b	b labo	p	p slepan	p slæpan “sleep”		
dental	d	d ádmī	д едим	d édein	d edo	t	t itan	t etan “eat”		
backlingual	g	j jānāti	г, з знать	g gignōskō	g cōgnōsco	k	k kunnan	k cnāwan “know”		
Third Act										
labial	bh	bh bhárāmi	б беру	ph > f phero	f (b) ferō	b	b bairan	b beran “bear”		
dental	dh	dh mádhu	д мед	th methy	t (d)	d	d medo	d medo “mead”		
backlingual	gh	gh, h hātaka	з, ж, г золото	kh > h chólos	h helvus	g	g gulþ	g Zold “gold”		

TABLE II

OLD ENGLISH PHONEMES AND ALLOPHONES

Pho- nemes	Graphemes Examples	Factors affecting allophone appearance	Allo- phones	Graphemes Examples
/a/	a daȝas (days)	/a + e, i /j/ in closed syllables	// x //	fȝder (father) dȝȝ (day) a, o, ȝ land, lond, lȝnd
/u:/	ū mūs (mouse)	/u: + i /j/	/y:/	y mȝs <*mūsiz (mice)
/u/	u sum (some)	/u + i /j/	/y/	y fyllan <*fulian (fill)
/f/	f wīf (wife)	/vowel + f + vowel/	/v/	f wīfes (wife's)
/s/	s hūs (house)	/vowel + s + vowel/	/z/	s hūses (house's)
/T/	þ ƿ þȝt ƿȝt (that)	/vowel + T + vowel/	/ƿ/	þ ƿ brōþor brōƿor (brother)
/k/	c cuman (come)	/k + front vowel/	/k'/	c cild (child)
/g/	ȝ ȝān (go) sinȝan (sing)	/a, o, u, + g/ /r, l + g/ /g + front vowel/ /front vowel + g/ /front vowel + g/	/ɣ/ /j/ /j/ /g'/	ȝ daȝas (days) folȝian (follow) ȝ ȝēār (year) ȝ dȝȝ (day) cȝ brycȝ (bridge)
/h/	h hūs (house)	/a, o, u, + h/ /i/ j +h/	/x/ /x'/	h þōhte (thought) h niht (night)

OLD ENGLISH NOUN DECLENSIONS

TABLE III

S t r o n g D e c l e n s i o n										
Num.	Case	a-stems			ō-stems		u-stems			
		masculine	neuter (1)		feminine (2)		masculine (3)		feminine	
s i n g.	N	stān (stone)	scip (ship)	scēāp (sheep)	talu (tale)	lār (lore)	sunu (son)	feld (field)	duru (door)	hand (hand)
	G	stānes	scipes	scēāpes	} tale	} lāre	sunu	felda	dura	handa
	D	stāne	scipe	scēāpe			sunu	felda	dura	handa
	A	stān	scip	scēāpe			sunu	feld	duru	hand
p l u r.	N	stānas	scipu	scēāp	tala	lāra	sunu	felda	dura	handa
	A	- // -	- // -	- // -	tala	lāra	sunu	felda	dura	handa
	G	stāna	scipa	scēāpa	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -
	D	stānum	scipum	scēāpum	talum	lārum	sunum	feldum	durum	handum

W e a k d e c l e n s i o n					M i n o r d e c l e n s i o n s			
n-stems					root-stems		r-stems	
Num.	Case	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
s i n g.	N	nama (name)	tunȝe (tongue)	ēāȝe (eye)	man(n) (man)	mūs (mouse)	brōþor (brother)	mōdor (mother)
	G	} naman	} tunȝan	ēāȝan	mannes	mūse, mȳs	brōþor	mōdor
	D			- // -	men(n) (4)	mȳs (4)	brēþer	mēder
A	ēāȝe			man(n)	mūs	brōþor	mōdor	
p l u r.	N	naman	tunȝan	ēāȝan	men(n)	mys	brōþor	mōdrū, -a
	A	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -	- // -
	G	namena	tunȝena	ēāȝena	manna	mūsa	brōþra	mōdra
	D	namum	tunȝum	ēāȝum	mannum	mūsum	brōþrum	mōdrum

OLD ENGLISH ADJECTIVE DECLENSIONS TABLE IV

1. Adjectives in the Nominative Singular

Gender	Strong Declension	Weak declension
masculine	Zōd mann (a good man)	sē Zōd mann (the good man)
feminine	Zōd cwēn (a good woman)	sēō Zōda cwen (the good woman)
neuter	blacu eorþe (black earth) blȳc ēāZe (a black eye)	sēō blaca eorþe (the black earth) þȳt blȳc ēāZe (the black eye)

2. Adjective Declensions S t r o n g #

Case		Masculine	Ending	Neuter	Ending	Feminine	Ending
s i n g u l a r	Nom	blȳc, Zōd	-	blȳc, Zōd		blacu ## Zōd	-u -
	Gen	blaces, Zōdes	-es	blaces Zōdes	-es	blȳcre, Zōdre	-re
	Dat	<u>blacum</u> <u>Zōdum</u>	<u>-um</u>	<u>blacum</u> , <u>Zōdum</u>	<u>-um</u>	blȳcre, Zōdre	-re
	Acc	blȳcne, Zōdne	<u>-ne</u>	blȳc, Zōd	-	blace, Zōd	-e -
	Instr	blace, Zōde	-e	blace, Zōde	-e		
p l u r a l	Nom	blace, Zōde	<u>-e</u>	blacu, ## Zōd	-u, -	blaca, Zōda	-a
	Gen	blacra, Zōdra	<u>-ra</u>	blacra, Zōdra	<u>-ra</u>	blacra, Zōdra	-ra
	Dat	<u>blacum</u> , <u>Zōdum</u>	<u>-um</u>	<u>blacum</u> , <u>Zōdum</u>	<u>-um</u>	<u>blacum</u> , <u>Zōdum</u>	<u>-um</u>
	Acc	blace, Zōde	<u>-e</u>	blacu, Zōd	-u, -	blaca, Zōda	-a

In the strong declension of adjectives some endings coincide with the endings of the strong declension of nouns (a-stems for the masculine and neuter and ō-stems for the feminine), the other endings have come from demonstrative pronouns and they are called pronominal (in the table they are underlined).

Monosyllabic adjectives with a short root vowel have the ending -u in the Nominative case singular feminine and in the Nominative and Accusative cases plural neuter.

W e a k

Case		Masculine	Ending	Neuter	Ending	Feminine	Ending
s i n g u l a r	Nom	blaca, Zōda	-a	blace, Zōde	-e	blace, Zōde	-e
	Gen	blacan Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an
	Dat	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an
	Acc	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blace, Zōde	-e	blacan, Zōdan	-an
p l u r a l	Nom	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an
	Gen	blacra, Zōdra	-ra (-ena)	blacra, Zōdra	-ra (-ena)	blacra, Zōdra	-ra (-ena)
	Dat	blacum, Zōdum	-um	blacum Zōdum	-um	blacum Zōdum	-um
	Acc	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an	blacan, Zōdan	-an

Notes to TABLE III

- (1) scip – a monosyllabic noun with a short root syllable;
scēāp – monosyllabic with a long root syllable;
- (2) talu – a monosyllabic noun with a short root syllable;
lār – monosyllabic with a long root syllable;
- (3) sunu, duru – monosyllabic nouns with short root syllable;
feld, hand – monosyllabic with a long root syllable (a vowel+2consonants)
- (4) In the Dative case singular the vowel is mutated.

TABLE V

OLD ENGLISH PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Num Case	1 st p.	2 nd p.	3 rd p.		
			m.	n.	f.
s N i G n D g A	ic mīn mē mē, mēc	þū þīn þē þē, þēc	hē his him hine	hit his him hit	hēō hire hire hīē, hī
d N u G a D l A	wīt uncer unc unc	Ʒīt incer inc inc			
p N l G u D r A	wē ūre ūs ūs, ūsic	Ʒē ēower ēow ēow, ēowic	hīē, hīēra, him, hīē,	hēō, hīra, heom hēō,	hī, hȳ hȳra hī, hȳ

OLD ENGLISH DEMONSTRATIVES AND INTERROGATIVES

SĒ, ÞÆT, SĒŌ				HWĀ, HWÆT		
s i n g u l a r			p l u r a l			
	m.	n.	f.	m., f.		n.
N	sē	þæt	sēō	þā	hwā	hwæt
G	þæs	þæs	þære	þāra, þæra	hwæs	hwæs
D	þæm	þæm	þære	þæm	hwæm	hwæm
A	þone	þæt	þā	þā	hwone	hwæt
I	þȳ, þon	þȳ, þon				hwȳ, hwī
ÞĒS, ÞIS, ÞĒŌS						
s i n g u l a r			p l u r a l			
	m.	n.	f.			
N	þēs	þis	þēōs	þās		
G	þisses	þisses	þisse	þissa		
A	þissum	þissum	þisse	þissum		
D	þisne	þis	þās	þās		
I	þȳs	þȳs				

TABLE VI

OLD ENGLISH STRONG VERBS

Principal forms Classes	Infinitive	Past sg	Past pl	Part II	Notes
	1	2	3	4	
I i-class	e/i + i = ī ī rīsan (rise)	a + i = ai ā rās	∅ + i i rison	∅ + i i risen	Gmc gradation. OE gradation reflects Gmc vowel changes in the 2 nd form (ai > ā)
II u-class	e/i+u = eu/iu ēō/ ū sēōƿan (seethe) cēōsan (choose) scūfan (shove)	a+u = au ēā sēāƿ cēās scēāf	∅ + u u sudon curon scufon	∅ + o o soden coren scofen	Gmc gradation. OE gradation reflects Gmc vowel changes (eu > ēō; au > ēā). /o/ in the 4 th form appears after Gmc breaking. Voicing of fricatives under Verner's law.
III nasal, r, l, h + cons. in the root	e/i e/i/eo findan (find) helpan (help) feohtan (fight) weorƿan (cf. MnG werden)	a o/ea fond healp feaht wearƿ	∅ + u u fundon hulpon fuhton wurdon	∅ + u/o u/o funden holpen fuhten worden	Gmc gradation. In the 1 st , 2 nd forms diphthongs appear after OE breaking. The 3 rd , 4 th forms develop epenthetic u/o. In the 1 st , 2 nd forms /i/, /o/ appear after Gmc breaking. Voicing of fricatives under Verner's law.

IV l, r, m in the root or r before the root vowel	e/i e/i/eo beran (bear) niman (cf. MnG nehmen) cuman (come) breca(n) (break)	a ɣ/ō bɣr nōm c(w)ōm bræc	ø ǣ/ō bǣron nōmon c(w)ōmon brǣcon	ø o boren numen cumen brocen	Gmc gradation. In the 2 nd form /ɣ/ appears before l, r in closed syllable. Vowels in the 2 nd , 3 rd forms /ɣ/-/ɣ:/ are due to quantitative ablaut.
V noise (non- sonant cons.) in the root	e/i e/i spreca(n)s (speak) sēōn (see) wesana licȝan (lie)	a ɣ sprɣc seah wɣs lɣȝ	ø ɣ sprǣcon sāwon wǣron lǣȝon	ø e sprecen sewen ----- leȝen	Gmc gradation. /ɣ/-/ɣ:/ cf. class IV. The 4 th form develops an epenthetic /e/. Voicing of consonants under Verner's law.
VI	a fara(n) (fare) hebban (heave) slēān (slay)	ō fōr hōf slōh	ō fōron hōfon slōȝon	a faren hafen slɣȝen	Gmc (OE) quantitative gradation, corresponding to IE quantitative gradation o, ō, ȝ, o.
VII	ǣ/ā/ea lǣtan (let) hātan (cf. MnG heissen) cnāwan (know) feallan (fall) fōn (cf. MnG fangen)	ē/ ēō lēt (lelt) hēt (heht) cnēōw fēōll fenȝ	ē/ ēō lēton (lelton) hēton (hehton) cnēōwon fēōllon fenȝon	ǣ/ā/ea lǣten hāten cnāwen feallen fonȝen	Gradation series are miscellaneous. The 2 nd & 3 rd forms are marked with ē / ēō in all the verbs of the class. Some verbs have traces of reduplication.

TABLE VII

OLD ENGLISH PRETERITE-PRESENT VERBS

Principal forms Classes	Infinitive	Present sg	Present pl	Past sg	Part II
I	witan “know”	wāt	witon	wiste	
II	duȝan “avail”	dēāȝ	duȝon	dohte	
III	cunnan “can”	cann	cunnon	cūðe,	cūð
	unnan “grant”	ann	unnon	ūðe	
	durran “dare”	dearr	duron	dorste	
	þurfan “need”	þearf	þurfon	þorfte	
IV	sculan “shall”	sceal	sculon	sceolde	
	munan “remember”	man	munon	munde	
V	maȝan “may”	mȝȝ	maȝon	meahte	
	“enough”	ȝeneah	ȝenuȝon	ȝenohte	
VI	“must”	mōt	mōton	mōste	
VII	āȝan “have”	āȝe	āȝon	āhtȝ	

THE SUPPLETIVE VERB “BĒŌN/WESAN”

No infinitive Present			bēon Present		
	Indicative	Subjunctive		Indicative	Subjunctive
sg	1 ēōm 2 eart 3 is	} sȳ	sg	1 bēō 2 bist 3 biþ	} bēō
pl	sind/sindon		sȳn	pl	
Past			Imperative		
	Indicative	Subjunctive		Participle I	
sg	1 wȝs 2 wǣre 3 wȝs	sg wǣre	sg pl	bēō bēōþ	wes wesap
pl	wǣron	pl wǣren		bēōnde	wesende

TABLE VIII

PHONETIC CHANGES IN EARLY MODERN ENGLISH

1. The Great Vowel Shift

	Middle English	Intermediate stage	Modern English
[j]	time ['tjmq]	[īi > ei]	[aɪ] time
[ɛ:]	kepen ['kɛ:pqn] field [fɛ:lɔ]		[i:] (ee, ie) keep; field
[ɸ:]	stelen ['stɸ:lqn]	[ɛ:]	[i:] (ea) steal
[ʀ]	maken ['mʀkqn]	[x: > ɸ: > ɛ:]	[eɪ] make
[ɔ]	stone [stɔn] boot [bɔt]	[o:]	[oʊ] (o, oa) stone; boat
[o:]	moon [mo:n] proven ['pro:vqn]		[u] (oo, o) moon, prove
[ʰ]	hous [hʰs] how [hʰ]	[uu > ou]	[aʊ] (ou, ow) house, how

2. Vocalization of [r] and Associated Vowel Changes

Position	Middle English	Modern English
After short vowels	[or] hors	[ɔ] horse
	[ar] arm	[ʀ] arm
	[ir] first [first]	[ɪ] first
	[ɛr] serven ['sɛrvqn]	[ɪ] serve
	[ur] turnen ['turnqn]	[ɪ] turn
	[qr] brother ['bruðqr]	[ɪ] brother
After [w]	[or] word [word]	[ɔ] word
	[ɛr] werk, werc [wɛrk]	[ɪ] work
	[ur] wurm [wurm]	[ɪ] worm
After long vowels	[jʀ] fir [fjʀ]	[aɪ] (-ire) fire
	[ɛ:r] beer [bɛ:r]; heer [hɛ:r]; dere ['dɛ:r]	[ɪ] (-eer; -re; -ear) beer; here; dear
	[ɸ:r] beren ['bɸ:rqn]; air [ɸ:r]	[ɸ] (-ear; -air) bear; air
	[ʀr] hare [hʀr]	[ɸ] (-are) hare
	[o:r] doore ['do:r]; floor [flo:r]	[o:] (-oo) door; floor
	[ʰr] flour [fʰr]; oure ['ʰr]	[aʊ] (-ower; -our) flower; our
[ʰr] poure ['pʰr]	[u] (-oor) poor	

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