

Список основных понятий і термінів:

1. **Ablaut/Gradation:** a vowel change that gives a word a new grammatical function (*drink-drunk*). In Indo-European languages this arises from differences of stress in the parent language.
2. **Afrikaans:** a modified form of the Dutch language used in South Africa (a West-Germanic language).
3. **Analogy:** a change that affects a language when regular forms begin to influence less regular forms.
4. **Anglo-Saxon:** the language of England before the Norman Conquest; Old English (between the 5th-cent. conquest of Britain by the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, and the Norman Conquest).
5. **Aspect:** the duration or type of temporal activity denoted by a verb, such as the completion or non-completion of an action.
6. **Bede, St /bid/** (known as the Venerable Bede) (c.673-735), English monk, theologian, and historian. He lived and worked at the monastery in Jarrow on Tyneside. Often regarded as 'the Father of English History', he wrote a number of historical works including *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (completed in 731). This is considered a primary source for early English history; it has vivid descriptions and is based on careful research, separating fact from hearsay and tradition.
7. **Case:** in an inflecting language, the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, showing its grammatical relationship to other words.
8. **Celtic:** A branch of the Indo-European language family including two main groups: 1) The Gallo-Breton represented by Gallic spoken in Gaul (Modern France), British (Welsh and Cornish); 2) Gaelic represented by Irish, Scotch or so called Erse, Irish and Manx.
9. between languages, especially those believed to have a common historical origin.
10. **Comparative method** is a way if systematically comparing a series of languages in order to prove a historical relationship between them.
11. **Conversion:** a type of word formation in which an item changes its word class without the addition of an affix (smell=noun/verb).
12. **Dialect:** A form of speech peculiar to a district; a variety of a language with non-standard vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, or idioms.
13. **Dual:** A form of nouns, verbs, pronouns, etc., denoting two people or things (in addition to singular and plural); a word in this number.
14. **Faroese:** a language spoken on Faroe Islands, belonging to the northern branch of Germanic.
15. **Finite:** a form of a verb that can occur on its own in a main clause and permits variation in tense, number and mood (contrasts with nonfinite).
16. **Flemish:** The West Germanic language of Flanders, comprising a group of Dutch dialects, now one of the two official languages of Belgium.
17. **Frisian:** The West Germanic language of Friesland (now restricted in use to a small area of the Netherlands), the closest relative of English.
18. **Gemination:** the doubling of an originally single consonantal sound.
19. **Germanic:** A branch of the Indo-European language family including English, German, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, Yiddish and Afrikaans, the Scandinavian languages.
20. **Gothic:** extinct language of eastern branch of Germanic.
21. **Grimm's Law** [Jacob *Grimm* (1785-1863), Ger. philologist.]: a set of rules specifying regular differences in the consonants of related words in different Indo-European languages. These rules explain the separation of the Germanic languages from other Indo-European languages. *Give examples!*
22. **Historical linguistics:** the study of the development of the language and languages over time.

23. **Homonymous:** having the same written or spoken form but differing in meaning and origin.
24. **Indo-European:** a large language-family of cognate languages including most European and many Asian ones.
25. **I-Umlaut:** a series of sound changes in prehistoric Old English whereby a number of vowels were changed when there was an **i** or **j** in the following syllable (**NB! examples**).
26. **Kentish:** the dialect of OE spoken on the Southeast coast of England.
27. **Latin:** The Italic language spoken in ancient Rome and its empire, the Ancestor of the Romance languages.
28. **Loan words:** words borrowed by one language from another.
29. **Mercian:** the dialect of OE spoken between the Humber River and the Thames.
30. **Norse:** the Scandinavian language division; North Germanic.
31. **Northumbrian:** the dialect of Old English spoken north of the Humber River.
32. **Oblique:** designating any case not as basic, *esp.* one other than the nominative or vocative.
33. **Old English:** English as it was before about 1150 or the Norman Conquest, a West Germanic inflected language (comprising four main dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Northumbrian, and West Saxon) also called *Anglo-Saxon*.
34. **Paradigm:** the set of inflectional forms of the word.
35. **Runes:** system of writing used by the early Germanic peoples.
36. **Silver Bible:** the Codex Argenteus (the Silver Bible) is a 6th century manuscript, originally containing bishop Ulfila's 4th century translation of the bible into the Gothic language. Of the original 336 folia, 188 have been preserved, containing the translation of the greater part of the four gospels. A part of it is on permanent display at the Carolina Rediviva library in Uppsala, Sweden.
37. **Sound shift:** a series of related sound changes.
38. **Strong verbs:** in Germanic languages, verbs forming the past tense and past participle by means of a change of vowel in the stem rather than by the addition of a suffix.
39. **Suppletion:** the replacement of a form in a grammatical paradigm by one derived from a different root (e.g. Eng. *went* as the past. of *go*).
40. **Velar:** consonants made by the back of the tongue against the soft palate
41. **Verner's Law** [Karl Adolph *Verner* (1846-96), Danish philologist.]: a law of phonetic change stating that voiceless fricatives (around the first century AD) in Germanic predicted by Grimm's Law were voiced if the preceding syllable in the corresponding Indo-European word was unaccented. *Give an example!*
42. **Weak verbs:** in Germanic languages, verbs forming the past tense and past participle by the addition of a suffix containing [d, t, ð, θ].
43. **West Saxon:** The dialect of Old English spoken to the south of the Thames by the West Saxons. West Saxon attained something of the position of a literary standard, and it is made the basis of the study of Old English.
44. **Yiddish** a vernacular used by Jews in or from central and eastern Europe, based chiefly on High German with Hebrew and Slavonic borrowings, and written in Hebrew characters (a West-Germanic language).