SKOLEEKSAMEN
2008/HØST

ENG2154: Old English, Introduction
Varighet: 4 timer/hours **Fredag, 5. desember 2008**

Answer ONE question from Part I, and ONE question from Part II. Candidates are reminded that in linguistic commentary they are expected to use standard conventions, including phonetic symbols, where appropriate.
Candidates may use one English-English dictionary.
Candidates must receive a pass mark on both parts of the exam.

Part I (60%)

EITHER

1. First, identify the work from which the following extract is taken, and state what is known about its authorship and probable date of composition. Second, translate it into idiomatic present-day English (you may, if you wish, give a literal translation first). Third, answer questions (a) – (e) immediately following this text. Numbers in parentheses refer to the line numbers of the printed text.

495. Hēr cōmon twēgen ealdor-menn on Bretene, Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu, mid fīf scipum, in þone stede þe is gecweden Cerdices-ōra; and þȳ ilcan dæge gefuhton wiþ Wēalum.

565. Hēr fēng Æþelbryht tō Cantwara rīce, and hēold þrēo and fīftig wintra. On his dagum sende Gregorius ūs fulluht, and Columba mæsse-prēost cōm tō Peohtum and hīe gecīerde tō Crīstes gelēafan; þæt sind þonne wearderas be norþum mōrum. And hiera cyning him gesealde þæt īegland þe man Ii nemneþ. Þǽr sē Columba getimbrode mynster, and hē þǽr wæs abbod twā and þrītig wintra, and þǽr forþfērde þā hē was seofon and hundseofontig wintra. Þā stōwe habbaþ gīet his ierfe-numan. Sūþ-Peohtas wǽron ǽr gefullode of Ninia biscope, sē wæs on Rōme gelǽred.

(a) In the sentence *Þā stōwe habbaþ gīet his ierfe-numan*, printed as lines 12-13, identify (i) the verb, (ii) its subject, (iii) its object. How far do the inflections make clear the meaning of this sentence?
(b) Explain the grammar and meaning of *twēgen ealdormenn* (1) and *þrēo and fīftig wintra* (5-6). What syntactic function does each phrase serve?
(c) What parts of what verbs are *getimbrode* (10) and *habbaþ* (12)? What is the subject of *gefuhton* (3)?
(d) What are the gender, number and case of *gefullode* (13), and how do you know? What syntactic function does it serve?
(e) Identify the one instance of the instrumental case in this text, and explain the meaning of the phrase. To what extent is it necessary to make a distinction between case form and case function in order to determine whether this phrase is instrumental or dative?

OR

2. First, identify the work from which the following extract is taken, and state what is known about its authorship and probable date of composition. Second, translate it into idiomatic present-day English (if you wish, you may give a literal translation first). Third, answer questions (a) – (f) immediately following this text. Numbers in parentheses refer to the line numbers of the printed text.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word gehīerþ, and þā wyrcþ, biþ gelīc þǽm wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān getimbrode. Þā cōm þǽr regen and micel flōd, and þǽr blēowon windas, and āhruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll: sōþlīce hit wæs ofer stān getimbrod.

And ǽlc þāra þe gehīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrcþ, sē biþ gelīc þǽm dysigan menn, þe getimbrode his hūs ofer sand-cēosol. Þā rīnde hit, and þǽr cōmon flōd, and blēowon windas, and āhruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll; and his hryre wæs micel.

Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of þǽm, hū, ne forlætt hē þā nigon and hundnigontig on þǽm muntum, and gǽþ, and sēcþ þæt ān þe forwearþ? And gif hit gelimpþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlīce ic ēow secge þæt hē swīþor geblissaþ for þǽm ānum þonne ofer þā nigon and hundnigontig þe nā ne losodon.

(a) What is the syntactic function of *Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word gehīerþ, and þā wyrcþ* (1)? Give an analysis of the grammatical relationships that hold between the various words of this phrase.
(b) Explain the subject-verb concord of *wyrcþ* (1) and *cōm* (3).
(c) Explain the grammatical and syntactic relationship between the words of the phrase *þǣm dysigan menn* (7). Which adjective declension is used, and why? What are the gender, number, and case of each word?
(d) What are the gender, number and case of *getimbrod* (5)? What syntactic function does it serve?
(e) What parts of what verbs are *geblissaþ* (15), and *gǣþ* (14)? What is the subject of *losaþ* (12)?

Part II (40%)

EITHER

3. Write an account of the uses of the **subjunctive mood** in Old English, taking care to include both formal and semantic aspects. You may, if you wish, invoke comparison with present-day English or other languages if you find it useful to do so.

OR

4. Give an account of the **system of cases** in Old English. Your essay should indicate (a) which word classes are inflected for case, and (b) the main uses of each case. Illustrate with at least ONE full inflectional paradigm.

OR

5. Explain and give examples of **any 3** of the linguistic terms below:
   (a) Grimm's Law
   (b) Verner's Law
   (c) *i*-mutation
   (d) breaking
   (e) assimilation, simplification, and syncope
   (f) preterit-present verbs

OR

6. Discuss Ælfric's *Life of King Edmund* as a literary composition. (Text No. 1, provided on request.)

VI

KING EDMUND

Sum swīþe ġe·lǣred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe, on Æþelredes cyninges dæġe, tō Dūnstāne ærċe-biscope, þrim ġēarum ǣr hē forþ·fērde, and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hīe æt sprǣċe, oþ þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā swā Ēadmundes sweord-bora hit reahte Æþelstāne cyninge, þā þā Dūnstān ġeong mann wæs, and se sweordbora wæs for·ealdod mann. Þā ġe·sette se munuc ealle þā ġe·reċednesse on ānre bēċ, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam ġēarum, þā ā·wendon wē hit on Englisc, swā swā hit hēr·æfter stent. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twǣm ġēarum ġe·wende hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode ġe·sett on þǣm ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-engla cyning, wæs snotor and weorþ-full, and weorþode simle mid æþelum þēawum þone ælmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēaþ-mōd and ġe·þungen, and swā ān-rǣd þurh·wunode þæt hē nolde ā·būgan tō bismer-fullum leahtrum, ne on nāwþre healfe hē ne ā·hielde his þēawas, ac wæs simle ġe·myndiġ þǣre sōþan lāre: 'Ġif þū eart tō heafod-menn ġe·sett, ne ā·hefe þū þē, ac bēo be·twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.' Hē wæs cystiġ wǣdlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid wel-willendnesse ġe·wissode his folc simle tō riht-wīsnesse, and þǣm rēþum stīerde, and ġe·sæliġ-liċe leofode on sōþum ġe·lēafan.

Hit ġe·lamp þā æt nīehstan þæt þā Deniscan lēode fērdon mid scip-here, herġiende and slēande wīde ġeond land, swā swā hiera ġe·wuna is. On þǣm flotan wǣron þā fyrmestan hēafodmenn Hinguar and Hubba, ġe·ānlǣhte þurh dēofol, and hīe on Norþhymbra-lande ġe·lendon mid æscum, and ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of·slōgon. Þā ġe·wende Hinguar ēast mid his scipum, and Hubba be·lāf on Norþhymbra-lande, ġe·wunnenum siġe mid wæl-hrēownesse. Hinguar þā be·cōm

tō Ēast-englum rōwende on þǣm ġēare þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twentiġ ġēara wæs, sē þe West-seaxna cyning siþþan wearþ mǣre. And se fore-sæġda Hinguar fǣrlīċe, swā swā wulf, on land be·stealcode, and þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf and þā unwittigan ċild, and tō bismere tūcode þā bile-witan crīstenan. Hē sende þā sōna siþþan tō þǣm cyninge bēotliċ ǣrende, þæt hē ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rǣdenne, ġif hē rōhte his fēores. Se ǣrend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares ǣrende him arodlīċe ā·bēad: 'Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne and siġefæst on sǣ and on lande, hæfþ fela lēoda ġe·weald, and cōm nū mid fierde fǣrlīċe hēr tō lande, þæt hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hǣtt hē þē dǣlan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ġe·strēon arodlīċe wiþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, ġif þū cwic bēon wilt, for þǣm þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæġe him wiþ·standan.'

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him þā ġe·hendost wæs, and wiþ hine smēade hū hē þǣm rēþan Hinguare andwyrdan scolde. Þā forhtode se biscop for þǣm fǣrlican ġe·limpe, and for þæs cyninges līfe, and cwæþ þæt him rǣd þūhte þæt hē tō þǣm ġe·buge þe him bēad Hinguar. Þā swigode se cyning, and be·seah tō þǣre eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt nīehstan cynelīċe him tō: 'Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ġe·tāwode þās earman land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wǣre þæt iċ on ġe·feohte fēolle, wiþ þǣm þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.' And se biscop cwæþ: 'Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc līþ of·slæġen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan mæġe, and þās flot-menn cumaþ, and þē cwicne ġe·bindaþ, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġe·beorge, oþþe þū þē swā ġe·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.' Þā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning, swā swā hē full cēne wæs: 'Þæs iċ ġe·wilniġe and ġe·wȳsce mid mōde, þæt iċ āna ne be·līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þeġnum, þe on hiera bedde wurdon mid bearnum and wīfum fǣrlīċe of·slæġene fram þissum flotmannum. Næs mē nǣfre ġe·wunelīċ þæt iċ worhte flēames, ac iċ wolde swīþor sweltan, ġif iċ þorfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God wāt þæt iċ nylle

ā·būgan fram his bī-gengum ǣfre, ne fram his sōþan lufe, swelte iċ, libbe iċ.'

Æfter þissum wordum hē ġe·wende tō þǣm ǣrendracan þe Hinguar him tō sende, and sæġde him unforht: 'Witodlīċe þū wǣre wierþe sleġes nū, ac iċ nylle ā·fȳlan on þīnum fūlum blōde mīne clǣnan handa, for þǣm þe iċ Crīste folgiġe, þe ūs swā ġe·bȳsnode; and iċ blīþelīċe wille bēon of·slæġen þurh ēow, ġif hit swā God fore·scēawaþ. Far nū swīþe hraþe, and sæġe þīnum rēþan hlāforde: "Ne ā·bȳhþ nǣfre Ēadmund Hinguare on līfe, hæþnum here-togan, būtan hē tō Hǣlende Crīste ǣrest mid ġe·lēafan on þissum lande ġe·būge." '

Þā ġe·wende se ǣrendraca arodlīċe on·weġ, and ġe·mētte be weġe þone wælhrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde fūse tō Ēadmunde, and sæġde þǣm ār-lēasan hū him ġe·andwyrd wæs. Hinguar þā be·bēad mid bieldu þǣm sciphere þæt hīe þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hǣse for·seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þǣm þe Hinguar cōm, stōd innan his healle, þæs Hǣlendes ġe·myndiġ, and ā·wearp his wǣpnu; wolde ġe·efenlǣċan Crīstes ġe·bȳsnungum, þe for·bēad Petre mid wǣpnum tō winnenne wiþ þā wælhrēowan Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Ēadmund ġe·bundon, and ġe·bismrodon huxlīċe, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā siþþan lǣddon þone ġe·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ-fæstum trēowe, and tīeġdon hine þǣr·tō mid heardum bendum, and hine eft swungon langlīċe mid swipum; and hē simle clipode be·twix þǣm swinglum mid sōþum ġe·lēafan tō Hǣlende Crīste; and þā hǣþnan þā for his ġe·lēafan wurdon wōdlīċe ierre, for þǣm þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume. Hīe scuton þā mid gafelucum, swelċe him tō gamenes, tō, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sett mid hiera scotungum, swelċe īles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ġe·seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste wiþ·sacan, ac mid ānrǣdum ġe·lēafan hine ǣfre clipode. Hēt hine þā be·hēafdian, and þā hǣþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þǣm þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā ġiet, þā tugon þā hǣþnan þone hālgan tō sleġe, and mid ānum swenġe slōgon

him of þæt hēafod, and his sāwol sīþode ġe·sæliġ tō Crīste. Þǣr wæs sum mann ġe·hende, ġe·healden þurh God be·hȳdd þǣm hǣþnum, þe þis ġe·hīerde eall, and hit eft sæġde, swā swā wē hit secgaþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-here fērde eft tō scipe, and be·hȳddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þǣm þiccum brēmlum, þæt hit be·byrġed ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste, siþþan hīe ā·farene wǣron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þǣr tō lāfe wæs þā, þǣr hiera hlāfordes līċ læġ būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīþe sārġe for his sleġe on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfdon þæt hēafod tō þǣm bodiġe. Þā sæġde se scēawere, þe hit ǣr ġe·seah, þæt þā flot-menn hæfdon þæt hēafod mid him; and wæs him ġe·þūht, swā swā hit wæs full sōþ, þæt hīe be·hȳdden þæt hēafod on þǣm holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā ealle endemes tō þǣm wuda, sēċende ġe·hwǣr, ġeond þȳflas and brēmlas, ġif hīe ā-hwǣr mihten ġe·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac miċel wundor þæt ān wulf wearþ ā·send, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·werienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā ōþru dēor ofer dæġ and niht. Hīe ēodon þā sēċende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ġe·wunelīċ is þǣm þe on wuda gāþ oft: 'Hwǣr eart þū nū, ġe·fēra?' And him andwyrde þæt hēafod: 'Hēr, hēr, hēr'; and swā ġe·lōme clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera ǣniġ clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō. Þā læġ se grǣga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his twǣm fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grǣdiġ and hungriġ, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·bierġan, ac hēold hit wiþ dēor. Þā wurdon hīe of·wundrode þæs wulfes hierd-rǣdenne, and þæt hālġe hēafod hām feredon mid him, þanciende þǣm Ælmihtigan ealra his wundra. Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þǣm hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō tūne cōmon, swelċe hē tam wǣre, and ġe·wende eft siþþan tō wuda on·ġēan.

Þā landlēode þā siþþan leġdon þæt hēafod tō þǣm hālgan bodiġe, and be·byriġdon hine swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre hrædinge, and ċiriċan ā·rǣrdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft þā on fierste, æfter fela ġēarum, þā sēo hergung ġe·swāc, and sibb

wearþ for·ġiefen þǣm ġe·swenċtan folce, þā fēngon hīe tō·gædre and worhton āne ċiriċan weorþlīċe þǣm hālgan, for þǣm þe ġe·lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrġenne, æt þǣm ġe·bed-hūse þǣr hē be·byrġed wæs. Hīe woldon þā ferian mid folcli-cum weorþ-mynde þone hālgan līchaman, and lecgan innan þǣre ċiriċan. Þā wæs miċel wundor þæt hē wæs eall swā ġe·hāl swelċe hē cwic wǣre, mid clǣnum līchaman, and his swēora wæs ġe·hālod, þe ǣr wæs for·slæġen, and wæs swelċe ān seolcen þrǣd ymbe his swēoran rēad, mannum tō sweotolunge hū hē of·slæġen wæs. Ēac swelċe þā wunda, þe þā wælhrēowan hæþ-nan mid ġe·lōmum scotungum on his līċe macodon, wǣron ġe·hǣlde þurh þone heofonlican God; and he līþ swā ansund oþ þisne andweardan dæġ, andbīdiende āristes and þæs ēċan wuldres. His līchama ūs cȳþþ, þe līþ unfor·molsnod, þæt hē būtan for·liġre hēr on worulde leofode, and mid clǣnum līfe tō Crīste sīþode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ġe·hāten, æt þæs hālgan byr-ġenne, on ġe·bedum and fæstennum manigu ġēar siþþan. Sēo wolde efsian ælċe ġēare þone sanct, and his næġlas ċeorfan sȳferlīċe mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hāliġ-dōme on wēofode. Þā weorþode þæt landfolc mid ġe·lēafan þone sanct, and Þēodred biscop þearle mid ġiefum on golde and on seolfre, þǣm sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sæl unġesælġe þēofas eahta on ānre nihte tō þǣm ār-weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan þā māþmas þe menn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slecge swīþe þā hæpsan, sum hiera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum ēac under·dealf þā duru mid spade, sum hiera mid hlǣdre wolde on·lūcan þæt ēag-þȳrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earmlīċe fērdon, swā þæt se hālga wer hīe wundorlīċe ġe·band, ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiende mid tōle, þæt hiera nān ne mihte þæt morþ ġe-·fremman ne hīe þanon ā·styrian; ac stōdon swā oþ merġen. Menn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā weargas hangodon, sum on hlǣdre, sum lēat tō ġe·delfe, and ælċ on his weorce wæs fæste ġe·bunden. Hīe wurdon þā ġe·brōhte tō þǣm biscope ealle,

and hē hēt hīe hōn on hēam ġealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ġe·myndiġ hū se mild-heorta God clipode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr standaþ: *Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses*, 'Þā þe man lǣtt tō dēaþe ā·līes hīe ūt simle.' And ēac þā hālgan canōnas ġe·hādodum for·bēodaþ, ġe biscopum ġe prēostum, tō bēonne ymbe þēofas, for þǣm þe hit ne ġe·byreþ þǣm þe bēoþ ġe·corene Gode tō þeġnienne þæt hīe ġe·þwǣr-lǣċan scylen on ǣnġes mannes dēaþe, ġif hīe bēoþ Dryhtnes þeġnas. Eft þā Þēodred biscop scēawode his bēċ, hē siþþan be·hrēowsode mid ġeōmrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm sette þǣm unġesǣlgum þēofum, and hit be·sārgode ǣfre oþ his līfes ende, and þā lēode bæd ġeorne þæt hīe him mid fæsten fulliċe þrīe dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde.

On þǣm lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ġe·hāten, rīċe for worulde and unwittiġ for Gode. Sē rād tō þǣm hālgan mid rīċetere swīþe, and hēt him æt·ēowian orgellīċe swīþe þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ġe·sund wǣre; ac swā hraþe swā hē ġe·seah þæs sanctes līchaman, þā ā·wēdde hē sōna, and wæl-hrēowliċe grymetode, and earmliċe ġe·endode yflum dēaþe. Þis is þǣm ġe·liċ þe se ġe·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius sæġde on his ġe·setnesse be þǣm hālgan Laurentie, þe līþ on Rōme-byriġ, þæt menn woldon scēawian simle hū hē lǣġe, ġe gōde ġe yfle; ac God hīe ġe·stilde swā þæt þǣr swulton on þǣre scēawunge āne seofon menn æt·gædre. Þā ġe·swicon þā ōþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid menniscum ġe·dwylde.

Fela wundra wē ġe·hīerdon on folclicre sprǣċe be þǣm hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ġe·write settan, ac hīe wāt ġe·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum ōþrum, þæt God ælmihtiġ mæġ þone mann ā·rǣran eft on dōmes dæġ ansundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmunde hālne his līchaman oþ þone miclan dæġ, þēah þe hē of moldan cōme. Wierþe is sēo stōw for þǣm weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe man weorþiġe and wel ġe·lōgiġe mid clǣnum Godes þēowum tō Crīstes þēow-dōme; for þǣm þe se hālga is mǣrra þonne menn magon ā·smēaġan. Nis Angel-cynn be·dǣled Dryhtnes hāl-

gena, þonne on Engla-lande licgaþ swelċe hālgan swelċe þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga, and sancte Æþelþrȳþ on Ēliġ, and ēac hiere sweostor, ansunde on līchaman, ġe·lēafan tō trymminge. Sind ēac fela ōþre on Angelcynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrċaþ, swā swā hit wīde is cūþ, þǣm Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ġe·līefdon. Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mǣran hālgan þæt hē is ælmihtiġ God þe macaþ swelċ wundru, þēah þe þā earman Iūdēi hine eallunga wiþ·sōcen, for þǣm þe hīe sind ā·wierġde, swā swā hīe wȳscton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān wundru ġe·worht æt hiera byrġennum, for þǣm þe hīe ne ġe·līefaþ on þone lifiendan Crīst; ac Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ mannum hwǣr se sōþa ġe·lēafa is, þonne hē swelċ wundru wyrcþ þurh his hālgan wīde ġeond þās eorþan. Þæs him sīe wuldor ā mid his heofonlican Fæder and þǣm Hālgan Gāste, ā būtan ende. Amen.