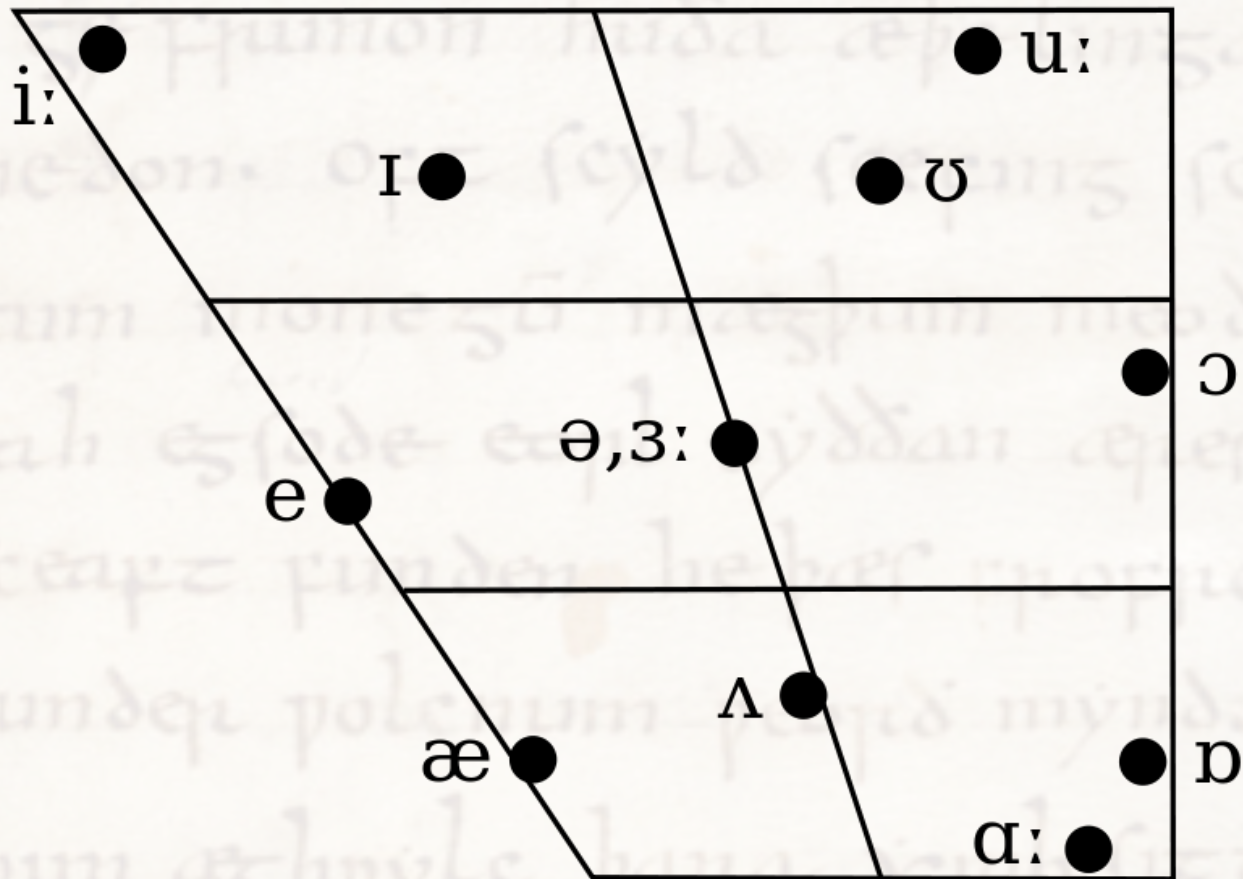


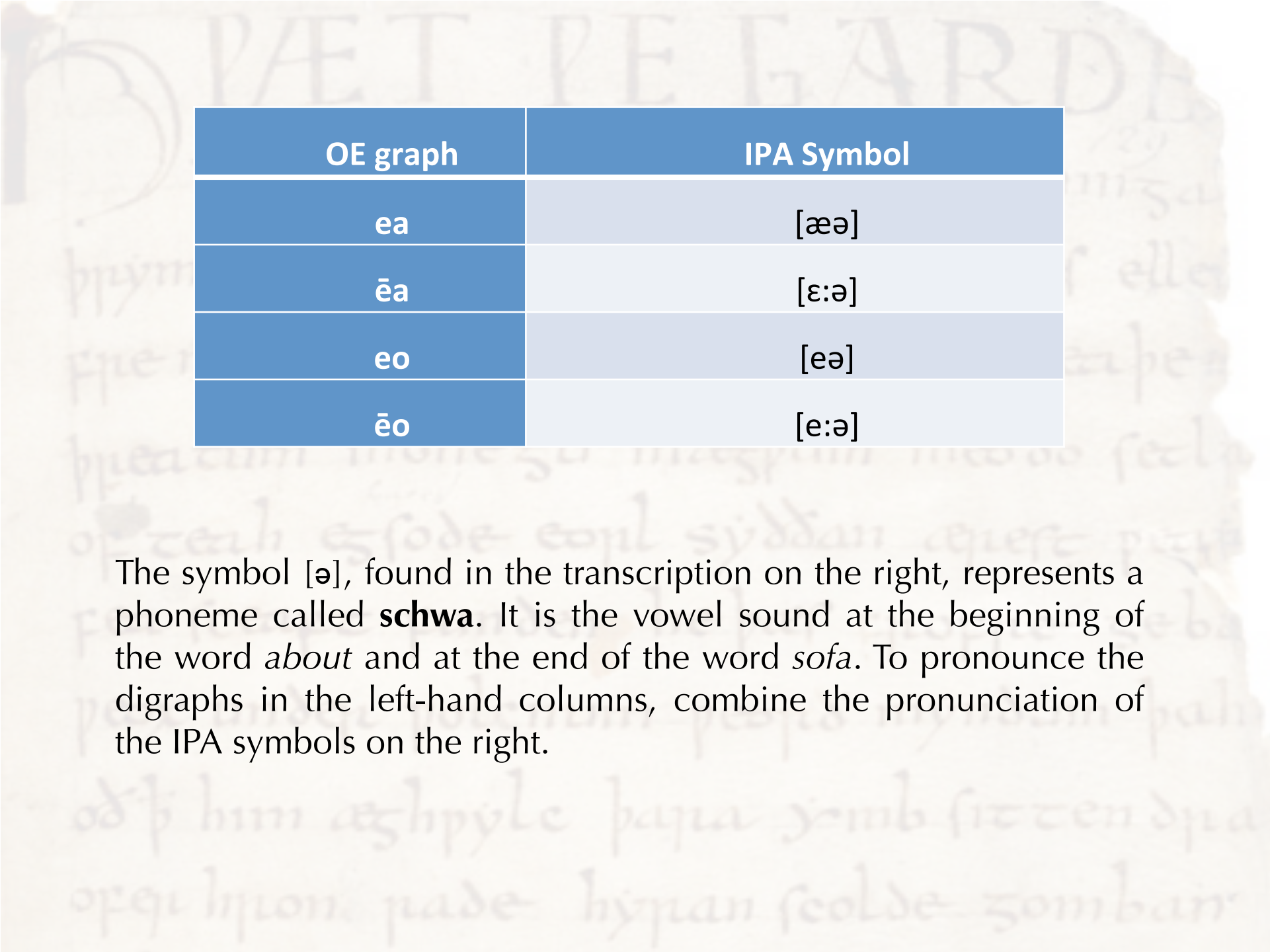
# ORAL CAVITY



<b>I</b> RE <u>A</u> D	<b>I</b> S <u>I</u> T	<b>ʊ</b> B <u>O</u> OK	<b>u:</b> T <u>O</u> O	<b>Iə</b> H <u>E</u> RE	<b>eɪ</b> D <u>A</u> Y	John & Sarah Free Materials 1996	
<b>e</b> M <u>E</u> N	<b>ə</b> A <u>M</u> ERICA	<b>ɜ:</b> W <u>O</u> R <u>D</u>	<b>ɔ:</b> S <u>O</u> R <u>T</u>	<b>ʊə</b> T <u>O</u> UR	<b>ɔɪ</b> B <u>O</u> Y	<b>əʊ</b> G <u>O</u>	
<b>æ</b> C <u>A</u> T	<b>ʌ</b> B <u>U</u> T	<b>ɑ:</b> P <u>A</u> R <u>T</u>	<b>ɒ</b> N <u>O</u> T	<b>eə</b> W <u>E</u> AR	<b>aɪ</b> M <u>Y</u>	<b>aʊ</b> H <u>O</u> W	
<b>p</b> P <u>I</u> G	<b>b</b> B <u>E</u> D	<b>t</b> T <u>I</u> M <u>E</u>	<b>d</b> D <u>O</u>	<b>tʃ</b> C <u>H</u> UR <u>CH</u>	<b>dʒ</b> J <u>U</u> D <u>G</u> E	<b>k</b> K <u>I</u> L <u>O</u>	<b>g</b> G <u>O</u>
<b>f</b> F <u>I</u> V <u>E</u>	<b>v</b> V <u>E</u> R <u>Y</u>	<b>θ</b> T <u>H</u> I <u>N</u> K	<b>ð</b> T <u>H</u> E	<b>s</b> S <u>I</u> X	<b>z</b> Z <u>O</u> O	<b>ʃ</b> S <u>H</u> OR <u>T</u>	<b>ʒ</b> C <u>A</u> S <u>U</u> AL
<b>m</b> M <u>I</u> L <u>K</u>	<b>n</b> N <u>O</u>	<b>ŋ</b> S <u>I</u> NG	<b>h</b> H <u>E</u> LLO	<b>l</b> L <u>I</u> V <u>E</u>	<b>r</b> R <u>E</u> AD	<b>w</b> W <u>I</u> N <u>D</u> OW	<b>j</b> Y <u>E</u> S

[i:] meat, sleep, treat    [ɔ:] law, caught  
 [i] bit, tin, lip            [ʊ] look, cook  
 [e] bed, head, said        [u:] boot, shoot, loot  
 [æ] cat, ap, pan            [ə] about, sofa  
 [a:] rather, far, bar        [ɜ:] bird, hurt  
 [ɒ] hot, rock, mop         [ʌ] bus, gun

OE graph	Pronunciation	IPA Symbol
ā	as in the <a> in rather	[ɑ:]
æ	as in the <a> in cat	[æ]
ǣ	as in the French bête	[ɛ:]
e	as in the <e> in bed	[ɛ]
ē	a longer form of <e> (extended vowel sound of bed)	[e:]
i	as in the <i> in win	[i]
ī	as in the <ee> in deed	[i:]
o	as in the <o> in hot	[ɒ]
ō	a longer form of <o> (extended vowel sound of hot)	[o:]
u	as in the <u> of full	[ʊ]
ū	as in the <oo> of pool	[u:]
y	<i> as in sit but with your lips pursed: this sound is also similar to the <u> in French tu	[y]
ȳ	the same as the above but longer	[y:]

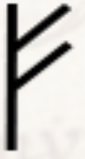












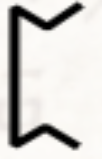



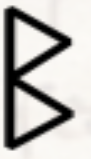






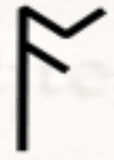











OE graph	IPA Symbol
ea	[æə]
ēa	[ɛ:ə]
eo	[eə]
ēo	[e:ə]

The symbol [ə], found in the transcription on the right, represents a phoneme called **schwa**. It is the vowel sound at the beginning of the word *about* and at the end of the word *sofa*. To pronounce the digraphs in the left-hand columns, combine the pronunciation of the IPA symbols on the right.

OE grapheme	Pronunciation	IPA Symbol
c	usually pronounced as the <k> in <i>king</i> but as the <ch> in <i>church</i> when between or after vowels	[k] or [tʃ]
f	as the <v> in <i>van</i> when between vowels or other voiced sounds, but as <f> in <i>four</i> when at the beginning or end of a word.	[v] or [f]
g (sometimes written as ȝ)	usually pronounced as the <g> in <i>gold</i> but as the <y> in <i>yet</i> when between or after vowels	[g] or [j]
h	as the <h> in <i>hand</i> when at the beginning of the word but as the <ch> in <i>loch</i> when in medial or final position	[h] or [x]
s	as the <z> in <i>snooze</i> when between vowels or other voiced sounds but as the <s> in <i>seven</i> when at the beginning or end of a word	[z] or [s]
þ or ð (these letters were used interchangeably by most scribes)	as the <th> in <i>clothe</i> when between vowels or other voiced sounds but as the <th> in <i>theatre</i> when at the beginning or end of a word	[ð] or [θ]
sc	as in <sh> in <i>ship</i>	[ʃ]
cg	as in <dg> in <i>ledge</i>	[dʒ]

The earliest appearances of the Old English language are found in inscriptions written using the runic (Futhorc) alphabet. Here is a mnemonic poem in Old English for the Anglo-Saxon runes:

								
feoh - f "wealth"	ur - u "cattle"	þorn - þ "thorn"	os - o "mouth"	rad - r "ride"	cen - c "torch"	ziefu - Ʒ "gift"	pynn - ƿ "joy"	hæzl - h "hail"
								
nyd - n "need"	is - i "ice"	jeor - j "year"	eeoh - eo "yew"	peorð - ƿ "game"	eolxecƷ - x "elk-sedge"	sizel - s "sun"	tyr - t "Tyr"	beorc - b "birch"
								
eoh - e "horse"	man - m "man"	lagu - l "lake"	ing - ŋ "Ing"	œðel - œ "estate"	dæg - d "day"	ac - a "oak"	æsc - æ "ash"	
								
yr - y "bow"	ear - ea "earth"	iar - ia "serpent"	kalc - k "chalice"	kalc - kk "chalice"	gar - g "spear"	cpeorð - ƿ "fire"	stan - st "stone"	

Once Old English started to be used more commonly for writing, the Roman alphabet was adopted and adapted. The grapheme Æ/æ (called 'ash'), earlier used by scribes to represent the Latin diphthong ae, came to stand as a full letter on its own. Two runes – Þ/þ (called 'thorn') and ƿ/ƿ (called 'wynn') – from Futhoric were retained to represent sounds with no corresponding letters in the Roman alphabet. The letter Ð/ð (called 'eth'), developed first in Irish writing, was also employed, being generally interchangeable with Þ/þ.

<b>A</b> <i>a</i>	<b>Æ</b> <i>æ</i>	<b>B</b> <i>b</i>	<b>C</b> <i>c</i>	<b>D</b> <i>d</i>	<b>Ð</b> <i>ð</i>	<b>E</b> <i>e</i>	<b>F</b> <i>f</i>	<b>G</b> <i>ȝ</i>	<b>h</b> <i>h</i>	<b>I</b> <i>i</i>	<b>L</b> <i>l</i>
a	ash	be	c	de	eth	e	eff	yogh	há	i	ell
a	æ	b	c	d	ð	e	f	ȝ (g)	h	i	l
<b>M</b> <i>m</i>	<b>N</b> <i>n</i>	<b>O</b> <i>o</i>	<b>P</b> <i>p</i>	<b>R</b> <i>r</i>	<b>S</b> <i>s</i>	<b>T</b> <i>τ</i>	<b>U</b> <i>u</i>	<b>ƿ</b> <i>ƿ</i>	<b>X</b> <i>x</i>	<b>Y</b> <i>y</i>	<b>þ</b> <i>þ</i>
emm	enn	o	pe	err	ess	te	u	wynn	eks	yr	thorn
m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	ƿ (w)	x	y	þ

1. Genitive - expresses the possessive meaning: whose? of what?
2. Dative - expresses the object towards which the action is directed.
3. Accusative - expresses the object immediately affected by the action (what?), the direct object.

## NOUNS

Singular N.	stān	gief-u	hunt-a
G.	stān-es	gief-e	hunt-an
D.	stān-e	gief-e	hunt-an
A.	stān	gief-e	hunt-an
Plural N.	stān-as	gief-a	hunt-an
G.	stān-a	gief-a	hunt-ena
D.	stān-um	gief-um	hunt-um
A.	stān-as	gief-a	hunt-an



# THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

	<b>Singular</b>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neutre</i>
Nominative	sē	sēo	þæt
Accusative	þone	þā	þæt
Genitive	þæs	þære	þæs
Dative	þæm	þære	þæm

	<b>Plural</b>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neutre</i>
Nominative	þā	þā	þā
Accusative	þā	þā	þā
Genitive	þāra	þāra	þāra
Dative	þæm	þæm	þæm

	Strong declension			Weak declension		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular N.	gōd	gōd*	gōd	gōd-a	gōd-e	gōd-e
G.	gōd-es	gōd-re	gōd-es	gōd-an	gōd-an	gōd-an
D.	gōd-um	gōd-re	gōd-um	gōd-an	gōd-an	gōd-an
A.	gōd-ne	gōd-e	gōd	gōd-an	gōd-an	gōd-e
I.	gōd-e		gōd-e			
Plural N.	gōd-e	gōd-a	gōd	gōd-an		
G.	gōd-ra	gōd-ra	gōd-ra	gōd-ena or gōd-ra		
D.	gōd-um	gōd-um	gōd-um	gōd-um		
A.	gōd-e	gōd-a	gōd	gōd-an		

	Singular		
	<i>Masculin</i>	<i>Feminin</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
N	sē	sēo	þæt
A	þone	þā	þæt
G	þæs	þære	þæs
D	þæm	þære	þæm

	Plural		
	<i>Masculin</i>	<i>Feminin</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
N	þā	þā	þā
A	þā	þā	þā
G	þāra	þāra	þāra
D	þæm	þæm	þæm

\_\_\_\_\_ king was tired.

**Sē** king was tired.

\_\_\_\_\_ horse was strong.

**þæt** horse was strong.

The king loved \_\_\_\_\_ queen.

The king loved **þā** queen.

The king loved \_\_\_\_\_ swans.

The king loved **þā** swans.

\_\_\_\_\_ swans of \_\_\_\_\_ king were beautiful.

**þā** swans of **þæs** king were beautiful.

\_\_\_\_\_ queen gave \_\_\_\_\_ swans food.

**Sēo** queen gave **þæm** swans food.

	Infinitive	Preterite singular 1° and 3° person	P r e t e r i t e plural	Past participle
I.	drīfan (drive)	drāf	drifon	(ge) drifen
II.	cēosan (choose)	cēas	curon	coren
III.	helpan (help)	healp	hulpon	holpen
IV.	beran (bear)	bær	bǣron	boren
V.	sprecan (speak)	spræc	sprǣcon	sprecen
VI.	faran (fare, go)	fōr	fōron	faren
VII.	feallan (fall)	fēoll	fēollon	feallen

Indicative		Subjunctive	
Present		Present	
ic	drīf-e	ic	drīf-e
ǫū	drīf-st (-est)	ǫū	drīf-e
hē	drīf-ǫ (-eǫ)	hē	drīf-e
wē	drīf-aǫ	wē	drīf-en
gē	drīf-aǫ	gē	drīf-en
hīe	drīf-aǫ	hīe	drīf-en
Past		past	
ic	drāf	ic	drīf-e
ǫū	drīf-e	ǫū	drīf-e
hē	drāf	hē	drīf-e
wē	drīf-on	wē	drīf-en
gē	drīf-on	gē	drīf-en
hīe	drīf-on	hīe	drīf-en

	Celt	Latin	Angles	Danes	13 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Eburos (yew?)</b>	Eboracon	Eboracum	Eferwic eofer = boar wīc = village, 'boar-village'	lorvik ↓ lork, 3eork and 3ork	York

## Place names

A few Celtic words survive as place name elements:

*brocc* (badger, tasso): Brockholes (badger holes)

*tor* (hill): Dunster

Many river names are of celtic origin: Avon comes the Celtic word 'water' which also gives rise to the variants Esk and Usk. Cities with names that were originally Celtic include Carlisle: Luguvalos (personal name) + Cair (city or fortified place), York (Eboracon), London (Londinos, which was Latinised as Londinium)

*Latin elements:*

*castra* (a city or walled town, a Roman fort or camp; e.g. Lancaster, Lanchester, Doncaster, Manchester; OE *ceaster* derived from Latin)

*portus* (Portsmouth, Portland)

*strat* (street: i.e. a Roman road; e.g. Stratford, Streatham; *strat* was borrowed into OE becoming *strǣt*)

## **Anglo-saxon elements:**

*bury/burgh*: fortified place (e.g. Loughborough, Canterbury)

*bridge/brig*: bridge (e.g. Cambridge, Stockbridge)

*cliff*: (e.g. Wharncliffe)

*dale*: valley (e.g. Borrowdale)

*don*: hill, down (e.g. Swindon)

*ey*: island (e.g. Walney)

*field*: open land (e.g. Sheffield, Wakefield)

*ley*: clearing, glade (e.g. Honley)

*ham*: village, manor, estate, settlement (e.g. Rotherham, Rockingham)

*hamm*: enclosure, bend of a river (e.g. Higham)

*ingas*: people of (e.g. Hastings, Worthing)

*ton*: farmstead (e.g. Bolton)

## **Scandinavian elements:**

*beck*: stream (e.g. Calbeck, Sandbeck)

*by*: village, farm (e.g. Quarmby, Whitby)

*carr*: brushwood, marsh (e.g. redcar)

*rigg*: ridge (e.g. Haverig)

*slack*: shallow valley (e.g. Whitherslack)

*thorpe*: farm, hamlet (e.g. Grimesthorpe)

*thwaite*: meadow, clearing (e.g. Slaithwaite)

## French elements:

*bel/beu*: Beaulieu (beautiful place), Beaumont (beautiful hill),  
Beauchief (beautiful headland)

*le/en* (articles): Chester-le-Street, Chapel-en-le-Frith

Changed pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon forms: [tʃ] at the beginning  
of the place name element *ceaster* did not exist in Norman French  
and so French speakers would commonly pronounce the sound [s] →  
Gloucester, Cirencester

French personal names: Melton *Mowbray*, Shepton *Mallet*, Aspley  
*Guise*, Drayton *Beauchamp*.



# Beowulf

It is the highest achievement of Old English literature and the earliest European vernacular epic. Preserved in a single manuscript (Cotton Vitellius A XV) from c. 1000, it deals with events of the early 6th century and is believed to have been composed between 700 and 750. It did not appear in print until 1815. Although originally untitled, it was later named after the Scandinavian hero Beowulf, whose exploits and character provide its connecting theme. There is no evidence of a historical Beowulf, but some characters, sites, and events in the poem can be historically verified.

Hwæt. We Gardena in geardagum,  
þeodcyninga, þrym gefrunon,  
hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon.  
Oft Scyld Scefing sceaþena þreatum,  
monegum mægþum, meodosetla ofteah,  
egsode eorlas. Syððan ærest wearð  
feasceaft funden, he þæs frofre gebad,  
weox under wolcnum, weorðmyndum þah,  
oðþæt him æghwylc þara ymb sittendra  
ofer hronrade hyran scolde,  
gomban gylðan. þæt wæs god cyning.

Lo, praise of the prowess of people-kings  
of spear-armed Danes, in days long sped,  
we have heard, and what honor the athelings won!  
Oft Scyld the Scefing from squadroned foes,  
from many a tribe, the mead-bench tore,  
awing the earls. Since erst he lay  
friendless, a foundling, fate repaid him:  
for he waxed under welkin, in wealth he throve,  
till before him the folk, both far and near,  
who house by the whale-path, heard his mandate,  
gave him gifts. That was a good king.

Hwæt. We Gardena in geardagum,  
þeodcyninga, þrym gefrunon,  
hu ða æpelingas ellen fremedon.  
Oft Scyld Scefing sceaþena þreatum,  
monegum mægþum, meodosetla ofteah,  
egsode eorlas. Syððan ærest wearð

feasceaft funden, he þæs frofre gebad,  
weox under wolcnum, weorðmyndum þah,  
oðþæt him æghwylc þara ymsittendra  
ofer hronrade hyran scolde,  
gomban gyldan. þæt wæs god cyning.

