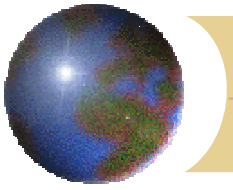


## *English*

With enough facts to sound convincing, but with few enough to keep you awake.



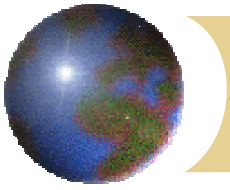
## *Language surprise*

The sculptur'd dead, on each side,  
seemed to freeze,

Emprison'd in black, purgatorial **rails**.

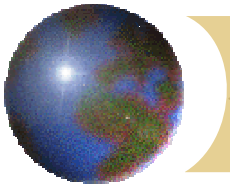
-John Keats, "The Eve of St. Agnes"

Rails – An Old English word that meant 'garments' and refers to the shrouds or funeral garments in which the stone figures are clothed.



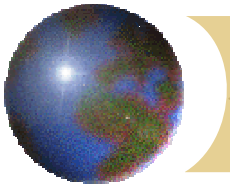
## *Declension of nouns*

- ✚ **Nominative**: subject of a sentence  
(*They* saw me)
- ✚ **Vocative**: person addressed  
(*Officer*, I need help.)
- ✚ **Accusative**: direct object  
(They saw *me*.)
- ✚ **Genitive**: possessor or source  
(*Shakespeare's* play.)



## *Declension of nouns*

- ✿ **Dative:** indirect object, recipient  
(Give *her* a hand.)
- ✿ **Ablative:** what is separated  
(He abstained from *it*.)
- ✿ **Locative:** place where  
(We stayed *home*.)
- ✿ **Instrumental:** means, instrument  
(She ate *with chopsticks*.)



# *Verb conjugation*

## *Indicative*

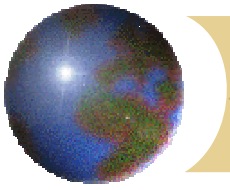
*Cepan – To keep (with long e)*

ic                      cepe

pu                      cepest

He, heo, hit        cepeth

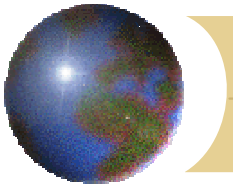
We, ge, hi            cepeth



# *Old Testament by Ælfric*

1. On      angynne      gescēop      God  
*In [the] beginning created God*

heofonan and eorðan.  
*heavens and earth.*

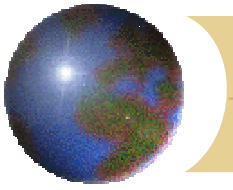


## *Old Testament by Ælfric*

2. Seo eorðe söðlice wæs idel and åmtig,  
*The earth truly was void and empty,*

and þeostra wæron over ðære  
*and darknesses were over the*

nywelnyssse brädnyssse;  
*abyss's surface;*



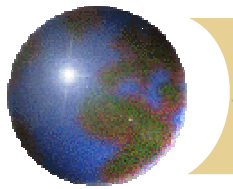
## *Old Testament by Ælfric*

and Godes gäst wæs geferod ofer

*and God's spirit was brought over [the]*

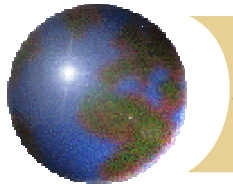
wæteru.

*water.*

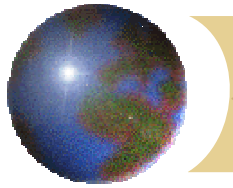


God wolde þa fandian Abrahames gehiersumnesse, and clipode his naman, and cwæð him þus to: 'Nim þinne ancennedan sunu Isaac, þe þu lufast, and far to þam lande Visionis hraðe, and geoffra hine þær uppān anre dune.' Abraham þa aras on þære ilcan nihte, and ferde mid twam cnapum to þam fierlenan lande, and Isaac samod, on assum ridende. Þa on þam þridan dæge, þa hie þa dune gesawon þær þær hie to scoldon to ofsleanne Isaac, þa cwæð Abraham to þam twam cnapum þus: 'Anbidiað eow her mid þam assum sume hwile. Ic and þæt cild gað unc to gebiddenne, and we siððan cumað sona eft to eow.' Abraham þa het Isaac beran þone wudu to þære stowe, and he self bær his sweord and fyr. Isaac þa ascode Abraham his fæder: 'Fæder min, ic ascie hwær seo offrung sie; her is wudu and fyr.' Him andwyrde se fæder, 'God foresceawað, mine sunu, him self þa offrunge.'



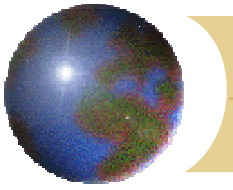


Hie comon þa to þære stowe þe him gesweotolode God, and he þær weofod arærde on þa ealdan wisan, and þone wudu gelogode swa swa he hit wolde habban to his suna bærnette siððan he ofslægen wurde. He geband þa his sunu, and his sweord ateah, þæt he hine geoffrode on þa ealdan wisan. Mid þam þe he wolde þæt weorc beginnan, þa clipode Godes engel arodlice of heofonum, 'Abraham!' he andwyrde sona. Se engel him cwæð þa to: 'Ne acwele þu þæt cild, ne þine hand ne astrece ofer his sweoran! Nu ic oncneow soðlice þæt þu swiðe ondrætst God, nu þu þinne ancennedan sunu ofslean woldest for him.'



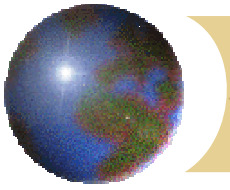
Ʒa beseah Abraham sona underbæc and geseah Ʒær anne ramm betweox Ʒam bremelum be Ʒam hornum gehæft, and he ahefde Ʒone ramm to Ʒære offrunge and hine Ʒær ofsnað Gode to lace for his sunu Isaac. He het Ʒa Ʒa stowe Dominus videt, Ʒæt is 'God gesiehð', and giet is gesægd swa, In monte Dominus videbit, Ʒæt is 'God gesiehð on dune.' Eft clipode se engel Abraham and cwæð, 'Ic swerie Ʒurh me selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nu Ʒu noldest arian Ʒinum ancennedan suna, ac Ʒe wæs min ege mare Ʒonne his lif, ic Ʒe nu bletsie and Ʒinne ofspring gemanigfealde swa swa steorran on heofonum and swa swa sandceosol on sæ. Ʒin ofspring sceal agan hira feonda gatu, and on Ʒinum sæde beoð ealle Ʒeoda gebletsode for Ʒam Ʒe Ʒu gehiersumodest minre hæse Ʒus.'

Abraham Ʒa gecierde sona to his cnapum and ferdon him ham swa mid heofonlicre bletsunge.



## *Mandeville - the land of Bactria*

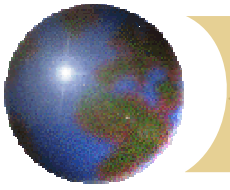
In þat lond ben trees þat beren wolle, as þogh it were of scheep; whereof men maken clothes, and all þing þat may ben made of wolle. In þat contree ben many ipotaynes, þat dwellen som tyme in the water, and somtyme on the lond: and þei ben half man and half hors, as I haue seyð before; and þei eten men, whan þei may take hem. And þere ben ryueres and watres þat ben fulle byttere, þree sithes more þan is the water of the see.



## *Banckes's Herball (1525)*

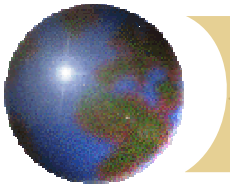
### **Rosemary**

This herbe is hote and dry/ take the flowres  
and put them in a lynen clothe/ and so boyle  
them in fayre clene water to y halfe and coole  
it and drynke it.....



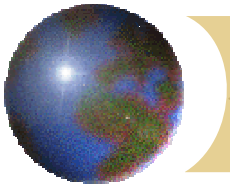
## *Henry IV*

Why, how could'st thou know these men  
in Kendall Green, when it was so darke,  
thou could'st not see thy Hand? Come,  
tell vs your reason: what say'st thou to  
this?



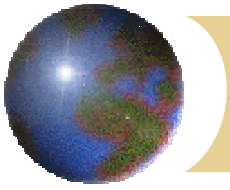
# *Nominative*

I	we
thou	ye/you
he, a she (h)it	they



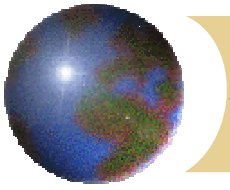
# *Objective*

me	us
thee	you/ye
him	the, (h)em
her	
(h)it	



## *Quick Rules*

- ⊕ Speak slowly and deliberately.
- ⊕ Only use old constructions if you are certain they are correct.
- ⊕ Progressive verb forms sparingly.  
*I am working*
- ⊕ Substitute "to be" for "to have" in perfect constructions.



## *Quick Rules*

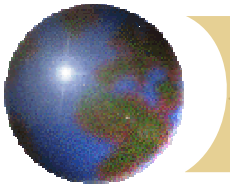
Conjunctions: Switch the modern standard in negative sentences.

**Modern:**

*She isn't kind.*

**Better:**

*She's not kind.*



## *Quick Rules*

- ⊕ Reverse subject/verb after adverbial phrase, as in Swedish (*Then said he*)
- ⊕ Avoid "do" constructions. Use the verb "raw"

**Modern:**

*Do you have children?*

**Better:**

*Have you children?*