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JANUARY 2022





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# KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

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Information about the journal



**“K L A D” IS A STUDENT JOURNAL FIRST PUBLISHED AT M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS. THIS JOURNAL IS AIMED AT ENHANCING STUDENTS’ INVOLVEMENT INTO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.**

**“K L A D” JOURNAL ADMITS FOR PUBLICATION VARIOUS TYPES OF ARTICLES: ORIGINAL RESEARCH, REVIEW ARTICLES, SHORT REPORTS OR ESSAYS, REFLECTIONS, CASE STUDIES, METHODOLOGIES AND CASES IN ENGLISH; CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHILOSOPHY AND IDENTITY, HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN, PEDAGOGY, LINGUISTICS AND METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES, TRANSLATION, AND TOURISM.**

**JANUARY 2022**

**M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS**

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# Research articles

KAZGUU Liberal Arts Digest



M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY

### THE COMPARISON OF OLD AND LATE MODERN ENGLISH SPELLING

*Zhil kibayeva T. A.*

#### Abstract

English language, as any other language, has its own history of development, which was continuing for centuries. Speaking exactly about considered language, people certainly can know that there were many historical events which have made a contribution in the spelling system. This study examined the development of spelling in English language, within the Old English (OE) and Late Modern English (LME) periods. Investigation was held on the analysis of literary works from both eras and revealed data was divided into three sub-topics: Old English Survival Literature, Romanticism, Victorian Era. The findings of this research will be useful for people, who are interested in studying linguistics, orthography peculiarities and history of the English language.

**Key words:** *Old English period, Late Modern English period, history, spelling system, changes.*

#### Introduction

Each language is a system, even more, it is a complex of systems, which are regulated by standardized rules. Such systems, e.g., morphology, lexicology, syntax, and phonology supplement and form the language, affecting its development, because even the small units have undergone the process of evolution. Orthography, and a system of graphics as well, were modifying in parallel with the other components of the language.

As people are facing with the modern system of spelling nowadays, it considerably distinguishes from the version of it, which was earlier. In generic, the whole English language has faced an immense progress since the ancient times. The modern English in actual fact is a blend of such languages as Greek, Latin, German, and French, as a consequence of the fact that there were many inclusions from native speakers' and nobility of these languages.

In spite of the presence of the variety of grammatical systems in the English language, this paper will examine the changes in such aspect as spelling, within Old and Late Modern periods of that language, which was taken into consideration. The practical relevance of this study is devoted to the spelling awareness. The findings of this research will be useful for people, who are interested in studying linguistics, history of the English language, and orthography principles, because it can be used as a practical guide. The historical background will be narrated in each section of the paper, because of its relevance to the spelling standardization, and substantial changes will be explained. The examples for spelling customizations' investigation were taken from literary works, which were published in the considered epochs.

### Literature Review

The goal of this literature review is to analyze articles and books devoted to formation of spelling in Old and Late Modern English. Recent studies have shown that Old English period system has been developing from 450 to 1100 AD because of invaders from Scandinavia and Germany and their contribution to the English alphabetic and phonetic systems. Obviously, this orthography has many differences from Late Modern English spelling system. Let's look at it further.

To begin with, Mykhailenko (1999) assumes that many Old English language's alphabet letters appeared with the help of Runic and Latin writing systems: a; b; c [k], [k']; r, etc. This features affected the phonetic principles of this language.

To start with consonants, some of them indicated independent, separate sound; and some letters like s, f, c, etc., indicated two or even more sounds. Another important thing to mention is that there was a presence of digraphs – a sign, which was using a pair of characters, to express new single phoneme (Example: thorn - þ, th - [θ], etc.). Many consonants, which were standing after vowels, were lost, due to the fact that the vowel sound before consonant sound was stronger, so consonant sound becomes “transparent”, e.g., bronhte – brōhte – brought; fimf – fif – fire. Some New English words have different letter order compared to Old English words. It was working by scheme: cons. + r + vowel > cons. + vowel + r., e.g., brunnan – burnan – burn; hros – hors – horse. This kind of changing was also observed with other sounds and letters: ascian – axian – ask; wascan – waxan – wash (Crystal, 1994).

Vowel sounds had specialized sign to show its length, for example: ā, ī, etc. Diphthongs were also used to express words' length and stress: ae [æ], oe [œ], etc., but later they were substituted by Germanic monophthongizations, therefore: “eo” turned to “e”, “ea” turned to “a”, “æ” turned to “ea” (Rastorguyeva, 1983).

Continuing with spelling of Old English words, there were ancient mutations which appeared with its influence approximately 1200 years ago, and some of modern English word pairs are showing this effect: goose – geese, man – men, blood – bleed, etc. It is also noticeable that words with sounds “a” and “e” which preceded “h” faced several changes like mutating to “ea” diphthong and finally reduced to “i” or “y”, e.g., naht – neaht – niht – nieht – nyht – night, but these words with such modification are not extremely plentiful (Gelderen, 2014).

As Gelderen (2014) perceives, some words and sounds were changed according to West Germanic germination of consonants. This process included palatal mutation, sound [j] in words was lost and shortened preceded vowel sound with the following consonant sound were doubled. Here are some examples: fulljan – fyllan – fill; saetjan – settan – set; taljan – tellan – tell.

Beginning from the Late Modern English in 1800 till present date, English language has two spelling systems: American and British. The main discussion topic here is about writing suffixes –ize and –ise. It is preferably to use –ise suffix in British spelling system, whereas for American spelling system the usage of this suffix is optional, but here is an exception for some

words and the usage of suffix –ise is obligatory: advertise, comprise, revise; and words with Greek origin, e.g., baptise.

Another development for both spelling systems is the loss final <k> from <-ick> in words like ‘music’ and ‘comic’ as well as the change of spellings like ‘phantasy’ – ‘fantasy’ and ‘controul’ – ‘control’ are called ‘minor developments’ (van Ostade, 2009).

To conclude, the historical background and some features of Old and Late Modern English spelling were analyzed through literature reviewing. Their changes, similarities and differences over time will be considered deeper on particular examples from OE literature: The Exeter Book, the Junius Manuscript, the Vercelli Book; and from LME: The Rime of the Ancient Mariner (Taylor, 1798), Sonnets from the Portuguese (Barrett, 1850).

### Methodology

Due to the reason that the main theme, which this course work is devoted to, related to the spelling systems of Old and Late Modern English periods, the methodology of revealing features in orthography requires the investigation of records. The books from Old English period are next: The Exeter Book (Krapp & Dobbie, 1936), the Junius Manuscript (Krapp, 1931), and the Vercelli Book (Krapp, 1932). To compare these records with the Late Modern English, the next books were chosen: The Rime of the Ancient Mariner (Coleridge, 2003), Sonnets from the Portuguese (Browning, 1954).

Why exactly these books were chosen? To begin with, if one has to compare written works, it is more logical to compare them when records are belonging to the same functional style. Obviously, these materials were chosen according to this approach; the exact books are considered as literary works, exactly poetry. These writings will assist in revealing changes, differences and similarities in English written language system, particularly in 450 – 1100 AD and 1700 – 1900. In addition, it is obvious that there was a plenty amount of historical events, which were happening during both periods, for instance, during the Old English period – a Roman Conquest happened in, approximately, 43 BC – 440 AD, and in the Late Modern English period there was an industrial revolution; founded differences or similarities between them will be explained according to its historical background. The features will be analyzed deeper on practicing words’ comparing.

### Findings

It was logical to divide findings into three subtopics, which emerged from both the literary works spelling analysis and the historical background data investigation about the whole Old and Late Modern English periods, regarding events and factors that influence the spelling development. This part of coursework represents the following subthemes: Old English survival literature, Romanticism, and Victorian era.

## Old English Survival Literature

Old English writing, or Anglo-Saxon writing, envelops the literature composed in England, which was occupied by Anglo-Saxons, after Roman's civilization devastation, and finishing its functioning in 1066 afterwards the Norman Conquest.

Before starting analyzing the words, it is essential to describe what graphical system was used for words' writing. Anglo-Saxons used to adapt to the runic alphabet. After the introduction of Roman alphabet by Christian missionaries, people considered this way of writing more comfortable and gradually adopted it, with the future development by adding more letters. As an examples, there were a presence of such letters as "ð" - [edh] or [eth], "3" - [yogh], or long vowels, which can be distinguished in edited literature by macrons - ā, ē, ō.

Spelling peculiarities will be analyzed on words from poems, there are 15.000 words, which will be taken from The Old English Vercelli Book – Homily XII, The Exeter Book – Widsith, and The Junius Manuscript – Christ and Satan (see Appendix A).

### *Analysis: Consonant Letters*

The analysis of 830 words has shown that most part of the consonant letters, such as "m", "n", "p", and "r" are not changed it phonemic sound and spelling in words. The letters "þ" and "ð" in words were used more or less interchangeably to represent the sounds now spelled with "th": þe – the, wið – with, ðæt – that, deað – death, þære – there. The usage of "c" letter depended on its place in a word, for instance, if "c" was placed in the middle of the word, it presented [k] sound – nacod – naked, whereas for a sound [tʃ], this letter was placed at the end – benc – bench. The letter "3" usually was used for representing [y], [j] or [g] sounds, for example, 3od – god. The "v" letter from Late Modern English was usually written as an "f" in Old English: heofnum – heaven. After the examination of 1300 words, it was revealed that the letters "q", "x" and "z" were rarely used at all.

### *Analysis: Vowel Letters*

Vowels in Old English were divided into two separate groups: short and long. The length of a vowel sound plays a significant role in this period of English language, owing the fact that it affected the meaning of a word. In ancient times, people did not mark long sounds with macrons, as they do it today, so the truly meaning may be determined only after pronouncing a word. For instance, the words "is" and "īs" are spelled analogically, but the word "is" with the long vowel means "ice", and the word "is" with short vowel means an infinitive verb "to be". The same situation with words "ac" (but) - "āc" (oak), and "ge" (and) - "gē" (you, plural). In Late Modern English period the spelling of these long vowel sounds 'mutated' in two ways. The first way is when long sounds of Old English are written by doubling it in Late Modern English language, for example, the LME word 'doom' is the OE word 'dōm'. The second way is when long vowels turned into diphthongs, as an example, the word "stān" turned into a "stone".

### *Analysis: Particular Words.*

In general, the one quarter of all words used to be longer in OE than in LME: andsweradan - to answer, heafod - head. Digraphs were also used, almost all of them are reduced and spelled with one letter in LME, for instance, ceald – cold, ðæt - that; some digraphs, as "sc", changed it

spelling according to the particular word's phonemic structure, therefore "sc" is spelled as "sh", in a word "scip – ship". Despite all these changes, many digraphs are remained the same from OE, and appear in LME with the combination of letters eo, ea, ae, and oe - "dreamas" – "dreams".

### **Romanticism**

A literary movement, which takes place at 18<sup>th</sup> century's end, finishing approximately at the 50's – 60's years of 19<sup>th</sup> century – in spite of the circumstance that its impact still proceeds. The period of Romanticism brought a great impact on social changes of England and Wales, where imbalance in population of half-empty countrysides and overcrowded industrial cities between 1750 and 1850 occurred. The massive migration of people was a result of Agricultural Revolution, which included the Enclosure of the territory and drove labor force off the region, whereas it caused an Industrial Revolution, which provided employment for expelled workers. Here, Romanticism may be considered as individuals' reaction to all these occasions, in addition to rebel activities against social and political standards of aristocracy and rationalization of nature by scientists within the Enlightenment period. During this Age of Reason, people sought to eliminate illiteracy and establish new rules of correct spelling. Moreover, more repercussions for spelling ensued after Otto Jespersen's introduction of the Great Vowel Shift, which was developing from 1350 to 1500. The spelling did not adapt to changes in pronunciation, and consequently, there is a difference in the way how people pronounce and spell words. It can be noticed from the analysis of 11.000 words, from the records of that period, and, as an example for considering spelling features of the Romantic phase within Late Modern English period, a poem "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by Samuel Taylor Coleridge will be presented (Appendix B).

### *Analysis*

In general, the quarter of all words that used to be longer became shorter, and words' spelling in this period fully distinguishes from words in OE, i.e. words of LME period are similar to English of today, but here are still some exceptions. As it can be seen from Appendix B, 80% of words may look familiar to a person from 2000's, who knows English, but some words are still have their specific spelling, carrying its roots from OE.

During the Romantic period of the Late Modern English, in 61 cases the combination of letters "th" was used to generate the sound [s] at the end of the verbs, for example: stoppeth – stops, quoth – quotes, hath – has. In all other parts of speech, as pronouns, prepositions, etc., it was used as [th] sound: thou – to, thy – the. The letters "c", "k", as in Old English, also stood for the sound [tʃ], for example: Sprac – speech, kirk – church. As it was already written, words in OE used to be longer, in LME the words became shorter, but still, there is one exception that has additional letters inside, to show the length of vowels, instead of using long vowels or macrons itself, as in the word "swound" – "sound".

### **Victorian Era**

The following literary movement after Romanticism is called a Victorian Era (1837 – 1901). During this period, Britain was at its finest, and could be characterized as a forceful state

with a well-balanced administrative organization and progressive industrialization, owing the reason that as in Romantic Era the prevalent part of its population regarded to the proletarian class.

Due to the Victorian representatives' ethical and moral conduct, the life of humanity was changed forever. Continuing from previous period of literary movement, individuals still were tended to elimination of ignorance. The spread of grammatical books publication for standardization of grammar rules was increasing day by day. Beyond scientific literature there was also a popularization of artworks. The analysis will be held on such particular works belonging to art, exactly on the poem by Elizabeth Brow, see Appendix C, and 1200 words will be analyzed.

### *Analysis*

In general, spelling in writings of Victorian period within Late Modern English are similar to writings of English of Today in 90%, and, obviously, differ from Old English writings. Spelling and language overall were extremely proper, but very easy to understand by modern standards. Only some particular words are differing from English of Today, it is about pronouns' and verbs spelling.

People of this era used to write "thou" and "thee" instead of "you" and "they", as it accepted today. Moreover, there was a declension system for verbs according to a pronoun it relates to (as in German language nowadays), but this 'special' declension was used only for singular 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronouns (he, she, it). Therefore, there are such spelling of verbs as "hadst" – "has", "lovest" – "loves", "mayst" – "may", "lookest" – "looks", "camest" – "comes". In addition, some Modern modal verbs had different spelling, as a verb "would", which was spelled as "wooded".

### **Discussion**

The purpose of the study was to compare the development of spelling system in Old and Late Modern English periods. Exactly this paper took into consideration literary works as examples from both eras.

This research paper has found that spelling system developed under many historical events and literary movements, as an example 20% of words were differing in spelling due to Germanic Tribes' dialects. Moreover, the 30% of words were borrowed from Latin and Greek and spelled according to its origins, due to the reason that there was a need to expand the vocabulary for such fields as philosophy (e.g., utopia [Greek]), science (e.g., encyclopedia [Greek], genius [Latin]) and music (e.g., choir [Greek]). The findings support the idea that the development of language's spelling changes as well as the life conditions are changing. People all around the globe persistently bring world societies and dialects into energetic interaction that outputs more heterogeneity and profusion of vocabulary in each field of human entities' lives.

The results suggest that people need to get familiar with the historical changes that take place in the past to provide another illiteracy eradication, to make individuals understand why exactly one word is spelled in this particular way. It could improve spelling accuracy and shorten the cases of rude orthography mistakes. However, the language and life are still gradually changing. Moreover, the expansion of English language's usage is spread in many territories

nowadays, and new technologies are inventing day by day, so linguists may predict that many neologisms will appear by blending or noun compounding, and new spellings of some words may appear or even disappear.

### Conclusion

To sum up, the study has revealed that English language's system of spelling has gone through many historical events, beginning with the invasion of the outlanders in ancient times, and continuing with the literary movements, which have occurred during the language's standardization.

The practical research has shown that words in ancient times used to be longer, as an example the word "hëafod" is an OE version of the LME word "head"; whereas the theoretical part have explained this as the fact that the persons, who existed in the Old English period, accustomed to write down the words as they could pronounce them, because of the lack of standardized rules of proper spelling. Gradually, some individuals, who had a strong desire for self-education, have begun an eradication of the illiteracy, paying attention to the grammatical and orthographical norms of the language. Consequently, the LME spelling, in comparison with OE spelling, is differing from its pronunciation. As a bright example, the word "would" is spelled this way, but it is pronounced as [wud].

It is noticeable that the orthography of LME fully distinguishes from OE spelling, but, at least, here are some similarities between them. For example, the usage of the letter "c" for [th] sound expression, in some words, is remained the same: kirk – church (LME), benc – bench (OE). Moreover, both periods provide long vowels, which are supported with consonant sounds, to express its length: answeradan – to answer (OE), swound – sound (LME).

As a general rule, spelling system of 1700-1900 years is similar to the up to date spelling system, but there are still some minor divergences within spelling of pronouns and verbs. For instance, the pronouns, which are used these days, like "you", "they", were spelled as "thou" and "thee". Moreover, verbs had a declension system, but it was used only for the pronoun "you", e.g., "lovest" – "loves". Over time it gradually disappeared.

In the 19th century, the standardization of spelling for many words was established, although its propagation within the country's borders took time. The process of changing is constantly affects the English language. Therefore, Modern English uses the Latin alphabet of 26 letters and became the language people know and speak today, not only in America and Britain, but in many countries all around the globe as well.

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## Appendices

## Appendix A

The Old English Vercelli Book – Homily XII

## HOMILY XII

spel to ðam oðrum 3an3dæ3e

(fol. 73b) GIRsandæ3 we wæron manode, men þa leofestan, þissa haliga da3a bi3an3nes; liornodon we þæt 3eo hæðene liode hæfdon þry da3as synderlice beforan hira oðrum 3ewunan, þæt hie on3uldon hira 3o-  
 5) dum, 7 hiera ceapes wæstma 7 ealle hira æhta hie hira 3ode bebudon, þæt wæs dioflum sylfum, for þon þe hie hira 3odu hæfdon 3eworhte of treowum, 7 of stanum, 7 of oðrum untimbrum missenlicum. Donne to ðam onlicnessum swylcum hie onlutan 7 þam lac onsendan,  
 10) þonne eode þæt deoful in on þa anlicnesse 7 þanon ut wæs sprecende. þonne tealdon men þæt þæt wære 3od sylfa. Wæron þæt þonne þa wyrrestan helle3æstas; nalas 3od sylfa ælmihtig eallra 3esceafta scippend. þonne wið þon 3esette us sanctus Petrus syðþan 7  
 15) oðerra cyricena ealdormen, þa hal3an 3an3da3as þry to ðam þæt we sceoldon on 3ode ælmihtigum þiowizan mid usse 3edefelice 3an3e 7 mid san3e 7 mid ciricena soc-  
 30) mæ3 diofol oferswiðan, 3e hean 3e rice. Is ðær on þam bocum awriten sio halige Cristes þrowun3 7 his æriste 7 his upastignesse 7 worda lare 7 his wundra weorc 7 se toewarda dom 7 eac ma 3æstlycra 3eryna þonne ænig man æfre aspyrizan mæ3e oððe 3ecnawan mæ3e. Eac we

Mid þam e3esan we us 3ecepiað hefenlicu þin3, englas for mannum, lif for deaðe, 3od for yfele, swete for  
 75) bitere, lecht for þiestrum, soðlæstnesse for unsoð-  
 læstnesse, unyðnesse for niðe, sawle mæ3en for

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## WIDSITH

- se þe his þeodenstol **geþeon** wile.  
 þara **wæs Hwala** hwile selast,  
 15 ond Alexandreas ealra **ricost**  
 monna cynnes, ond he **mæst** geþah  
 þara **þe ic** ofer foldan **gefrægen** hæbbe.  
 Ætla weold Hunum, Eormanric Gotum,  
 Becca Baningum, Burgendum Gifica.  
 20 Casere **weold** Creacum **ond** Cælic Finnum,  
 Hagena Holmrygum ond Heoden Glommum.  
**Witta** weold Swæfum, Wada Hælsingum,  
 Meaca Myrgingum, Mearchealf Hundingum.  
 Þeodric weold Froncum, þyle Rendingum,  
 25 Breoca Brondingum, Billing Wernum.  
 Oswine weold Eowum ond Ytum Gefwulf,  
 Fin Folcwalding Fresna cynne.  
 Sigehere lengest Sædenum weold,  
 Hnæf Hocingum, Helm Wulfingum,  
 30 Wald Woingum, Wod þyringum,  
 Sæferð Sycgum, Sweom Ongendþeow,  
 Scafthere Ymbrum, Scafa Longbeardum,  
 Hun Hætwerum ond Holen Wrosnum.  
 Hringweald wæs haten Herefarena cyning.  
 35 Offa weold Ongle, Alewih Denum;  
 se wæs þara **manna** modgast ealra,  
 no hwæpre he ofer Offan eorlscype **fremede**,  
**ac** Offa geslog ærest monna,  
 cnihtwesende, cynerica mæst.  
 40 Nænig efeneald him eorlscipe maran  
 on orette. **Ane sweorde**  
 merce gemærde **wið** Myrgingum  
 bi Fifeldore; heoldon **forð** siþþan  
 Engle ond Swæfe, **swa** hit Offa geslog.  
 45 Hroþwulf ond Hroðgar heoldon lengest  
 sibbe ætsomne suhtorfædran,  
 siþþan hy forwraecon wicinga cynn

## The Junius Manuscript – Christ and Satan

## CHRIST AND SATAN

- þæt wearð **underne eorðbuendum,**  
 þæt meotod hæfde miht and **strengðo**  
 ða he gefestnade foldan sceatas.  
 Seolfa he gesette **sunnan and monan,**  
 5 stanas and **eorðan,** stream ut on sæ,  
**wæter** and wolcn, ðurh his wundra miht.  
 Deopne ymblyt clene ymbhaldeð  
 meotod on mihtum, and alne middangeard.  
 He selfa mæg sæ geondwlitan,  
 10 grundas in geofene, godes agen bearn,  
 and he ariman mæg rægnas scuran,  
 dropena gehwelcne. Daga enderim  
 seolua he gesette þurh his soðan miht.  
**Swa** se wyrhta þurh his wuldres gast  
 15 serede and sette on six dagum  
 eorðan dæles, up on **heofonum,**  
 and heanne holm. Hwa is **þæt ðe cunne**  
 orðonc clene nymðe ece **god?**  
**Dreamas** he gedelde, duguðe and **geþeode,**  
 20 Adam ærest, and **þæt** æðele cyn,  
 engla ordfruman, þæt þe eft **forwarð.**  
 Ðuhte him on mode þæt hit mihte swa,  
**þæt** hie weron seolfe swegles brytan,  
 wuldres waldend. Him ðær wise gelamp,  
 25 ða heo in helle ham staðeledon,  
 an **æfter** oðrum, in þæt atole scref,  
 þær heo brynewelme bidan sceolden  
 saran sorge, nales swegles leoht  
 habban in **heofnum** heahgetimbrad,  
 30 ac gedufan sceolun in ðone deopan wælm  
 niðær under nessas in ðone neowlan grund,  
 gredige and gifre. God ana wat  
 hu he þæt scyldige werud forscifen hefde!  
 Cleopað ðonne se alda ut of helle,  
 35 wriceð wordcwedas weregan reorde,  
 eisegan stefne: “Hwær com engla ðrym,  
 þe we on heofnum habban sceoldan?  
 Þis is ðeostræ ham, ðearle gebunden  
 fæstum fyrclommum; flor is on welme  
 40 attre onæled. Nis nu ende feor  
 þæt we sceolun ætsomne susel þrowian,  
 wean and wergu, nalles wuldres blæd  
 habban in heofnum, hehselda wyn.  
 Hwæt, we for dryhtene iu dreamas hefdon,  
 45 song on swegle selrum tidum,  
 þær nu ymb ðone æcan æðele stondað,  
 heleð ymb hehseld, herigað drihten  
 wordum and wercum, and ic in **wite** sceal  
 bidan in bendum, and me bættran ham  
 50 for oferhygdum æfre ne wene.”  
 Ða him **andsweradan** atole gastas,

### Appendix B

Ancient Mariner

#### PART I

It is an ancient Mariner,  
And he stoppeth one of three.  
'By thy long grey beard and glittering eye,  
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?

The Bridegroom's doors are opened wide,  
And I am next of kin;  
The guests are met, the feast is set:  
May'st hear the merry din.'

He holds him with his skinny hand,  
'There was a ship,' quoth he.  
'Hold off! unhand me, grey-beard loon!  
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.

He holds him with his glittering eye—  
The Wedding-Guest stood still,  
And listens like a three years' child:  
The Mariner hath his will.

The Wedding-Guest sat on a stone:  
He cannot choose but hear;  
And thus sprac on that ancient man,  
The bright-eyed Mariner.

'The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared,  
Merrily did we drop  
Below the kirk, below the hill,  
Below the lighthouse top.

The Sun came up upon the left,  
Out of the sea came he!  
And he shone bright, and on the right  
Went down into the sea.

Higher and higher every day,  
Till over the mast at noon—'  
The Wedding-Guest here beat his breast,  
For he heard the loud bassoon.

The bride **hath** paced into the hall,  
Red as a rose is she;  
Nodding their heads before her goes  
The merry minstrelsy.

And now the STORM-BLAST came, and he  
Was tyrannous and strong:  
He struck with his o'ertaking wings,  
And chased us south along.

With sloping masts and dipping prow,  
As who pursued with yell and blow  
Still treads the shadow of his foe,  
And forward bends his head,  
The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,  
And southward aye we fled.

And now there came both mist and snow,  
And it grew wondrous cold:  
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,  
As green as emerald.

And through the drifts the snowy clifts  
Did send a dismal sheen:  
Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken—  
The ice was all between.

The ice was here, the ice was there,  
The ice was all around:  
It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,  
Like noises in a **swound!**

At length did cross an Albatross,  
Thorough the fog it came;  
As if it had been a Christian soul,  
We hailed it in God's name.

It ate the food it ne'er had eat,  
And round and round it flew.  
The ice did split with a thunder-fit;  
The helmsman steered us through!

And a good south wind sprung up behind;  
The Albatross did follow,  
And every day, for food or play,  
Came to the mariner's hollo!

In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud,  
It perched for vespers nine;  
Whiles all the night, through fog-smoke white,  
Glimmered the white Moon-shine.'

'God save thee, ancient Mariner!  
From the fiends, that plague thee thus! —  
Why look'st **thou** so?'—With my cross-bow  
I shot the ALBATROSS.

### Appendix C

Sonnets from the Portuguese  
XII.

Indeed this very love which is my boast,  
And which, when rising up from breast to brow,  
Doth crown me with a ruby large enow  
To draw men's eyes and prove the inner cost,—  
This love even, all my worth, to the uttermost,  
I should not love withal, unless that thou  
**Hadst** set me an example, shown me how,  
When first thine earnest eyes with mine were crossed,  
And love called love. And thus, I cannot speak  
Of love even, as a good thing of my own:  
Thy soul hath snatched up mine all faint and weak,  
And placed it by thee on a golden throne,—  
And that I love (O soul, we must be meek!)  
Is by **thee** only, whom I love alone.

XIII.

And wilt thou have me fashion into speech

The love I bear thee, finding words enough,  
And hold the torch out, while the winds are rough,  
Between our faces, to cast light on each?—  
I drop it at thy feet. I cannot teach  
My hand to hold my spirit so far off  
From myself—me—that I should bring thee proof  
In words, of love hid in me out of reach.  
Nay, let the silence of my womanhood  
Commend my woman-love to thy belief,—  
Seeing that I stand unwon, however **wooded**,  
And rend the garment of my life, in brief,  
By a most dauntless, voiceless fortitude,  
Lest one touch of this heart convey its grief.

XIV.

If **thou** must love me, let it be for nought  
Except for love's sake only. Do not say  
“I love her for her smile—her look—her way  
Of speaking gently,—for a trick of thought  
That falls in well with mine, and certes brought  
A sense of pleasant ease on such a day”—  
For these things in themselves, Belovèd, may  
Be changed, or change for **thee**,—and love, so wrought,  
May be unwrought so. Neither love me for  
Thine own dear pity's wiping my cheeks dry,—  
A creature might forget to weep, who bore  
Thy comfort long, and lose thy love thereby!  
But love me for love's sake, that evermore  
Thou **mayst** love on, through love's eternity.

XV.

Accuse me not, beseech thee, that I wear  
Too calm and sad a face in front of thine;  
For we two look two ways, and cannot shine  
With the same sunlight on our brow and hair.  
On me **thou lookest** with no doubting care,  
As on a bee shut in a crystalline;  
Since sorrow hath shut me safe in love's divine,  
And to spread wing and fly in the outer air  
Were most impossible failure, if I strove  
To fail so. But I look on thee—on thee—  
Beholding, besides love, the end of love,  
Hearing oblivion beyond memory;  
As one who sits and gazes from above,  
Over the rivers to the bitter sea.

XXI.

Say over again, and yet once over again,  
That thou dost love me. Though the word repeated  
Should seem “a cuckoo-song,” as thou dost treat it.  
Remember, never to the hill or plain,  
Valley and wood, without her cuckoo-strain  
Comes the fresh Spring in all her green completed.  
Belovèd, I, amid the darkness greeted  
By a doubtful spirit-voice, in that doubt's pain  
Cry, “Speak once more—thou **lovest!**” Who can fear  
Too many stars, though each in heaven shall roll,  
Too many flowers, though each shall crown the year?  
Say thou dost love me, love me, love me—toll  
The silver iterance!—only minding, Dear,  
To love me also in silence with thy soul.

XXVII.

My own Belovèd, who hast lifted me  
From this drear flat of earth where I was thrown,  
And, in betwixt the languid ringlets, blown  
A life-breath, till the forehead hopefully  
Shines out again, as all the angels see,  
Before thy saving kiss! My own, my own,  
Who **camest** to me when the world was gone,  
And I who looked for only God, found thee!  
I find thee; I am safe, and strong, and glad.  
As one who stands in dewless asphodel  
Looks backward on the tedious time he had  
In the upper life,—so I, with bosom-swell,  
Make witness, here, between the good and bad,  
That Love, as strong as Death, retrieves as well.